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THE

PEERAGE

OF

ENGLAND;

CONTAINING

A Genealogical and Hiſtorical ACCOUNT

OF ALL THE

PEERS of that KINGDOM,

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By ARTHUR COLLINS, Eſq;

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

The FIFTH EDITION, carefully corrected, and continued to the preſent Time.

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M.DCC.LXXIX.

Ashburnham Earl of Ashburnham.

THE

PEERAGE

OF

ENGLAND.

ASHBURNHAM, Earl Aſhburnham.

THIS family, denominated from the town of Aſhburnham, antiently wrote Eſſeburnham, in the Rape of Haſtings, in the county of Suſſex; is, as Fuller in his Worthies writes, *a family of ſtupendous antiquity, a family wherein the eminence hath equalled the antiquity, having been Barons temp.* Hen. III.

BERTRAM de Eſburnham, ſon of ANCHITTEL, ſon of PIERS, Lord of Eſburnham, was Sheriff of the counties of Surrey, Suſſex, and Kent, and Conſtable of Dover Caſtle, in the reign of King Harold, which Caſtle he defended againſt William the Conqueror, wherefore William, on his acceſſion to the crown of England, cauſed his head to be ſtruck off, together with the heads of his ſons Philip and Michael de Eſburnham. Francis Thynn, Eſq; in 1586, collected a catalogue of the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports, and Conſtables of Dover Caſtle, from the time of William the Conqueror; and makes this mention of the anceſtor of this family[a]: "Bertram Aſh-"burnham, a Baron of Kent, was Conſtable of Dover Caſtle "in the year of Chriſt 1066, being (as is ſaid) the firſt and "laſt year of King Harold; which Bertram was beheaded by "William the Conqueror, after that he obtained the crown, "becauſe he did ſo valiantly defend the ſame againſt the Duke "of Normandy."

PHILIP de Eſburnham left iſſue REGINALD, whoſe ſon, STEPHEN de Eſburnham, confirms to the church of St. Martin of Battel, and to the Monks there ſerving God, for the

[a] Caſtrations of Hollingſhed's Chronicle, fol. 1517.

health of his ſoul, and the ſouls of his anceſtors and ſucceſſors, the gift which Reginald de Eſburnham his Father gave for ever, in pure and free alms, viz. all that land which they had in Hou, called Cheliland, with the land which he gave in Denne, with two ſalt-works in the marſh belonging to the ſaid land, with all other appurtenances in wood, in plain, and in marſh, to hold for ever in pure alms.

To this Stephen ſucceeded Sir JOHN de Eſſeburnham, whoſe ſon Sir RICHARD de Eſſeburnham, Knt. married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Maltravers, Knt. and had iſſue,

RICHARD who was alſo a Knight, and lived in King John's reign; and in the reign of Henry III. held two Knights fees [b] of Anne Counteſs of Ewe (wife of Ralph de Iſondon, ſon of Geffry Luzignan Earl of Acquitain) as of the honour of Haſtings. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Richard Peverell, Knt. by whom he had iſſue BARTHOLOMEW, and Hammond, the firſt of which was a Knight, and held [c] in 38 Hen. III. 20 *l. per ann.* land of the King in chief, and thereupon was ſummoned to be at London in Eaſter, with horſe and arms, from thence to march to Portſmouth, in order to be tranſported into Gaſcony, in the King's ſervice, to oppoſe the King of Caſtile, who had committed hoſtilities in thoſe parts.

HAMMOND, his brother, who was alſo a Knight, married Maud, daughter of Thomas Elton, of Elton, in com' Suff. and had iſſue Sir RICHARD Eſburnham, who by Iſabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Morville, had iſſue ROGER Eſburnham, and Sir JOHN Eſburnham, Knt. who, in 25 Edw. I. [d] was ſummoned to attend the King at London, on the Sunday after the Octave of St. John Baptiſt, with horſe and arms, to go with him beyond the ſeas, for his own honour, and the profit of the realm. He married Joan, daughter of Richard Covert of Sullington, in com' Suff. and had iſſue JOHN, his ſon and heir, who married Maud, daughter of —— Iſley of Sundridge in Kent, and had iſſue a ſon, JOHN Aſhburnham [e], who was Sheriff of the counties of Surrey and Suſſex in 3 Hen. IV. and in 3 Hen. V. was appointed one of the Commiſſioners of array in

[b] M. S. in Bibl. Cotton. Julius, C. 7. [c] M. S. in Bibl. Cotton. Claudius, C. 2. [d] Ibid.

[e] There was, according to Harris's Hiſtory of Kent, one Roger Aſhburnham, who, in the 1ſt of Richard II's reign (which commenced on June 21, 1377) was a Conſervator of the Peace in Suſſex, and owner of Scotney in Lamberhurſt, which is partly in Kent and Suſſex. This Roger ſeems to have been of this family of Aſhburnham, and he, or one of his predeceſſors, probably at firſt poſſeſſed that eſtate in right of an heireſs of the Scotneys, eſpecially as he was at the ſame time owner of Scotney, in Lydd in Kent, which alſo belonged to the ſame family of Scotney. Theſe two eſtates remained in the heirs of the ſaid Roger, till one of them ſold them to Henry Chichely, who was Archbiſhop of Canterbury from 1414 to 1443.

the

the county of Suſſex. This John, by Elizabeth his wife daughter of —— Finch, had iſſue THOMAS Aſhburnham, Eſq; who, in the 12th year of King Hen. VI. was one of thoſe of prime quality in the county of Suſſex, that made oath for the obſervance of the laws then made, for himſelf and retainers. He married Sarah, daughter and heir of Henry Wauncy, lineally deſcended from Sir Nicholas de Wauncy, Sheriff of Surrey and Suſſex in 34 Hen. III. His iſſue by her were three ſons; John Aſhburnham of Aſhburnham, Eſq; Richard Aſhburnham, ſecond ſon, who married —— daughter and heir to —— Stoneling, of Stoneling in Suſſex, and was anceſtor to the Baronets of that name.

Thomas Aſhburnham, third ſon, was ſeated at Geſſeling in Suſſex, as appears by his [f] will dated April 12, 1523, whereby he orders his body to be buried before the image of our Lady in the pariſh church of Geſſeling. He mentions Elizabeth his wife, Ellen and Anne his daughters, and entails his land in Kent and Suſſex on Thomas his ſon, and in default of iſſue, on William Aſhburnham of Aſhburnham, Eſq; ſon of John Aſhburnham, his brother.

Which JOHN (eldeſt brother to the ſaid Thomas and Richard Aſhburnham) had to wife Elizabeth daughter of . . . . Peckham, and died in 1491, as the probate of his laſt will ſhews. He orders his body to be buried in the chapel of St. James of Aſhburnham, and left iſſue WILLIAM Aſhburnham, Eſq; who married Anne, daughter of Henry Hawley, of Ore in Suſſex, and had iſſue a daughter Anne, firſt married to William Apſley, and ſecondly to Richard Covert of Slaugham, Eſq; alſo JOHN Aſhburnham, Eſq; his ſon and heir, who married Lora, daughter and coheir of Thomas Berkley, of Aram in com' Southamp. Eſq; by whom he had iſſue three daughters; 1. Anne, wife of John Bolney of Bolney, and ſecondly to Thomas Culpeper of Wakehurſt both in Suſſex, Eſq; 2. Jane, wife of Oliver Denham, and 3. Alice, wife of John Daniel of Eſſex, Eſqrs; alſo a ſon of his own name JOHN who ſerved in parliament for Suſſex, 1 & 2 of Philip and Mary, and marrying Iſabel daughter of John Sackville, Eſq; anceſtor to his Grace the duke of Dorſet, had by her (who after his death married Edward Tirrel, Eſq;) three ſons, John, Thomas, and William; and as many daughters, Eleanor; Anne, married to Thomas Pendelton of Suffolk; and Margaret, wife of . . . Jones of the county of Monmouth Eſq;

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon of John Aſhburnham and Iſabel Sackville, writing himſelf of Aſhburnham, Eſq; makes his [g] will,

[f] Ex Regiſt. Bodfield, qu. 10. [g] Ex Regiſt. Chayre, qu. 20.

April 10, 1563, and died ſoon after; for the probate bears date May 18 following. He bequeaths to Iſabel his wife all ſuch goods, plate, &c. remaining in his lodge at Aſhburnham, or at London, with all her apparel, jewels, &c. as alſo 200 *l.* on condition ſhe diſcharges his ſon John Aſhburnham of 100 *l.* owing to Sir Richard Sackvil, which he had of John Sackvil of Withiam, Eſq; her father. He wills his manors of Aſhburnham, Penſborne, and Wilſham, with ſuch other lands as Ninion Burrel holds by knights ſervice, to be divided in three parts, one whereof to the uſe of the Lords of the fee, till John Aſhburnham, his ſon and heir, comes to the age of 21 years; and the other two parts, with all his other lands, &c. in England, and the reſidue of his goods, plate, money, &c. to his ſaid ſon, whom, with Iſabel his wife, he conſtitutes his executors.

The ſaid JOHN Aſhburnham, Eſq; married Mary, daughter to George Fane, of Badſley in the county of Kent. Eſq; grandfather of Francis firſt Earl of Weſtmorland, by whom he had five ſons, John, his ſon and heir, Thomas, William, George, and Walter; which four laſt died without iſſue: alſo two daughters; Mary, wife of George Wentworth, of Weſt-Bretton in com' Ebor. (from whence, in a lineal deſcent, was Sir William Wentworth, of Bretton, Bart.) and Catharine, married to George Aldwick, of Yorkſhire, Eſq; He [h] died on October 14, 1591, as recited by inquiſition taken at Horſham in Suſſex, Dec. 15, 1600, which ſets forth, that he died poſſeſſed of the manor of Aſhburnham, with divers lands and tenements called Pemborne, alias Hurſt-quondam Shoyſwell in Walbleton, Buxtop and Aſhburnham; alſo lands and tenements called Megham alias Wilſham, in Walbleton, all in the county of Suſſex, and that John was his ſon and heir, aged 20 years, 10 months, and 13 days, at his father's death. Which JOHN received the honour of knighthood at the Tower, March 15, 1604, and departing this life in 1620, was buried in St. Andrew's church in Holborn, where a monument was erected to his memory with this inſcription, reciting his marriage and iſſue:

Antiquo Stemmate nobilis, avitis ſuis virtutibus clarior, hic jacet Johannes Aſhburnham, *nuper de* Aſhburnham, *miles, qui obiit in feſto Sancti* Petri, 1620. *Ætatis* 49. *Relictis ex conjuge chariſſimis* Johanne, Gulielmo, Elizabetha, Franciſca, Anna & Catherina.

Domina Eliz. Aſhburnham *Vidua* F. Thomæ Beaumont *de* Staughton *in* Com. Leiceſtr. *Milit. hoc amori & officio conſulens, meritiſſimo viro lugubris poſuit* 1621.

[h] Cole's Eſc. lib. 5. n. 61. A. 16. p. 392. in bibl. Harley.

Of

Of the ſaid daughters, mentioned in the above inſcription, Elizabeth was married to Sir Frederick Cornwallis, Knt. and Bart. afterwards created Lord Cornwallis, from whom the preſent Earl is deſcended; Frances, to Frederick Turville, Eſq; Anne, to Sir Edward Deering, Bart. Catharine died unmarried. They had alſo a daughter * Mary, who died Nov. 25, 1619, and was buried at St. Botolph's, Alderſgate. The Lady Elizabeth, widow of the ſaid Sir John Aſhburnham, was created Baroneſs of Cramond in Scotland, by King Charles I. with intail of that honour on the iſſue of Sir Thomas Richardſon, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, her ſecond huſband.

Of John, the eldeſt ſon, I ſhall hereafter treat.

WILLIAM Aſhburnham, the ſecond ſon, ſerved in his youth in the ſervice of the States-General againſt the Spaniards in the Netherlands; and being an excellent ſoldier, had a principal command in that army raiſed by King Charles, to march againſt the Scots. He was member in the two parliaments ſummoned in 1640, and in the latter was examined on oath, whether he knew any thing of that plot charged on the officers of the army, for petitioning the King, &c. which he denied; nevertheleſs, the parliament voted, that he ſhould receive no pay. Standing thus in great umbrage with the parliament (by whom he was in the ſequel expelled with other loyal members) and the King's affairs not yet permitting him to make uſe of his ſervice, he, to avoid the clamour that was raiſed againſt him, embarked on board a ſmall fly-boat for Holland, with ſome other officers, who removed on the ſame account. They had not been long at ſea, before they met with one of his Majeſty's ſhips, bringing ammunition to his aſſiſtance: On which it was agreed, that Mr. Aſhburnham and the Lord Digby ſhould proceed on their voyage, and the others ſhould return with the ammunition; but whilſt this was agitating, the parliament ſquadron came up, and though the ſhip eſcaped, yet the fly-boat was taken, and carried into Hull; where he was taken with the Lord Digby, who concealed himſelf under the diſguiſe of a Frenchman, till he found a convenient opportunity to reveal himſelf to the Governor, Sir John Hotham, whom he prevailed with to eſpouſe his Majeſty's intereſt, and to ſurrender Hull; which deſign being at length rendered fruitleſs, Colonel Aſhburnham, and the Lord Digby, were diſmiſſed by the Governor, and was the principal cauſe (as Lord Clarendon writes) of the loſs of Sir John's head.

Mr. Aſhburnham came to his Majeſty about the time he ſet up his ſtandard at Nottingham (which was on Aug. 22, 1642) and entered on action with the firſt, repairing to the

* Seymour's Survey of London. vol. I. p. 623.

Marquis of Hertford at Sherburn, where, with a ſmall force, having kept that Caſtle ſeveral weeks, without being incommoded by the Earl of Bedford, who watched them with a much greater army, they marched from thence to Minehead, and there the Marquis, with ſome other gentlemen, tranſported themſelves into Wales, leaving this Colonel Aſhburnham, with Sir Ralph Hopton and others, to march into Cornwal. There they raiſed forces with ſuch activity, that in a ſmall time they made themſelves maſters of the Weſt: and having performed very conſiderable ſervices, joined Prince Maurice at Chard in Somerſetſhire, about the middle of June, 1643, with an army of 3000 foot, 500 horſe, and 300 dragoons, of which Colonel Aſhburnham had been Major-General.

He was ſoon after made Governor of Weymouth, on the opinion of his courage and dexterity (as the Earl of Clarendon writes [i]) and to make way for him, Sir Anthony Aſhley Cooper was removed from that command. He was made Colonel-General of the county of Dorſet, and in the year 1644, having received expreſs orders from Prince Maurice, to quit all places that he conceived not tenable in caſe an army ſhould advance into thoſe parts; he, about June 14, on the Earl of Eſſex's marching towards him, quitted Weymouth, and retired to Portland Caſtle, where he endured a ſiege of about four months, with great patience and reſolution, ſuffering both by the want of men and proviſions, until he was relieved by the Earl of Cleveland, and Sir Walter Haſtings appointed Governor in his room. However, being cenſured for quitting of Weymouth, he, at his own requeſt, had a public hearing before his Majeſty and the council, to whom he ſo fully ſtated the matter of fact (as Sir Edward Walker writes in his hiſtory of the progreſs of the King's forces) and the impoſſibility of keeping that place, in caſe an army did attempt it, together with his reaſons for retiring to Portland, and how he diſpoſed of his Majeſty's arms and ammunition, as that in the opinion of all there, he was cleared from any crime or neglect.

After the Reſtoration he was made Cofferer to Charles II. and dying without iſſue in December, 1679, was buried in the church of Aſhburnham in Suſſex, where a noble monument of white marble is erected to his memory, with his effigies in a Roman dreſs, and the effigies of his lady, in white marble, repoſing her right arm on a cuſhion, an angel holding a wreath on her head: And in a compartment of white marble is this inſcription:

[i] Hiſt. of Rebellion, 8°. vol. 3. p. 495.

"Under

" Under this Tomb *(viz.* in the Vault for this Family) lie " the Bodies of *Jane* Countess of *Marlborough*, and *Wil-* " *liam Ashburnham* her Husband, second Son of Sir *John* " *Ashburnham*. She was Daughter to *John* Lord *Butler* of " *Hertfordshire*; she was married first to *James* Earl of " *Marlborough*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, who " after seven years died, and left her a young, beautiful, " and rich Widow. When this *William* coming from " beyond Sea, where he was bred a Soldier, married her, " and after lived almost five and forty Years most happily " with her. She was a very great Lover, and (through " God's Mercy) a great Blessing to this Family, which " is hoped will ever remember it with honouring her " Memory. This *William Ashburnham* her Husband, " lived after her to a great Age, and gloried in nothing " in this World, but this his Wife, and the almost un- " paralleled Love and intire Friendship, that for above " 50 Years was between his dear elder Brother *John Ash-* " *burnham*, and himself. He was Cofferer to King " Charles the First, and King Charles the Second: He " died without Issue, and, by God's Blessing, was a " happy Preserver of his Brother's Posterity.

" The Praise and Glory of it be to God alone."

John Ashburnham (eldest son and heir of Sir John, and Brother to William Ashburnham last mentioned) was one of the grooms of the Bed chamber to Charles I. and in 1640, was elected to parliament for the port of Hastings. He attended on his Majesty throughout that unnatural rebellion against him, and his behaviour was so satisfactory, that the King had an intire confidence in him, and was pleased to nominate him, in 1644, one of his Commissioners for the treaty at Uxbridge. Also, in 1645, the King desired of the parliament, that a safe-conduct might be granted to the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Southampton, Mr. John Ashburnham, and Mr. Jeffery Palmer, to come to Westminster, with his propositions for peace. And he was also one his Majesty declared he was willing to commit the militia to, for such time, and with such power, as expressed by his Commissioners at Uxbridge.

On April 27, 1646, when his Majesty thought proper to leave Oxford, Mr. Ashburnham was the only servant that attended him, and, indeed, the only person, except a clergyman, Dr. Hudson, who served as a guide. Afterwards, when the King was in the hands of the Scots army, he transported himself to France, with his Majesty's approbation, the Scots threatening to deliver him to the parliament; and had forbid

him his Majeſty's preſence. But when he heard the King was in the hands of the Engliſh army, and that there was not the ſame reſtraint as formerly, he reſolved to make an adventure to wait on him; and having, by ſome friends, a recommendation both to Cromwell and Ireton (who knew the credit he had with the King, and that his Majeſty would be very well pleaſed to have his attendance, and look on it as a teſtimony of their reſpect to him) he was left at liberty to repair to the King, and was very welcome to his Majeſty. He, and Sir John Berkeley, who came from France at the ſame time, were the two principal agents for conferring both with his Majeſty's friends, and with the officers of the army, as often as they deſired. But the army having got the ſole power, and ſubdued all oppoſition from the parliament, as well as the city, they began not only to be leſs regardful of theſe his Majeſty's agents, but even of the King himſelf; who therefore reſolved to make his eſcape. Mr. Aſhburnham was chiefly confided in; and he and Sir John Berkeley having paſſes ſent them to go beyond the ſeas, contrived means for his Majeſty's eſcape from Hampton-Court, which was effected on Novemb. 11, 1647: and having conducted the King to the ſea-coaſt, they were ſent to treat with Colonel Hammond, Governor of the Iſle of Wight, to take the King into his protection, which he ſeemed to comply with; but by a fatal miſtake of this man's honour, that unhappy Prince was delivered into the hands of the army: This occaſioned a ſuſpicion of Mr. Aſhburnham's, as well as Berkeley's fidelity; but it chiefly lay on the former, becauſe, as Lord Clarendon writes, it was inferred, he was known to have ſo great an influence on his Majeſty's councils and reſolutions, that he could not be ignorant of any thing that moved him.

Yet Lord Clarendon, who diſcourſes largely of this affair, ſufficiently clears Mr. Aſhburnham from the imputation laid to his charge, ſaying, "That he preſerved his reputation "and credit with the moſt eminent of the King's party; and "his remaining in England after the death of the King, *which "his enemies charged as an aggravation of ſuſpicion againſt him*, "was upon the marriage of a lady, by whom he had a great "fortune, and many conveniencies; which would have been "ſeiſed by his leaving the kingdom; and he did ſend over to "King Charles II. and had leave to ſtay there, and ſometimes "ſupplied the King with conſiderable ſums of money. Afterwards he was committed to the Tower by Cromwell, where "he remained till his death; and the King was known, to "the laſt, to have had a clear opinion of his affection and "integrity; and when King Charles II. returned, moſt of "thoſe of the greateſt reputation, as the Marquis of Hertford,

" ford, and the Earl of Southampton, gave him a good
" teſtimony.

" Upon the whole (ſays the ſame hiſtorian) it is probable
" that Cromwell, who, many years after, committed him to
" the Tower, and did hate him, and deſired to have taken his
" life, would have been glad to have blaſted his reputation, by
" declaring, that he had carried his maſter to the Iſle of
" Wight without his privity, merely upon his own preſump-
" tion. Beſides, he was a perſon of unblemiſhed honour
" and veracity, and had not any temptation, and never gave
" any cauſe in the ſubſequent actions of his life to have his
" fidelity ſuſpected."

In a manuſcript I have ſeen, wrote by this Mr. Aſhburnham, in his own vindication he thus expreſſes himſelf: ' And
' though for no other motive, yet for this, that my own poſte-
' rity may know I have not ſtupidly, through ſilence, paſſed
' by the heavy cenſures upon me, there ſhall be (for their in-
' formation) this faithful diſcourſe extant, to ſettle their judg-
' ments of my integrity to his Majeſty, and prevent the irre-
' verence which otherwiſe may perhaps not only be paid by
' them to my memory, but give them cauſe (taking looſe re-
' ports for granted truths) to loath themſelves, for being
' branches of ſo unworthy and wicked a ſtock.

' If men would but as well conſider the painful and vexa-
' tious part impoſed on me, during all the wars, as they look
' upon the priveleges I enjoyed, by my near relation to his
' majeſty's ſervice, they would find more cauſe to pity me for
' my labours, than to envy me for the honour or profit of
' my employments: For, from the time his Majeſty went laſt
' from London, to the time he left Oxford to go to the Scots
' army, I will confidently affirm, I lived as painful, and as
' ſervile a life, as any (whoever he was) of the meaneſt de-
' gree. But I hope that an unhappy fate, which hath hitherto
' followed me, will at leaſt leave me in this, ſo that I may
' not be underſtood to repine at the hardſhips of my duty.
' Had the travel of my body or mind, been much more beſet
' with toils and difficulties, I ſhould (with the ſame chearful-
' fulneſs) have waded through all, when in the leaſt meaſure
' there had been queſtion of purſuing his Majeſty's intereſt.
' It is no part of my intentions to adventure upon the hiſtory
' of the unfortunate diviſions between his Majeſty and the
' two houſes of parliament, my buſineſs being only to deliver
' ſo much as my duty was particularly concerned in, when his
' Majeſty was pleaſed to remove from Oxford to the Scots
' army; and from Hampton Court to the Iſle of Wight; and
' not to trouble myſelf or others with more than what is per-
' tinent to the ſuppreſſing thoſe falſe and horrid aſperſions caſt

' upon

‘ upon my fidelity in both theſe actions, wherein I ſhall be
‘ careful that nothing ſhall fall from me, the truth whereof I
‘ will not be ready at all times to juſtify with my life.

‘ To wave therefore all things that paſſed between his Ma-
‘ jeſty, the two houſes of parliament, and their armies, till the
‘ month of April 1646, I hold it fit to give the ſtate of things:
‘ That when his Majeſty's forces were reduced to the laſt pe-
‘ riod (which I take to be the time that Oxford was beſieged)
‘ it was judged neceſſary, by all conſidering men, that his
‘ ſacred perſon ſhould not be liable to the ſucceſs of an aſſault
‘ (for conditions or treaties ſeemed vain to be expected where
‘ the King was) but that ſome expedient ſhould be found by an
‘ eſcape from thence to ſave his life, though nothing could
‘ be thought on in order to his flight, that, in point of
‘ danger, kept not equal pace with the hazard of his ſtay.
‘ Notwithſtanding it was then firſt debated (as the King was
‘ pleaſed to tell me) whether it were not better for his
‘ Majeſty to ſtay, than leave Oxford, &c.”

After the Reſtoration, he was reſtored to his former poſt of Groom of the Bed-chamber, and was elected one of the Knights of the Shire for Suſſex, to that parliament which met at Weſtminſter, anno 1661. He lies buried in the chancel of Aſhburnham church, under a noble monument of black and white marble, whereon lies the effigies in full proportion of a gentleman in armour, between his two wives, the one in a winding-ſheet, and the other in a Baroneſs's robe, with a coronet on her head; all their hands elevated; and underneath are the figures of four ſons, and four daughters, kneeling before a deſk. Over all, in an arch of white marble, ſupported by two black marble pillars, is the following inſcription on black marble, in gilt Roman letters:

“ Here lies in the Vault underneath, *John Aſhburnham*, Eſq;
“ of this Place, Son to the unfortunate Perſon Sir *John*
“ *Aſhburnham*, whoſe good nature and frank Diſpoſition
“ towards his Friends, in being deeply engaged for them,
“ neceſſitated him to ſell this Place (in his Family long
“ before the Conqueſt) and all the Eſtate he had elſe-
“ where, not leaving to his Wife and ſix Children the
“ leaſt Subſtance; which is not inſerted to the leaſt Diſ-
“ advantage of his Memory (God forbid it ſhould be
“ underſtood to be a Charge of Diſreſpect upon him) but
“ to give God the Praiſe, who ſo ſuddenly provided both
“ for his Wife and Children; as that within leſs than two
“ Years after the Death of the ſaid Sir *John*, there was
“ not any of them but was in Condition rather to be
“ helpful to others, than to want Support themſelves.

“ May

" May God be pleaſed to add this Bleſſing to his Poſte-
" rity, that they may never be unmindful of the great
" Things He had done for them. The wife of the
" ſaid Sir *John Aſhburnham*, was Daughter to Sir *Thomas*
" *Beaumont*, of *Staughton* in the County of *Leiceſter*; ſhe
" was very eminent for her great Temper and Pru-
" dence: She died in the ſeventy-fifth Year of her
" Age; and both the ſaid Sir *John*, and his Wife, lie
" buried in the Church of St. *Andrew*'s in *Holbourn*,
" *London*."

" The ſaid Mr. *John Aſhburnham* married the Daughter and
" Heir of *William Holland* of *Weſtburton* in this County,
" Eſq; who lies alſo here interr'd, and by whom he had
" theſe eight Children. She made the firſt ſtep towards
" the Recovery of ſome Part of the Inheritance waſted
" by the ſaid Sir *John*, for ſhe ſold her whole Eſtate, to
" lay out the Money in this Place. She liv'd in great Re-
" putation for Piety and Diſcretion, and died in the ſe-
" ven and thirtieth Year of her Age. The ſecond Wife
" to the ſaid Mr. *John Aſhburnham*, who lies alſo here
" interr'd, was the Widow of the Lord *Poulett* of *Hinton*
" *St. George* in the County of *Somerſet*: She was Daugh-
" ter and Heir to *Chriſtopher Kenn* of *Kenn* in that County,
" Eſq; who left her a great Eſtate in Lands, now in the
" Poſſeſſion of the Lord *Poulett*. She was worthy Imita-
" tion by all her Sex, for her honourable and religious
" Converſation: She brought great Advantages to the
" Family of this Place, and died at the Age of ſeventy
" Years and four Months: And her Memory is precious
" to all conſidering Perſons that knew her. This Mr.
" *John Aſhburnham* was of the Bedchamber to their Ma-
" jeſties *Charles* I. and *Charles* II. who when he had per-
" form'd the Service to God in building this Church at his
" own Charge, died in the ſixty-eighth Year of his Age,
" on the fifteenth Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord
" 1671."

Frances the firſt wife of the ſaid John Aſhburnham, died in the year 1649, and was buried at Aſhburnham. Of their daughters, Frances, born anno 1632, was married to Sir Denny Aſhburnham, of Bromham in Suſſex, Bart. from whom is deſcended the preſent Sir William Aſhburnham, Lord Biſhop of Chicheſter; and Elizabeth, to Sir Hugh Smith, of Long-Aſhton in the county of Somerſet, Bart.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM Aſhburnham, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon, died in the year 1655, and was buried at Aſhburnham, having married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Poulett, of Hinton St. George, by whom he had iſſue John, his ſon and heir, created Lord Aſhburnham. And the ſaid Elizabeth was ſecondly married to Sir William Hartop, of Rotherby in the county of Leiceſter, and dying on Auguſt 18, 1690, aged 60, was buried at Aſhburnham.

JOHN Aſhburnham, born Jan. 15, 1655-6, was heir to his grandfather, as alſo to his uncle William Aſhburnham: and on the acceſſion of King William and Queen Mary, was created a Baron, by the ſtile and title of Lord Aſhburnham, Baron of Aſhburnham in Suſſex, by letters-patent dated May 20, [k] 1698, in the firſt year of their reign. His Lordſhip married, in Weſtminſter-Abbey, July 22, 1677, Bridget, only daughter and heir to Walter Vaughan, of Porthommal-Houſe in Brecknockſhire, Eſq; and on Aug. 19, 1702, his Lordſhip was conſtituted Cuſtos Rotulorum [l] of that county. He departed this life at his houſe in Southampton-ſtreet near Bloomſbury-ſquare, on Jan. 22, 1709-10, aged fifty-four years and ſeven days, and was buried at Aſhburnham, where alſo the remains of his lady are depoſited. He left iſſue three ſons; William, who ſucceeded him in honour and eſtate; John, late Earl Aſhburnham, and Bertram, who died in April 1743 unmarried. Alſo two daughters; Elizabeth, married firſt to Robert Cholmondley, of Holford in Cheſhire, and ſecondly to Seymour Cholmondley, Eſq; and died on Jan. 26, 1731-2; and Jane, wedded to James Hays, Eſq; and died in Auguſt 1731.

WILLIAM, ſecond Lord Aſhburnham, born May 20, 1675, married Catharine, daughter, and, at length, ſole heir to Thomas Taylor, of Clapham in the county of Bedford, Eſq; but died (leaving no iſſue by her), on June 16, 1710, and ſhe on July 11, the ſame year, aged twenty-three years, and were both buried at Aſhburnham. To whom ſucceeded, his next brother and heir.

JOHN, third Lord, baptiſed March 13, 1687; he was by Queen Anne, conſtituted Colonel and Captain of the firſt troop of Horſe Guards; and in December, 1728, appointed Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to Frederick Prince of Wales, but reſigned that office in June, 1731; having the year before, on May 14, 1730, in conſideration of his great merits, been created Viſcount St. Aſaph in the Principality of Wales, and Earl Aſhburnham. And on Novemb. 23, 1731, was conſtituted Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

[k] Ex Collect. Greg. King Lanc. ſecial. [l] Pat. 3. Geo. II.

His Lordſhip married to his firſt wife, on October 21, 1710, the Lady Mary Butler, daughter to James Duke of Ormond, who dying without iſſue on January 2, 1712, in the 23d year of her age, was buried at Aſhburnham. He married ſecondly, on July 24, 1714, Henrietta, widow of John Earl of Angleſey, and daughter to William Earl of Derby, who died on June 26, 1718, in the 31ſt year of her age, leaving an only daughter, the Lady Henrietta Aſhburnham, who died unmarried on Auguſt 8, 1732. He married, to his third wife, the Lady Jemima Grey, daughter to Henry Duke of Kent; which Lady died on July 7, 1731, leaving iſſue one ſon John.

The ſaid John Earl of Aſhburnham departing this life at his houſe in St. James's-ſquare, in the 49th year of his age, on March 10, 1736-7, was buried at Aſhburnham. To whom ſucceeded the before-mentioned,

JOHN, his only ſon and heir, born October 30, 1724, now Earl Aſhburnham, one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to his late Majeſty; and July 14, 1753, was appointed Keeper of Hyde-Park, and alſo Keeper of St. James's Park. On the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty his Lordſhip was continued in thoſe offices, until he reſigned them in 1762; on Novemb. 10, 1775, was appointed firſt Lord of the Bed-chamber, groom of the ſtole to his Majeſty, and is L. L. D. He married, on June 28, 1756, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Ambroſe Crawley, Eſq; late Alderman of London: And by her Ladyſhip had iſſue, George, Viſcount St. Aſaph, born on February 2, 1758, and died on the 13th of the ſame month; another George, now Viſcount St. Aſaph, born on December 25, 1760, and baptized on January 23 following, his Majeſty, the Duke of Newcaſtle, and the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, being perſonally ſponſors; Lady Henrietta Theodoſia, born Nov. 8, 1759, Lady Jemima Elizabeth, born January 1, 1762, Lady Elizabeth Frances, born May 10, 1763, Lady Theodoſia Maria, born June 16, 1765.

TITLES.] John Aſhburnham, Earl Aſhburnham, Viſcount St. Aſaph, and Baron Aſhburnham.

CREATIONS.] Baron Aſhburnham, of Aſhburnham in Suſſex, May 30, 1689, 1 W. and M. Viſcount St. Aſaph in the Principality of Wales, and Earl Aſhburnham, May 14, 1730, 3 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Gules, a Feſs between ſix Mullets, Argent.

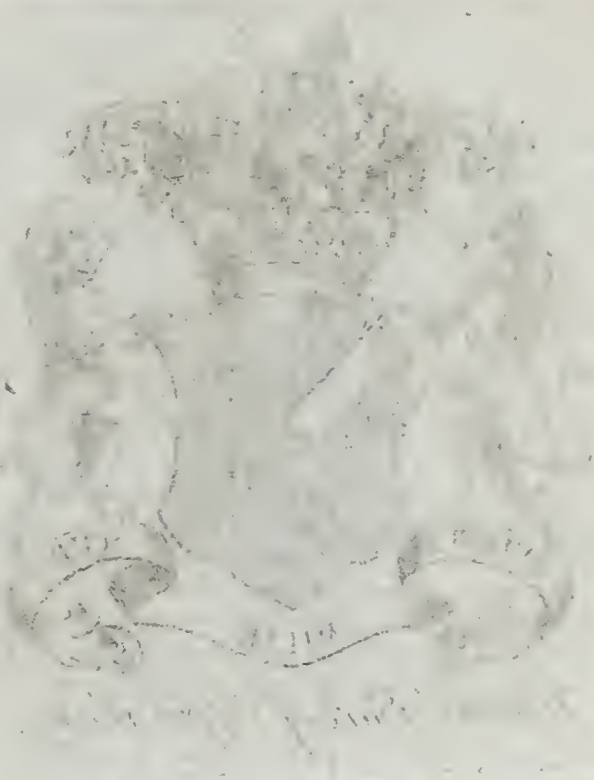
CREST.]

CREST.] Out of a Ducal Coronet, Or, an Aſh-Tree, Proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Greyhounds, Sable, collared and chained, Or.

MOTTO.] LE ROY ET L'ESTAT.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Aſhburnham in the county of Suſſex, and at Chelſea in the county of Middleſex.



Howard Earl of Effingham.

HOWARD, Earl of Effingham.

HAVING, in the first volume of this work, mentioned the issue of THOMAS, the second Duke of Norfolk, by Agnes his second wife (sister and heir of Sir Philip Tilney, of Boston in the county of Lincoln) I come now to treat of the eldest son by that marriage,

Lord WILLIAM Howard, who in October, 1532, was among those courtiers [a] who attended on their sovereign at his magnificent interview with Francis I. the French King, at Boulogne, having [b] in his retinue eleven servants, and two horsekeepers: And on June 1, next year, assisted at the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn [c], as Earl Marshal of England, in the room of his brother the Duke of Norfolk, then Ambassador in France. In 1534, he was [d] sent into Scotland to present K. James V. with the Order of the Garter, and to desire him to come into England, and accompany King Henry to his intended interview with the French King; with which the Scottish Monarch did not comply. Also the following year was again [e] sent thither with William Barlow, Bishop of St. Asaph, to procure an interview between King Henry and the Scottish King, as also to make certain advantageous propositions to him, which were also declined. After that he was sent Ambassador into France [f]; and soon after his return in 1541, he, together with his Lady, and several of his relations, were indicted for misprision of treason, in concealing the misdemeanor of Catharine Howard (fifth wife of Henry VIII.) who for her unhappy deportment, lost her head, Feb. 13, 1542. And this Lord William Howard, with his Lady, being convicted of not discovering what they knew of the Queen's behaviour, were condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and adjudged to forfeiture of their goods, and the profits of their lands during life. However, in consideration of his services (and it may be his innocence) he was soon after pardoned; and in 1544, [g] he accompanied the Earl of Hertford in that expedition then made against the Scots. Also the following [h] year he attended on the King at the siege of Boulogne. In [i] the 4th of Edward VI. when matters were adjusted between England and France,

[a] Stow's Annal, p. 500. [b] MS. in Bibl. Joh. Anstis, Arm. Not. B. 5. [c] Hollinshed's Chron. p. 931. [d] Herbert's life of H. VIII. in Hist. of Eng. vol. 2. p. 176. [e] Ibid. p. 184. [f] Hollinshed, p. 955. and Herbert, p. 229. [g] Hollinshed, p. 961. [h] Rymer's Fœdera, tom. 15. p. 56. [i] Strype's Mem. vol. 2. p. 229.

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and Boulogne was to be reſtored to the French, and ſix hoſtages were to be given by the French for a great ſum of money to be paid to King Edward, in conſideration of the reſtitution of Boulogne, this Lord William Howard, and other Noblemen, were on April 20, ordered to receive them, being ſix of the French principal Nobility, between Dover and London, to conduct them the more honourably according to their eſtates. In 1553 [k], many of the Nobility, whereof this Lord William Howard was one, were by King Edward incorporated, as Merchant-Adventurers to Muſcovy, who at their own coſts and charges provided three ſhips, to diſcover territories unknown, northwards, north-eaſtwards, and north-weſtwards. In which voyage Sir Hugh Willoughby, the Chief Commander, was froze to death ſitting in his cabbin; but Richard Chancellor, the next Commander, arrived ſafe at St. Nicholas's port in Ruſſia, and travelling to the court of the Czar, Juan Baſilowitz II. delivered the King's letters to him; and returned with that Prince's letters to King Edward, granting free traffic to the Engliſh in any parts of his dominions. This was their firſt entrance into Ruſſia.

In the 6th year [l] of Edward VI. he was conſtituted Deputy of Calais: And having manifeſted his valour on ſeveral occaſions, and been ſtedfaſt in his loyalty both to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. as alſo to Queen Mary on her acceſſion to the Crown, he was created a Peer of the realm, by letters patent bearing date 11 Martii, 1553-4, the firſt year of her reign [m], by the title of Lord Howard of Effingham. Alſo on [n] the 20th of the ſame month was conſtituted Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland, Wales, &c. On Wyat's inſurrection that year, being then Lord Admiral [o], he was aſſociated with Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London, for the protection and defence of the city; and did good ſervice, fortifying the bridge, and planting cannon thereon, ſo that Wyat was obliged to retire, without attempting to enter the city that way; though he expected great help from the citizens, which (as Hollinſhed recites) was fruſtrated by the Lord Admiral's prudent diſpoſition.

On April 8 following, bearing the title of her beloved and faithful Counſeller, Sir William Howard, Knt. Lord Howard of Effingham, High Admiral of England and Wales, Ireland, Gaſcony and Acquitain, the Queen, in conſideration of his [p] fidelity, prudence, valour, and induſtry, diligence, experience, and integrity, conſtitutes him her Lieutenant-Ge-

k Strype's Mem. vol. 2. p. 319. l Pat. 6 Edw. VI. p. 3. m Pat. 1 Mar. p. 7. n Ibid. p. 5. M. 3. o Hollinſhed, p. 1097. p Rymer, p. 382.

neral

neral, and Chief Commander of her whole fleet and royal army, going to sea for the defence of her friends, &c. And soon after setting sail with 28 ships of war, and other vessels, he kept [q] the seas about three months, and meeting with Philip Prince of Spain, he waited on him till his arrival at Southampton, July 19, 1554, and also attended his marriage with the Queen at Winchester, on the 25th following.

His Lordship [r] was elected Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, on October 9, the same year, and installed in December following. His plate of installation [s] is in the eleventh stall of the chapel of St. George at Windsor, which reciting his being Admiral of England and Ireland, and being continued Chamberlain of the Household by Queen Elizabeth, shews that it must have been put up in the reign of the last-mentioned Princess. Although his Lordship complied with Mary's religion, yet it was with great moderation: For in 1554, being one of the Commissioners for trying those who refused to go to Mass, he [t] at the arraignment of eleven persons, who were asked whether they would be united again to the catholic church with the rest of the realm, finding ten of them refuse, put this favourable question to the last, *Whether he would be an honest man, as his father was before him?* and the person, interrogated, answering yea, was discharged. Also during the troubles of the Lady Elizabeth, being [u] sent to her from the Queen, he used her with the greatest respect, when many of the court treated her most contemptuously.

Wherefore Elizabeth, on her accession to the Throne, not only continued him in his place of Lord Chamberlain [w], and of her Privy-Council, but employed him in the weightiest affairs of state. On January 20, in the first year of her reign [x], his Lordship, with the Bishop of Ely, and Nicholas Wotton, Dean of Canterbury, were empowered to conclude a peace with the French King. And on May 23 following [y], he was appointed one of the Commissioners to take the oath of supremacy of all persons that enjoyed any employments or trust under the Queen, bearing then the title of Lord Chamberlain of her household. He continued in that post till [z] July 13, 1572, when being worn out with the fatigues of an active life [a], he resigned it, and was made Lord Privy-Seal; which post he enjoyed but a short time [b]; dying on January 21 following, at Hampton-Court, full of years and honour, being (as Camden [c] writes) of most approved fidelity and

[q] Hollinshed, p. 1118. [r] MS. of the Knights of the Garter. [s] Pote's Antiquities of Windsor, p. 291. [t] Strype's Memorials, vol. 3. p. 208. [u] Hollinshed, p. 1158. [w] Camden's Elizabeth. [x] Rymer, tom. 15. p. 610. [y] Ibid. p 618. [z] Hollinshed, p. 1231. [a] Camden, p. 450. [b] Hollinshed, p. 1257. [c] Life of Queen Elizabeth, p. 449.

unſhaken courage. He was [d] buried in the family vault of the Howards, under the chancel in the church of Rygate in Surry, on the 29th enſuing.

His Lordſhip married two wives, whereof the firſt lies buried in the chancel of the church of Lambeth in Surry, under a monument erected to her memory, with this inſcription:

"Here lyeth Katherine Howard, one of the Siſters and "Heires of John Broughton, Eſq. Sonne and Heire of John "Broughton, Eſq. and late Wife of Lord William Howard, "one of the Sonnes of the right high and mighty Prince "Lord Thomas, late Duke of Norfolk, High Treaſurer and "Earl Marſhall of England: Which Lord William and Lady "Katherine left iſſue betweene them lawfully begotten, Ag-"nes Howard, their only daughter. Which ſaid Lady Ka-"therine deceaſed the xxiii Day of April, A° Dom. 1535. "Whoſe Soule Jeſu pardon."

The ſaid daughter Agnes was married to William Paulet, the third Marquis of Wincheſter, and died in 1601.

This Lord Howard of Effingham had to his ſecond wife Margaret, ſecond daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage of Coity in Glamorganſhire, Knt. by Margaret daughter of Sir John St. John of Bletſho (who ſurvived him, dying in May 1581, and was buried in the ſame vault with her huſband, under Rygate church, on the 19th of the ſame month) by whom he had iſſue four ſons, 1. Charles his ſucceſſor, 2. Sir William Howard of Lingfield in Surry, who died in 1600, and was buried at Rygate, anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Effingham; 3. Edward, and 4. Henry, who both died young: alſo five daughters; 1. Douglas, married to John Lord Sheffield, anceſtor to the late Duke of Buckinghamſhire, ſecondly to Robert Earl of Leiceſter, and afterwards to Sir Edward Stafford of Grafton, Knt. 2. Mary, married firſt to Edward Lord Dudley, afterwards to Richard Mompeſſon, Eſq. ſhe died Auguſt 21, 1600, and was buried in the pariſh church of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, where a monument was erected to her memory. 3. Frances, wedded to Edward, Earl of Hertford, and died without iſſue, 14 May, 1598, aged 44, and was buried in the Chapel of St. Benedict, in Weſtminſter Abbey, againſt the eaſt-wall of which chapel is a very ſtately monument 26 feet high, with a ſuitable inſcription to her memory. 4. Martha to Sir George Bourchier, Knt. third ſon to John Earl of Bath; and 5. Katherine, who died young, Sept. 22, 1598, and was alſo buried with her parents.

[d] Ex Collect. ſub manu Joh. Anſtis Armiger.

By

By his laſt will and teſtament [d], bearing date 6 Maii, 1569, he bequeathed to Charles his ſon and heir his collar of gold, and all his robes belonging to the Order of the Garter; and appointed a tomb to be made for him in the chancel of the pariſh church of Ryegate in Surry, where he ordered his body to be buried; which was accordingly done with great ſolemnity, on January 29, 1572-3, ſeventeen days after his death.

CHARLES 2d Lord Howard of Effingham, his eldeſt ſon, was initiated during the life-time of his father in the affairs of ſtate; being [e] ſent in 2 Eliz. on the death of the French King, with a compliment of condolence to his ſucceſſor, and to congratulate him on his ſucceſſion; alſo to deſire that the friendſhip ſo lately commenced between the two crowns might continue. Returning from this embaſſy, he was [f] elected one of the Knights for the county of Surry in that Parliament began at Weſtminſter, Jan. 11, 1562-3, and in 12 Eliz. was General [g] of the horſemen under the Earl of Warwick, in that army ſent againſt the Earls of Northumberland and Weſtmorland, then in rebellion. The following year he was ſent [h] with a fleet of men of war to convoy the Lady Anne of Auſtria, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, going into Spain, over the Britiſh ſeas. And [i] elected for Surry, in the Parliament which met May 8, 1572, having before that time received the honour of Knighthood.

He was inſtalled Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter on April 24, 1574, alſo was made [k] Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold. In 1586, he was [l] one of the Noblemen appointed Commiſſioners by the Queen's patent, for the trial of the Queen of Scots; and therein is ſtiled of the Privy Council, and Lord High Admiral of England [m], having been ſo conſtituted in 1584-5. In 1588, the memorable year of the Spaniſh Invaſion, the Queen (as Camden [n] writes) having a great opinion of his fortunate conduct, and well knowing him to be ſkilful in maritime affairs, wary and provident, valiant and courageous, induſtrious and active; and that by the ſweetneſs of his behaviour, and by his bravery and conduct, he was of great authority and eſteem among the ſeamen, ſhe committed to him the command of the whole fleet: with which he had the honour of ſaving his country, by diſperſing and totally ruining that fleet, which the Spaniards had fondly boaſted to be invincible, and had

[d] Regiſt. Peter, q. 22. in Cur. Prerog. Cant. [e] Camden, p. 278. [f] Willis's Notitia Parl. p. 70. 75. [g] Hollinſhed, p. 1212. [h] Camden, p. 430. [i] Willis, p. 88, 95. [k] Camden, p. 510. [l] Camden Eliz. in Hiſt. of Eng. vol. 2. p. 510. [m] Ibid. [n] In Annals of Queen Elizabeth, p. 543.

been three whole years fitting out, at a vaſt expence; and thereby gained immortal honour to himſelf and family. For which great ſervice the Queen not only ſettled a penſion on him, but ever after conſidered him as a perſon born for the preſervation of his country. And when in 1596, on a report of the Spaniards again attempting to invade England, a fleet was equipped of 150 ſhips, with land forces on board, he was [o] made Commander in Chief at ſea, and the Earl of Eſſex at land. In which expedition Cadiz was taken, and he merited ſo much, and his ſervice therein was ſo well eſteemed, that the Queen, on October 22 the ſame year [p], advanced him to the dignity and title of Earl of Nottingham (being deſcended from the family of Mowbray, whereof ſome had been Earls of that county) the reaſons whereof are thus [q] inſerted in his patent:

"That by the victory obtained anno 1588, he had ſecured "the kingdom of England from the invaſion of Spain, and o-"ther impendent dangers; and did alſo in conjunction with "our dear couſin Robert Earl of Eſſex, ſeize by force the iſle "and ſtrongly fortified city of Cales, in the furtheſt part of "Spain; and did likewiſe entirely rout and defeat another "fleet of the King of Spain, prepared in that port againſt this "kingdom."

In the ſame year he was [r] conſtituted Juſtice Itinerant, for life, of all the foreſts ſouth of Trent. And in 41 Eliz. when [s] on a report of the Spaniards again deſigning the invaſion of England, and on private intelligence that the Earl of Eſſex, then Deputy of Ireland, diſcontented at the power of his adverſaries, was meditating to return into England with a ſelect party of men, on which the Queen raiſed 6000 foot ſoldiers, to be ready on any emergency, ſhe repoſed ſo entire a confidence in the fidelity of this Earl, that ſhe [t] committed to him the chief command. But theſe forces were again diſbanded in a few days, and the Earl had no opportunity to exerciſe his courage or conduct, till 44 Eliz. when on the Earl of Eſſex's inſurrection he was ſent [u] to reduce Drury-houſe, whither Eſſex had retired, which was preſently ſurrendered. The ſame year he was [w] conſtituted one of the Commiſſioners for exerciſing the office of Earl Marſhal of England. The year after the Queen, ſenſible of her declining condition, removed from Weſtminſter to Richmond (where ſhe ended her days on March 24, 1602-3) and ſaid to the Lord Admiral, for whom ſhe had a particular reſpect, *My Throne has been held by Princes*

[o] Camden, p. 591. [p] Pat. 39 Eliz. p. 3. [q] Camden, p. 599.
[r] Pat. 39 Eliz. p. 1. [s] Camden, p. 616. [t] Pat. 41 Eliz. p. 24. in dorſo. [u] Camden, p. 632. [w] Pat. 44 Eliz. p. 14. in dorſo.

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in the way of ſucceſſion, and ought not to go to any but my next and immediate heir. Which he acquainting the council with, ſome time before her death, they deputed him, the Lord-Keeper and the Secretary, to wait on the Queen, to learn her pleaſure in reference to the ſucceſſion; whereupon ſhe declared the King of Scots to be her neareſt kinſman and ſucceſſor.

On whoſe acceſſion to the throne, the Earl was continued in his poſt of Lord Admiral, and at his coronation, was [x] made Lord High-Steward of England upon that occaſion. He was alſo [y] ſent ambaſſador into Spain, attended with a very ſplendid retinue of Engliſh noblemen, and was made one of the commiſſioners to treat of an Union between England and Scotland. On the marriage of the Lady Elizabeth to the Prince Elector Palatine, Feb. 14, 1612-13, ſhe was [z] conducted from the chapel between him and the Duke of Lenox; and he had the honour to convoy her with a royal navy to Fluſhing. He continued Lord Admiral of England till the 16th year of James I. when finding himſelf unable any longer to perform the neceſſary duties of that great employment, which he had enjoyed about 32 years with the greateſt commendations, he voluntary [a] reſigned it: and his Majeſty, ſenſible of the great ſervices he had done the nation, remitted him a debt [b] owing to the crown of 1800 *l.* ſettled a penſion of 1000 *l.* *per annum* on him for life, and granted him likewiſe the place and precedency of John Mowbray, who had been created Earl of Nottingham by Richard II. at the time of his coronation; to enjoy, for term of his life only, that place and precedency, as well in Parliaments as in the Star-chamber, and all other aſſemblies and conferences of councils, above all other Earls of later creation.

He died at Haling-houſe in the 87th year of his age, on December 14, 1624, and [c] was buried in the family vault, under the chancel of Rygate church in Surrey, on the 23d of that month. He left rather an everlaſting memorial of his extraordinary worth, than any great eſtate to his family, although he enjoyed ſo long that profitable place of Lord Admiral; having lived in a moſt ſplendid and magnificent manner, keeping (as Dr. Fuller [d] relates in his Worthies of England) ſeven ſtanding houſes at the ſame time; and was always forward to promote any deſign ſerviceable to his country. He expended, in ſeveral expeditions, great ſums out of his private fortune, as appears from Camden in his annals of Queen Elizabeth, who [e]

x Pat. 1 Jac. I. p. 18. y Wilſon's Life of K. James in Hiſt. of England, vol. ii. p. 673. z Ibid. p. 690, 691. a Annals of K. Charles I. p 188, 189. b Camden's Annals of K. James I. in Hiſt. of Eng. p. 651, 653. c Ex collect. ſub manu Joh. Anſtis Arm. d In Surrey, p. 84. e Ibid. p. 545.

relates that in 1588, on a ſurmiſe that the Spaniards were unable to ſet ſail in that year, Secretary Walſingham, by order of the Queen, wrote to him to ſend back four of the biggeſt ſhips; but he humbly deſired that nothing might be raſhly credited in ſo weighty a matter, and that he might retain the ſhips with him, though it were at his own coſt. Alſo the ſame author [f] ſays, that in the expedition to Cales (Cadiz) he and the Earl of Eſſex, the two commanders, expended vaſt ſums out of their own private fortunes.

This noble perſon married two wives; 1. Catharine, daughter to Henry Cary, Lord Hunſdon, by whom he had iſſue two ſons; William, who was ſummoned by writ to ſeveral parliaments during his father's life-time, and wedded Anne (who died on June 11, 1638) daughter and ſole heir to John Lord St. John of Bletſhoe, but died 1614, in his father's life-time, leaving Elizabeth his ſole ſurviving daughter and heir, married to John Lord Mordaunt, afterwards Earl of Peterborough; ſo that his ſecond ſon Charles was his ſucceſſor in his honours: alſo three daughters; Elizabeth married to Sir Robert Southwell, of Woodriſing in Norfolk, Knt. (anceſtor to the preſent Lord Clifford), and afterwards to John Stewart, Earl of Carrick in Scotland; Frances, firſt to Henry Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare in Ireland, and ſecondly to Henry Broke, Lord Cobham; and Margaret to Sir Richard Leveſon of Trentham in com' Staff. Knt. Vice-Admiral of England. To his ſecond wife, the ſaid Charles, Earl of Nottingham, married Margaret, daughter to James Stewart, Earl of Murray, in Scotland, in right of his wife Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter and coheir to James Earl of Murray, natural ſon to James V. of Scotland. And by her, who was naturalized in parliament, 1 Jac. I. he had iſſue two ſons; James, who died young in 1610, and Sir Charles Howard, Knt. ſucceſſor to his half-brother Charles, in the title of Earl of Nottingham. This Lady ſurviving him, remarried with Sir William Monſon, Knight, Viſcount Caſtlemain, in Ireland, anceſtor to the preſent Lord Monſon.

Charles, 2d Earl of Nottingham, his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surry, in 1627, as appears from a ſermon printed that year at London, dedicated to him with theſe titles,—The Right Honourable and moſt nobly deſcended Charles Lord Howard, Baron of Effingham, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surry; wherein appears his manner of living, piety, &c. And ſeveral Books are alſo dedicated to him, which diſtinguiſh his Lordſhip as a religious and loyal Peer. He married on Tueſday, May 19, 1597, Charity daughter [g] of Robert White of Chriſt-Church

[f] P. 591. [g] Additions and Emendat. in the Baronage of England, from the notes of Sir W. Dugdale, by Gr. King-Lanc. Fecial.

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in Hampſhire, widow of William Leche of Sheffield in Fletching, in Suſſex. Which Lady died without iſſue, on December 18, 1618, and was buried in Fletching church. His Lordſhip married ſecondly, in Broad-ſtreet church, London, April 22, 1620, Mary, eldeſt daughter of Sir William Cockayne Knt. Alderman, and ſome time Lord Mayor of London; and his Lordſhip dying without iſſue male on October 3, 1642, was buried at Ryegate in Surrey, on the 8th of the ſaid month, Sir Charles Howard, Knight, his half-brother [h], ſucceeding him in his honours. Which

CHARLES, 3d Earl of Nottingham, received the honour of knighthood at Theobalds, on April 2, 1624, and having married Arabella, daughter to Edward Smith, of the Middle-Temple, Eſq; and ſiſter to Sir Edward Smith, Lord Chief Juſtice of the court of common pleas in Ireland [i], departed this life on April 26, 1681, without iſſue, and was buried at Ryegate; and his widow ſurviving till the 16th January following, was buried in the church of St. Mary, within the Savoy, London [k]. Whereupon the Earldom of Nottingham became extinct, and the title of Lord Howard of Effingham devolved on Francis Howard, of Great-Bookham in Surrey, Eſq; great grandſon of Sir William Howard of Lingfield in Surrey, ſecond ſon to William (who had firſt been created Lord Howard of Effingham) by Margaret his ſecond wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage. Which

Sir WILLIAM Howard of Lingfield, in the year 1581, was among thoſe noble perſons who [l] accompanied the Duke of Anjou on his departure out of England, into the Low Countries, where he was to be inveſted with the chief ſovereignty. He afterwards received the honour of knighthood; and having [m] been elected a member for the borough of Ryegate in Surrey, to ſeveral parliaments, departed this life, on September 1, 1600, and was buried at Ryegate in Surrey the 26th of the ſame month [n] ſeized of the manor of [o] Great Bookham with the appurtenances in Bookham; the manor or college of Lingfield; the manor of Billehurſt, and rectory of Lingfield, and the advowſon of the living aforeſaid. By Frances his wife, daughter of William Gouldwell of Gouldwell-hall in the county of Kent, he had three ſons; Edward, Francis, and Charles, who were all honoured with knighthood [p].

Sir EDWARD, the eldeſt ſon, inherited the eſtate, and ſerved [q] for the borough of Ryegate in the laſt parliament

[h] Ibid. [i] Seymour's Survey of London, fol. 682. [k] Ibid. vol. II. fol. 681. [l] Hollinſh. p. 1329. [m] MS. Coll. de Parl. penes Brown Willis Arm. [n] Funeral certificates I. 16, fol. 101. in Coll. Arm. [o] Cole's Eſc. lib. 5. n. 61. A. 16. p. 191. in Bibl. Harl. [p] St. George's viſitation of Cambridgeſhire pedigree of Gouldwell. in Coll. Arm. [q] MS. Coll. de Parl. penes Brown Willis Arm.

called by Queen Elizabeth; as alſo in the firſt of King James I, who [r] conferred the honour of knighthood on him at the Charter-houſe, on May 11, 1603. He was Cup-bearer to that King; and dying without iſſue in the year 1620, the eſtate deſcended to his next brother and heir,

Sir FRANCIS, [s] who received the honour of knighthood at Chatham, on July 4, 1604, and married Jane, daughter of Sir William Monſon, of Kinnerſley in Surrey, Knight. He died on July 7, 1651, and lies buried in the church of Great-Bookham in Surrey, under a monument erected to his memory.

His iſſue were ſeven ſons, and one daughter; Charles, William, Henry, Thomas, Edward, Lodowick, John, and Mary.

CHARLES, his eldeſt ſon, received the honour of knighthood, and dying on March 20, 1672, aged 57, lies buried under a black marble in the church of Lingfield in Surrey. By his wife, Frances, daughter of Sir George Courthope, of Whiligh in the county of Suſſex, Knt. he left iſſue two ſons, Francis and George; and a daughter, Jane, wife of Thomas Methwold, of Hale-houſe in the county of Middleſex, Eſq; The mother of theſe Children, died May 6, 1681, and is buried at Lingfield in Surrey, where a monument is erected to her memory.

Francis, his ſon and heir, on the death of Charles Earl of Nottingham, ſucceeded to the title of Lord Howard of Effingham.

George, ſecond ſon, married Anne, daughter of —— Kidder, of Lewes in Suſſex, Eſq; had iſſue three ſons; Henry, Charles, and Thomas; and two daughters, Mary and Frances; whereof only Thomas ſurvived, which Thomas, was ſeated at Bookham in Surrey. He ſerved all the Spaniſh war, in the time of Queen Anne, with great reputation; was taken priſoner at the unfortunate battle of Almanza, March 13, 1707, N. S. and detained two years in France. At the end of the ſame reign, when he was Lieutenant-colonel, he was diſmiſſed the ſervice for his ſteady adherence to the cauſe of the preſent royal family, and our happy conſtitution. Upon the acceſſion of George I. he purchaſed a regiment of foot in Ireland, and was preferred by his late Majeſty to the regiment of Buffs, upon the Engliſh eſtabliſhment. On Dec. 18, 1735, he was appointed Brigadier-general of his Majeſty's forces, and one of his Majeſty's Aids de Camp; alſo on July 17, 1739, promoted to the rank of a Major-general. On October 12, 1742, he was appointed Governor of Berwick upon Tweed: and Feb. 25, 1742-3,

[r] Philpot's Cat. of Knights, p. 6. [s] Ibid. p. 30

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conſtituted Lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's forces. He died, March 31, 1753, at his houſe in Saville-ſtreet, and this character was given of him, on his deceaſe: 'As a chriſtian, 'he was moſt devout and reſigned; as an officer, he was moſt 'brave and experienced; as a huſband, moſt affectionate; as 'a parent, moſt kind and indulgent; as a man, moſt punc-'tual and juſt in all his tranſactions; being truly poſſeſſed of 'every ſocial virtue.'

He married Mary, only daughter of Dr. Morton, Biſhop of Meath in Ireland, by whom he had four ſons and five daughters; whereof George, who is ſeated at Great Bookham, got his father's regiment, and is now General of the 7th regiment of dragoons, Colonel of his Majeſty's forces, governor of Chelſea Hoſpital, member of parliament for Stamford in Lincolnſhire, Knt. of the Bath, and L. L. D. He firſt married lady Lucy Wentworth, ſiſter to William Earl Strafford, by whom he had a ſon William, that died young, and a daughter: his firſt wife died April 27, 1771, and he was remarried on May 22, 1776, to Elizabeth relict of Thomas 2d Earl of Effingham. Henry his brother, with Mary, married to Francis Vincent, Eſq; eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir Henry Vincent, of Stoke-Dabernon in Surry, Bart. and Catharine, are all who ſurvived to maturity.

Francis, who ſucceeded as 5th Lord Howard of Effingham, as before-mentioned, was Governor of Virginia in the reign of Charles II. and departed this life on March 30, 1694. His Lordſhip married Philadelphia, daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham, Bart. great grandfather of Thomas Duke of Newcaſtle; and by her, who died at Virginia Aug. 13, 1685, aged 31 [t], he had iſſue three ſons: Charles, who died in the eighteenth year of his age, April 11, 1694 [u], Thomas, Lord Howard of Effingham; and Francis, late Earl of Effingham. Alſo three daughters; Philadelphia, who died Aug. 5, 1694, aged 16 [w]; Margaret-Frances, who died May 15, 1685 [x]; and Elizabeth, married to William Roberts, of Willeſden in the county of Middleſex, Eſq; and, ſecondly, to William Hutcheſon, Eſq. The ſaid Francis Lord Howard, wedded to his ſecond wife, Suſan, daughter of Sir Henry Felton, of Playford in the county Suffolk, Bart. and widow of Thomas Herbert, Eſq; but by her had no iſſue.

Thomas, his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, ſucceeding him in honour and eſtate, was, in the reign of Queen Anne, one of the Gentlemen of the bed-chamber to George Prince of Denmark. He married, firſt, Mary, daughter and heir of Ruiſhe Wentworth, Eſq; ſon and heir of Sir George Wentworth, a

[t] Inſcript. Tumuli apud Lingfield. [u] Ibid. [w] Ibid. [x] Ibid.

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younger brother to Thomas Earl of Strafford, by whom he had iſſue two daughters; Anne, who, on September 14, 1729, was married to Sir William Yonge, of Ercote, in Devonſhire, Knt. of the Bath, and Baronet, whoſe widow ſhe died in 1775; and Mary, who, on June 21, 1733, was married to George-Venables Vernon, of Sudbury in Derbyſhire, Eſq; created Lord Vernon May 1, 1762. His Lordſhip had to his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Rotherham, of Much Waltham in the county of Eſſex, Eſq; and widow of Sir Theophilus Napier, of Luton-Hoo, in the county of Bedford, Bart. but by her (who was afterwards wife of Sir Conyers D'Arcy, Knight of the Bath) had no children. And departing this life, without iſſue male, at Spa in Germany, July 10, 1725, was buried at Lingfield, and the barony devolved on his brother and heir,

FRANCIS, 7th Lord Howard and 1ſt Earl of Effingham, was, on July 14, 1731, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Horſe Grenadier Guards; and on July 22, next year, was conſtituted Colonel of the 20th regiment of foot. In 1731, he was conſtituted Deputy Earl-Marſhal of England. And, in conſideration of his great merits and abilities, created an Earl of Great Britain, by the ſtyle and title of Earl of Effingham, by letters-patent dated December 8, 1731. In June 1737, his Lordſhip was appointed Colonel of the ſecond troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards; and on July 17, 1739, promoted to the rank of a Brigadier-General; alſo, Decemb. 22, 1749, appointed Captain and Colonel of the fourth troop of Horſe Guards.

His Lordſhip married, firſt, Diana, daughter of Major-General O'Farrel, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had Thomas, late Earl of Effingham; and in July 1728, wedded, ſecondly, Anne, ſiſter of Robert Briſtow, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Board of Greencloth; and by her, who died at her houſe in George-ſtreet, Hanover Square, Novemb. 5, 1774, had a ſon, George, that died young. And his Lordſhip deceaſing February 12, 1742-3, was buried on the 18th following, at Great Bookham in Surrey; to whom ſucceeded in his honours and eſtates his only ſon and heir,

THOMAS, 2d Earl of Effingham, who on the deceaſe of his father, was, April 16, 1743, appointed Deputy Earl-Marſhal of England. On April 11, 1743, he was promoted to be firſt Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel of the ſecond troop of Horſe Guards; alſo, on Auguſt 20, 1749, appointed one of his Majeſty's Aids de Camp; on Decemb. 2, 1754, he was preferred to the command of the 34th regiment of foot. In January, 1758, his Lordſhip was promoted to the rank of Major-

Major-General, and to that of Lieutenant-General, on December 8, 1760; having been appointed to the command of the firſt troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards, the preceding month.

His Lordſhip married, on February 14, 1744-5, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Beckford, of the iſland of Jamaica, Eſq; who was grandſon of Sir Thomas Beckford, Knt. and Alderman of the city of London, and by her (who is one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to the Queen, and re-married to Sir George Howard, Knt. of the Bath), he left ſurviving iſſue, two ſons, Thomas, now Earl of Effingham; the honourable Richard Howard, born February 21, 1748, and four daughters; 1. Lady Elizabeth, born November 10, 1750, married to the Rev. Henry Reginald Courtenay, LL. D. one of his Majeſty's Chaplains, &c. 2. Lady Anne, born May 4, 1752, married to Thomas Carleton, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel of 29th regiment of Foot; 3. Lady Maria, born Auguſt 31, 1763, married to Sir Guy Carleton, Knight of the Bath; and 4th. Lady Frances-Herring, born May 22, 1755. His Lordſhip died November 19, 1763, and was buried in the family vault, at Bookham in Surrey; being ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

THOMAS, *the third and preſent Earl of Effingham*, born January 13, 1746-7, and married, in October 1765, to Catherine, daughter of Metcalfe Proctor of Thorpe, near Leeds in Yorkſhire, Eſq; but has no iſſue. His Lordſhip is deputy Earl Marſhal of England.

TITLES.] Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, and Lord Howard of Effingham.

CREATIONS. Baron Howard, of Effingham in the county of Surrey, by letters patent, dated March 11, 1553-4, 1ſt Mary; and Earl of Effingham, Dec. 8, 1731, 5 Geo. II.

ARMS and CREST.] The ſame as the Duke of Norfolk's, a Mullet for difference.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions, Argent, each charged on the ſhoulder with a Mullet Sable.

MOTTO.] VIRTUS MILLE SCUTA.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Great Bookham, in the county of Surrey; and at the Holmes, near Rotherham, in Yorkſhire.

WALPOLE,

WALPOLE, Earl of Orford.

ALL[a] our Antiquaries agree, that ſirnames have been taken from towns, offices, &c. and that this family had denomination from Walpole in Norfolk, where they were enfeoffed of lands belonging to the ſee of Ely, and was in England before the Conqueſt, as appears from ſeveral authorities. The learned Camden[b] alſo aſſerts, *That the owner of Walpole gave both that, and Wiſbich in the Iſle of Ely, to the Monaſtery of Ely, at the ſame time that he made his younger ſon, Alwin, a monk there:* Which is farther evident from King Edward the Confeſſor's confirmation of the town of Walpole[c] to the ſaid monaſtery.

There are two diſtinct pariſhes in the town of that name,[d] viz. Walpole St. Andrew's, and Walpole St. Peter's; at which laſt the family had its reſidence, as appears by antient charters in the cuſtody of the late Sir Robert Walpole, created Earl of Orford, who, out of his great regard to the memory of his anceſtors, favoured me with a peruſal of them.

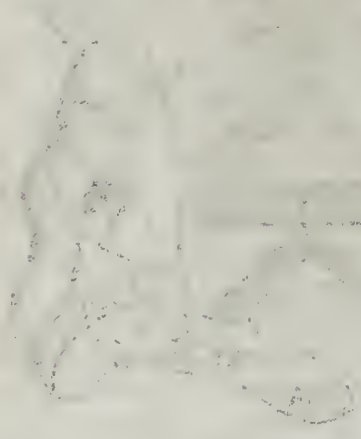
The firſt that occurs, is REGINALD de Walpole, living about the time of the Conqueſt, as may be preſumed, from being called father of RICHARD de Walpol, in a deed (without date), of Walter, ſon of William de Havelton, or Houton,[e] (who was lord of the town of Houton, ſince wrote Houghton), wherein he gave to the ſaid Richard, in marriage with Emma, his daughter, all his lands, appurtenances, &c. in Reidon, a pariſh in the neighbourhood of Houghton, where the family of Walpole has reſided ſince this marriage.

'Tis probable, that the ſaid Richard was father to HENRY de Walpol,[f] who is recorded to hold one knight's fee in Houghton, in the reign of Henry II. of the fee of Blaumiſter, and a fourth part of a knight's fee, of the honour of Wyrmgey. This Henry de Walpol is mentioned to be a Knight, in a releaſe without date (as cuſtomary in thoſe times) of Alexander de Cokefield, and Richard his ſon,[g] whereby they quitted to the ſaid Sir Henry, and Iſabel, his wife, all their right in 22 acres of land in the fields of Walpol; whereunto was a witneſs Stephen de Walpol and others. He is alſo mentioned as a Knight, in a deed, without date,[h] of Nicholas, ſon of Roger Heved, of Houton, being a witneſs to his grant of lands in the fields of Houton.

[a] Camden's Remains, in loco Sirnames. [b] Britannia in com. Norf. enlarged by Biſhop Gibſon, p. 473, 495. [c] Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 94. [d] Index Villaris, p. 369. [e] Ex Orig. Cart. No 1. penes Comit de Orford. [f] Ex Lib. MS. vocat. Ant. Tenur. de com. Norf. [g] Ex Orig. Cart. No 9. [h] Carta, n. 3.

Another

Walpole Earl of Orford



Another HENRY de Walpole (probably ſon of the former) was a perſon of ſuch eminency, that, adhering to the Barons in the reign of King John, and being taken priſoner, he was obliged to pay a fine of an hundred pounds, before he could obtain his deliverance, (a great ſum in thoſe days) as appears from the King's mandate to Peter de Maule, [i] dated at Lincoln, Sept. 18, 1216, wherein he ſignifies his receiving ſatisfaction for the ſaid fine; and commands him to releaſe the ſaid Henry from priſon, he giving ſecurity, by oath and by his charter, faithfully to adhere to the King, on forfeiture of all his lands, if he ſhould again revolt. And King Henry III, in the firſt year of his reign, [k] commands the Sheriff of Lincoln to deliver to him all thoſe lands in that county, whereof he was poſſeſſed when he fell from his allegiance to King John his father. This letter was dated at Oxford, June 29, 1217, and ſealed with the ſeal of William Earl-Marſhal, ſt led the King's Juſtice, becauſe (as the record ſays) the King had yet no ſeal.

He was ſucceeded by, JOHN de Walpol, [l] who was alſo engaged in the ſame cauſe; and returning to his allegiance, Henry III. on Oct. 27 (eight days after King John's death) [m] writes to the Sheriffs of Cambridge and Norfolk, forthwith to deliver to him all the lands, which he had at the time he revolted from King John his father. In 1235, he, with Iſabel his wife, held of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, in Great Ringſted, and Holme (two towns near to Houghton, which now pay a quit-rent to the family) the 4th part of a knight's fee. In 1253, he [n] was one of the Jurors of Norfolk at the Pleas at Weſtminſter; and, the ſame year, gave to the King [o] half a mark to have a writ to remove a cauſe, depending in the county court, to the court of Common-Pleas: For, in thoſe days, a conſiderable revenue [p] accrued to the crown by fines paid on account at law, and fines to have juſtice and right. In a charter without date, of Walter Froſt de Well, he is wrote [q] *Domino Johanni de Walpol, Militi*, the ſaid Walter granting him divers lands, and a fiſhery called Neuvere, *&c.*

The ſaid Sir John de Walpol, in 14 Hen. III. on the King's ſailing into Brittany, had letters of protection, being one of the King's retinue. By Iſabel his wife, he had ſeveral ſons, as the deeds ſhew. HENRY de Walpol was his ſon and heir; William and Ralph were younger ſons.

[i] Rot. Pat. 18. Joh. m. 2. n. 14. [k] Clauſ. 1 H. III. m. 14.. [l] Ex Lib. MS. de Norf. præd. [m] Clauſ. 1 Hen. III. m. 15. [n] MS. in Bibl. Cotton. ſub Effig. Titus A. VII. fol. 47. [o] Rot. Fin. 38. H. III. m. 3. [p] Madox's Hiſt. of Exchеq. p. 293. [q] Carta, N. 5.

William

William de Walpol, writing himſelf [r] ſon of John de Walpol, gave to Henry, ſon of Sir John de Walpol, Knt. and Henry his ſon, and their heirs, lands in Thornmere in Walpol, dated at Walpol, in the 25th of King Edward, ſon of King Henry. And by another charter, dated in the ſame year, he gave [s] to the ſaid Henry Walpol (who is mentioned to be a Knight) and Henry his ſon, other lands in Walpol.

Ralph de Walpol, alſo writing himſelf ſon of John, and clerk of Houton, [t] gave, by deed, without date, to Thomas de Clenchwardetoun one piece of land, called Longland, in the fields of Houton; whereunto was a witneſs Sir Henry Walpol, and others. This Ralph is without doubt, the ſame Ralph de Walpol, who was Biſhop of Norwich, and of Ely, his arms are in glaſs in the cathedral of Ely, alſo the regiſter of Walpol St. Peter's, recites his being born there. He obtained the [u] dignity of Archdeacon of Ely, in 1271, and was elected Biſhop of Norwich on November 11, 1288. [w] On his confirmation, John Peckham, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, addreſſed him in this manner. [x] *My Lord elect*, 'There has 'an evil cuſtom prevail'd in the dioceſe of Norwich, of re-'ceiving the firſt-fruits of the livings in your dioceſe, which 'proceeds from a ſpirit of covetouſneſs, and is diſpleaſing 'both to God and man. Let me therefore perſuade you, if 'you have any concern for your ſoul's health, to lay aſide 'this evil cuſtom, which will thus tend to the publick ad-'vantage.' To which he made reply, 'I ſhall freely con-'ſent to what you have deſired of me, and promiſe to do all, 'that is in my power, to prevent it.' This was tranſacted at South-Malling in Kent, after his return to England, from waiting on the King on the frontiers of Arragon, where he obtained the royal aſſent; and, by patent dated February 7, the King recites, [y] *That the church of Norwich, having elected that diſcreet Man*, Mr. Ralph de Walpol, Archdeacon of Ely, to the Biſhoprick of Norwich, he confirms the ſaid election, and commands the Archbiſhop of Canterbury (John Peckham) William de Redham, and Peter de Leyceſter, to deliver to him the temporalities, &c. whereupon he was conſecrated in the church of Canterbury (as the regiſter of Walpole St. Peter's ſets forth) on March 20 following, being Mid-Lent Sunday. He ſat in the See of Norwich about ten years, and then, on the death of William de Luda, Biſhop of Ely, was tranſlated by the Pope to Ely, on a great contention about that Biſhoprick. The convent of Ely had obtained the King's

[r] Carta. 25. Ed. I. n. 7. [s] Carta, 25 Ed. I. n. 8. [t] Carta, n. 4. [u] Leneve's Faſti Eccl. Angl. p. 73. [w] Wharton's Ang. Sacra, pars prima, p. 412. [x] Ibid. [y] Rot. Pat. 17 Ed. I. m. 21.

leave

leave to proceed to an election, but could not agree among themſelves; [z] one part (and the greater) made choice of John Salmon, their Prior; the reſt of John de Langton (then the King's Chancellor) after Biſhop of Chicheſter; and, the election being thus in diſpute, the merits of it were laid before Robert Winchelſea, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who, [a] keeping the cauſe depending, to the great expence of both parties, without any determination, an appeal was made to the Pope at Rome, where both parties appearing, his Holineſs, being unwilling to put by Salmon, gave the Monks liberty to proceed to a new election; but this not being ſatisfactory to the monks, the Pope, to make an end of the diſpute tranſlated Walpole to Ely, by his Bull, bearing date, 15 Julii, 1299, and made Salmon Biſhop of Norwich.

This controverſy is ſomewhat differently related by Biſhop Godwin, in his account of the Biſhops; [b] but in this he agrees, that the Pope, by his own abſolute authority, removed Ralph Walpole from Norwich to Ely, who, departing this life on March 20, 1301-2, and was buried on April 1 following, in the Preſbytery before the high altar of his church, under one of the five large grey marble ſtones, [c] which lie in the middle iſle, near the tomb of Biſhop Redman; the effigies of a Biſhop with ſhields of arms, &c. being plated in braſs thereon; but thoſe plates, as well as the inſcriptions, are now torn off. This Prelate gave ſeveral prieſtly veſtments to his church; was alſo a benefactor to it in other reſpects; and having, in both his Sees, behaved with great prudence and honour, he juſtly merits this memorial of him.

But now I return to, HENRY, the elder brother of this Biſhop, who ſucceeded his father, Sir John Walpol, in the manors of Walpol and Houton (as it was antiently written), part of which were held by the ſervice of a quarter of a Knight's fee of the Lord Bardolph, and that Lord of the Earl Warren; and other lands by the ſervice of one fee (as ſaid) of Blaminſter fee. This Henry was ſuſpected of taking part with the Barons in their wars with Henry III. for Simon Montfort the younger (one of the moſt potent perſons then in rebellion) having [d] poſſeſſed himſelf of the iſle of Ely in 50 Henry III. John le Brettin, in 51 Henry III. was aſſigned to inquire whether this Henry de Walpol [e] was againſt the King in the ſaid iſle of Ely, or elſewhere, making depredations, &c. on his faithful ſubjects. About the ſame time, he was a Juſtice of goal-delivery, and ſold lands by deed, ſans

[z] Biſhop Godwin's Cat. of the Biſhops of England, p. 211. [a] Ex Regiſt. Walpole St. Peter's. [b] Cat. ut antea. [c] Ex Collect. Brown Willis Armig. [d] Dudg. Warw. p. 163. ex Chron. Abend. f. 122. a. [e] Pat. 51 H. III, dorſo Norf.

date.

date, to John de Spalding (Burgeſs of Lenn) in Tyrington, and ſealed as by his deed appears, with a Feſs between two Chevrons; the witneſſes thereto, being Sir William de Tyrington, and Sir John de Wygenhale, &c. In 5 Edward I. [f] he is mentioned to have a manſion-houſe in Ely, in a deed whereby the prior and chapter of Ely grant, to Adam de Santo Albano, a meſſuage, with the out-houſes, in the pariſh of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, in the town of Ely, lying between the meſſuage of the ſacriſt of Ely, and the meſſuage of William de Irenmonger, and oppoſite to the manſion of Sir Henry de Walepole, Knt. And [g] he was wrote, *Domino Henrico de Walpol, Milit.* in a charter of Walter Faber, of Apyleton, dated at Rudham. In 25 Edward I. he [h] was among thoſe of greateſt note in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, who were ſummoned to be at London, on the Sunday after the octaves of St. John Baptiſt, apparelled with horſe and arms, according to their degree, to paſs with the King beyond the ſeas, *for their own honour, and the ſafety of their King and kingdom*, as the words of the writ import. This expedition was for the Relief of Guy, Earl of Flanders [i], at that time oppreſſed by the French King, who had taken ſeveral towns belonging to him. In 29th Edward I. he had the like ſummons [k], with divers other great men, to attend the King at Berwick upon Tweed, on the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt's nativity, well appointed with horſe and arms, to march againſt the Scots, according to the tenure of lands held by him in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon. In the ſame year, Edmund Gurgun, of Weſtrudham, grants to Henry [l], ſon of Sir John Walpol, Knt. and to Henry his ſon, and the heirs of the ſaid Henry the ſon, all his right and claim in the lands called Grancrundell in Houton, which Alice, late wife of Ralph, ſon of Hugh de Loverd of Houton, held in dower.

This Sir Henry de Walpole married Iſabel, daughter of Sir Peter Fitz-Oſbert [m], and heir to her brother, Sir Roger Fitz-Oſbert, ſummoned to parliament among the Barons of the realm, in 22 Edward I. Which Iſabel, ſurviving the ſaid Sir Henry, was married, 2dly, to Sir Walter Jernegan, by which match the lordſhip of Somerley town, with other lands (as Camden [n] obſerves) devolved on the Jernegans, after the death of Sir Roger Fitz-Oſbert. She in 34 Edward I. was by inquiſition, found to be one of the couſins and heirs of

[f] Ex Regiſt. Prior de Ely. p. 497. penes Dom. W. Wyndham, Bar. [g] Carta, 8. Ed. I. n. 6. [h] MS. in Bibl. Cotton. ſub. Effig. Claudius. C. 2. p 91 [i] Hiſt. of Eng. Vol. I. p. 197. [k] Clauſ. 29 Ed. I. m. 13. & Ryley's Plac. Parl. p. 491. [l] Carta, 29 Ed. I. No. 9. [m] Ex Stemmate de Famil. Jernegan. [n] Britannia in com' Suff. Vol. I. p. 451.

Roger

Roger Fitz-Peter Fitz-Oſbert, (and John, ſon of Alice Negoun, was the other) ſhe deceaſed about 1311, and held a third part of the manor of Houton in dower, as appears by a charter of that date [o], wherein ſhe is ſtiled the Lady Iſabella Gernegayn, late wife of Sir Henry Walpol, Knt. father of Sir Henry Walpol, Knt. then living. Which

Sir HENRY Walpol is [p] wrote ſon of Sir Henry Walpol Knt. in a charter of John Eſtcroft, wherein he grants to him, and his heirs, certain lands in Walpol, dated at the church of St. Peter in Walpol, the Wedneſday after the feaſt of St Benedict the Abbot, in 33 Edward I. In 35 Edward I. it was found by inquiſition, before John le Harſike, Coroner of the county of Norfolk, that the ſaid Henry de Walpol [q] was Lord of the manor and villages of Houton, and that Roger Ketleſton, who was outlawed for felony, held of him one meſſuage, and 52 acres of land, by ſervice, and 5s. a year rent, alſo other lands, at the rent of 19d. He was knighted either before, or in the firſt year of Edward II. for at a ſeſſions of the ſewers held that year at Cowſtowe (within the liberties of Tilney) on the Monday after the feaſt of the apoſtles Peter and Paul [r], Sir Henry de Walpol, Knt. and the Prior of Meremond, appeared for the Prior of Ixworth, and took exceptions againſt a verdict found by the Jurors, 'That the ſea-bank, from Stone-Croſs to Cowſtowe, was 'then in good repair, viz. in breadth 12 feet, and as high 'as neceſſary,' when they alledged, *That, from Lakebrigge to Cowſtowe, there was not any ſea-bank or marſh-wall, but a cauſey for driving of cattle belonging to the towns of Upwell and Utwell, which was no ſafeguard to any man's land, yet was ſufficient for the paſſage of cattle, with ſome repair of a few defects therein.* And requiring judgment from the Commiſſioners of Sewers, that the perſons, who had benefit by ſuch driving of their cattle, ſhould contribute to the making and repair thereof, as it was the cuſtom of the country, and as the King's Commiſſion did direct. It was publiſhed accordingly, and the Jurors were amerced for their erroneous preſentment of it, as a ſea-bank. In the 4th of Edward II. Robert de Saham, and Adam de Chamberleyn [s], grant to Sir Henry de Walpol, Knight, ſon of Sir Henry de Walpol, Knt. and to Alice his wife, and their heirs, two parts of the manor of Houton near Harpele, with all lands, tenements, rents, ſervices, &c. as alſo the lands and tenements which Sir Henry de Walpol, Kt. father of the aforeſaid Sir Henry, acquired

[o] Carta, 4 Ed. II. no. 13. [p] Carta, 33 Ed. I. n. 15. [q] Record. Bundel in Turri Lond. [r] Dugdale's Hiſt. of Imbanking, p. 248. [s] Carta, Ed. II. n. 13.

of Aſceline, daughter of Hugh de Loverd, of Houton, in the aforeſaid village, of the fee of Wyrmgeye: and grant, to the ſaid Henry, and Alice, the third part of the ſaid manor, which the Lady Iſabel Gernegayn, late wife of the ſaid Sir Henry Walpol, Kt. father of the ſaid Sir Henry, held in dower; alſo 60 acres of land in Walpol, and Walton, which Sir Henry de Walpol, father of the ſaid Sir Henry, had of the inheritance of his father, and purchaſed of Adam Muſtrel: Which charter is dated at Walpol, on Monday, the feaſt of St. Andrew the Apoſtle, in 4 Edward II. the witneſſes thereto being, Sir Geff. de Colvile, Sir Walter de Calthorp, Sir Thomas de Snitterton, and Sir John de Fretton, Knights. Alſo the ſame year, he obtained a writ [t] to the Sheriff of Norfolk, to apprehend Reginald Atte Greene, of Houton, who, being his Bailiff in Houton, and having the care and adminiſtration of all his affairs and goods, had withdrawn himſelf, without rendering any account. In 5 Ed. II. the Sheriff of Norfolk was ordered by the King's Writ, to impannel a Jury of 24, as well Knights as others, of the neighbourhood of Houton, to decide upon oath, whether Thomas Canne, of Houton, did not, on the nativity of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, 2 Edward II. throw down the fold of the ſaid Henry de Walpol, on his ground at Houton, and had not chaced an hundred ſheep, of the value of ten pounds, a great part of which were thereby deſtroyed. Alſo the ſame year, the Sheriff was ordered to impannel a Jury, in a cauſe depending between this Henry de Walpol, and the Prior of St John of Jeruſalem, who accuſed him of throwing down, on the feaſt of St Andrew the Apoſtle, 1305, certain croſſes erected at Houton, on the houſes of John, ſon of Roger de Ketilſton, tenant of the ſaid Prior. The year following, the ſaid Henry had a cauſe depending for a meſſuage and 52 acres of land in Houton, againſt John, ſon of Roger de Ketilſton, and Roger de Ketilſton, and Sibill his wife: Whereupon the Sheriff of Norfolk was ordered to ſummon a Jury of 15 perſons, as well Knights as others, of the neighbourhood of Houton, who had each an eſtate of 100 ſhillings per annum, at the leaſt, to decide the ſame.

This Sir Henry de Walpole, and Robert Baynard [u], were choſen Knights of the Shire for the county of Norfolk, in the parliament that met at Lincoln, in 9 Edw. II. wherein [w] it was ordered, that none ſhould depart without the King's ſpecial licence. This parliament, as appears by a [x] writ, and [y]

[t] Ex Orig. in Turri Lond. [u] Clauſ. 9 Edw. II. m. 16. dorſ. [w] Pryn's 4th part of a Brief Regiſter, p. 43. [x] Clauſ. 9 Edw. II. m. 3. dorſ. [y] Walſingham's hiſt. Ang. & Ypodigma, anno 1316.

other

other authorities, was principally ſummoned to ſettle the perambulation of foreſts, made in the reign of Edward I. but were not well obſerved. In 16 Edw. II. he was one [z] of the Commiſſioners for the county of Norfolk, who were appointed to aſſeſs and collect a ſubſidy of a ſixth, granted to the King in parliament; and, in the roll of aſſeſſment, Adam de Walpol, and William de Walpol, are charged. Alſo, in the year following, he was returned into Chancery [a] among the Knights, who (with other perſons of note) were certified *to bear antient arms from their anceſtors.* He purchaſed divers lands in Walpol, and Houton, as is evident from ſeveral deeds, bearing date from the ſecond year of Edward II. to the 7th year of Edward III. and was living in the 9th of Edward III. [b], when, with Alice his wife, he conſtituted Henry, Vicar of the church of Houton, to deliver ſeiſin to John de Ketilſton, and others, of two pieces of ground at Williſgreen, in the fields of Houton; and departing this life ſoon after, left iſſue Henry, his ſon and heir.

Which HENRY de Walpol was returned one of the Knights [c] for the county of Norfolk, to the parliament ſummoned to meet at York, on Friday before the feaſt of St. Nicholas, in 7 Edw. III. He was the firſt [d] witneſs to a charter of William Coria, dated at Houton, in 10 Edw. III. alſo to divers other charters, in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. relating to his manors of Houton, Harpeley, &c. in one [e] of which, bearing date in 6 Richard II. Edmund, his ſon, is witneſs with him. In the 11 Edw. III. William le Groſs, parſon of Bently Parva in Eſſex, as a truſtee, ſettled the manor of Houghton on this Henry de Walpole, and Joan his wife. In 12 Richard II. he was [f] appointed to levy the 10th and 15th in the county of Norfolk; and lived to be very aged; for, in 9 Hen IV. being wrote [g] Henry de Walpol, ſenior, he ſettles, in truſt, on Sir William Calthorp, Sir John de Colvyle, Knights, and others, all his lands and tenements in Houton, Weſtrudham, Harpeley, &c. with all rents, ſervices, &c. homages, wards, marriages, &c. woods, waters, fiſheries, &c. they paying to Catherine, his daughter, an annual rent of four marks during her life; to which charter a fair ſeal is appendant, of a Feſs with three Croſs-Croſlets, between two Cheverons, circumſcribed, S. H. WALPOL.

He was ſucceeded [h] by a ſon of his own name, HENRY Walpol Eſq; [i] who, in 6 Henry VI. grants the manor of

[z] Ex Rot. de Aſſeſ. penes præhon. Dom. Rob. Walpole. [a] MS. in Bibl. Cotton. Claudius, C. 2. [b] Carta, 9 Edw. III. n. 24. [c] Pryn's 4th part of a Brief Reg. p. 122. [d] Carta, 10 Edw. III. n. 25. [e] Ibid. 6 Rich. II. n. 48. [f] Rot. Fin. 12 Rich. II. m. 18. [g] Carta, 9 Hen. IV. n. 54. [h] Ex Regiſt. vocat. Hyrning in Cur. Prærog. Norwic. [i] Rot Pat. 6 Hen. VI. p. 2.

Crympleſham, to Sir Simon Felbrigge, Knt. Sir John Howard, Knt. and others. He is alſo mentioned in ſeveral charters relating to his manors of Houton, &c. in that reign; and in the 12th of Hen. VI. when the title of the houſe of York began to be ſet on foot, and Commiſſioners thereupon appointed in every ſhire, to ſummons all perſons of the beſt note, and render them on oath for the obſervation of articles concluded on in the parliament then held; this Henry Walpool, Eſq; [k] and John Walpool (as the name was then wrote) were returned among thoſe of the firſt quality in the county of Norfolk, who were ſworn to the obſervance of the ſaid articles, and to keep the peace for themſelves and retainers.

HENRY Walpool, before-mentioned, ſurvived till the 20th of Henry VI. as appears by his laſt will, bearing date at Houghton, on Friday, the feaſt of St. Cruſe, 1442, 20 Hen. VI. [l] and proved at Norwich, June 27, the ſame year. 'He 'bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of St. Martin 'of Howton, near his wife, and that his executors beſtow 'XX marks in the fabrick of the ſaid church, and XX 'marks on maſſes, and other works of piety, for his ſoul, and 'the ſouls of his parents, friends, and benefactors, and all 'the faithful deceaſed. He bequeaths to Martin, his ſon, an 'annuity during life, out of his manors of Howton, Harpele, and Weſtrudam; alſo all thoſe lands which Catharine his ſiſter had (of the gift of Henry, his father, deceaſed) for term of her life: And to Henry his ſon, 'and his heirs male, his ſaid manors of Houghton, &c. 'and, in default of iſſue, to deſcend to John his ſon, and his 'heirs male, with the like entail on William, Martin, and 'Thomas, his ſons; as alſo, on Catherine, and Alice, his 'daughters. And, if they ſeverally died without iſſue, he orders his feofees and executors to ſell the ſaid manors, and 'diſpoſe of the money in pious works, for the good of his 'ſoul, and the ſoul of Margaret his wife, and the ſouls of 'his parents, friends, and benefactors, and all the faithful deceaſed. He farther wills to Henry, his ſon and heir, his 'manor of Walpole, with the appurtenances, entailing it on 'him and his heirs male; and, in default, on his other ſons 'and daughters before-mentioned: And to John, his ſon, 'his manor of Iſtede in Suffolk, paying to William and Thomas, his ſons, an annuity of 12 marks during their lives; 'and, in default of heirs male of the ſaid John, entails it on 'his ſons and daughters aforeſaid. The reſidue of his goods, '&c. not bequeathed, he gives to Henry his ſon, Edmund

[k] Fuller's Worthies in com'Norf. p. 265, 266. [l] Ex Regiſt. vocat. Doke 3. in Cur. Prærog. Norwic.

'Povy,

'Povy, and William Marchale, Eſqrs. and Hugh Wyne-'howe, Chaplain, his executors.'

The ſaid Margaret, his wife [m], was daughter of Sir Oliver le Groſſe, of Croſtwick in com' Norf. Kt. and John, his ſecond ſon (who had the manor of Iſtede) is wrote John Walpool, Eſq. [n] ſon of Henry Walpole, Eſq. in 30 Hen. VI.

Henry Walpole, of Walpole, and Houghton, Eſq. (eldeſt ſon of the laſt Henry, and Margaret his wife) was the fifth of that name in lineal deſcent; and is mentioned in ſeveral deeds relating to his manors of Houghton, &c. in the reign of Henry VI. In one of the 28th of that King [o], Nicholas Atte Chirche, of North Barſham, and others, feoffees of the laſt will of Henry Walpool, ſenior, grant to Henry Walpool, Eſq. ſon of the ſaid Henry, the manor of Houghton, and all lands, &c. thereto belonging, with Harpeley, and Weſt Rudham; in which charter the ſaid manors are entailed on Henry, John, William, Martin, Catharine, and Alice, according to the laſt will of Henry Walpool, ſenior, Eſq. In [p] 34 Hen. VI. Henry Walpool, Eſq. the ſon, grants to John Byrſton, ſenior, Eſq. John Compton, John Wood, John Byrſton, junior, and Philip Sutton, Eſqrs. his manor of Walpol in com' Norf. with all the lands, meadows, paſtures, rents, ſervices, wards, marriages, courts, &c. to hold the ſaid manor to them, their heirs, and aſſigns; but 'tis likely this was only in truſt, though the uſes are not mentioned. When he died I don't find; but, by [q] Margery his wife, daughter of Sir Edmund Harſick of Southacre in com' Norf. or rather (as 'tis in Harſick's pedigree) daughter of Sir John Harſick, ſon of another Sir John Harſick, buried in Southacre, in 7 Rich. II. he had iſſue,

John Walpole, of Houghton, Eſq. his ſon and heir, who with Thomas his ſon, by their charter [r], dated at Howeton (as it was then wrote) the 4th of December, in 8 Hen. VII. granted lands in Howeton to Henry Abraham, Clerk, Rector of Harpeley. He took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Shawe, of Derby, Eſq. [s] and, beſides the before-mentioned Thomas, his ſon and heir, had iſſue William Walpole, ſecond ſon, who died without iſſue, and two daughters, Alice [t], and Maude [u].

The ſaid Thomas Walpole, Eſq. had a [w] grant from William Fowkes, and others, of lands in Houghton, in 1 Hen. VII. to which John Walpole, Eſq. his father, was a witneſs.

[m] Ex Stem. [n] Carta, 30 Hen. VI. n. 69. [o] Carta, 28 Hen. VI. n. 67. [p] Ibid. 34 Hen. VI. n. 68. [q] Viſ. de Com. Norf. in Offic. Arm. & in Bibl. Harl. Not. 90. B. 13. [r] Carta, 8. Hen. VII. n. 75. [s] Viſ. de Com. Norf. præd. [t] Carta, 8 Hen. VII. n. 74. [u] Ex Regiſt. Multon in Cur. Prærog. Norwic. [w] Carta, 1 Hen. VII. n. 70.

He had alſo divers other grants of lands in that reign; and, in [x] 4 Henry VIII. writing himſelf Thomas Walpole, Eſq. ſon and heir of John Walpole, Eſq. deceaſed, grants to Sir John Heydon, Knt. Geffery Cobbe of Sandringham, William Cobbe, Gent. William Paſton, Eſq. Thomas Leighton, and Robert Gerveys, Burghers and Aldermen of Biſhops Lenn, Ralph Palmer, Clerk, and William Meene of Weybrede, his manor of Howeton near Harpeley, with all his lands and tenements in Harpeley, Rudham, &c. in truſt, to perform his laſt will and teſtament.

By which teſtament, bearing date [y] May 24, 1512, and the probate thereof on April 7, 1513, it appears that he had two wives, Joan and Alice, which laſt ſurvived him; alſo that John, his eldeſt ſon, died before him, and had a wife, Anne, who ſurvived him; likewiſe, that his daughter Agnes was married to William Ruſſel, and Edward Walpole was his eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir, being of the age of 30 years; but he conſtitutes executors of his will, his ſon Henry Walpole, and his brothers-in-law, Geffery and William Cobb. His firſt wife, Joan [z], was daughter of William Cobb, of Sandringham, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue, as before is mentioned; and departed this life [a] on January 24, 1513-14.

Before I treat of Edward, his eldeſt ſon, I ſhall take notice of the deſcendants of his ſecond ſon, HENRY Walpole, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir of ——— Holtofte of Whaplode in Lincolnſhire, Gent. and had iſſue [b] Thomas Walpole, of Whaplode, anceſtor to thoſe of the name in Lincolnſhire; John Walpole, ſecond ſon; Francis Walpole, third ſon; and Chriſtopher Walpole, of Docking in com' Norf. fourth ſon, who left poſterity. But John Walpole, the ſecond ſon, was the moſt eminent of them; for, by his great learning and proficiency in the ſtudy of the laws, he raiſed a very conſiderable fortune, and died in the prime of his age, when it was expected, from his extraordinary abilities, that he would have advanced himſelf to the chief dignities of the law. Being entered of Gray's-Inn [c], he was early diſtinguiſhed for his ſobriety and manly behaviour; ſo that, in the firſt year of Edward VI. the ſociety, whereof he was a member, appointed him Collector of the Gifts and Rewards, on the behalf of the ſerjeants of the ſaid houſe, who were called to that degree in Hilary Term the ſame year. Alſo in the third

[x] Carta, 4 Hen. VIII. n. 76. [y] Ex Regiſt. vocat. Multon in Cur Prærog. Norwic. [z] Viſ. de Com. Norf. præd. [a] Cole's Eſc. Lib. 61. A. 12. p. 204. MS. in Bibl. Harley. [b] Ex Stem. in Viſ. de com' Norf. [c] Dugdale's Orig. Juridiciales, p. 137.

year

year of the same King, he [d] was elected Lent-Reader of the society of Gray's-Inn, and afterwards Double-Reader thereof, to which only persons of great learning were chosen. And, having been [e] elected for Lynn, to the parliament that met at Westminster on October 5, 1553; he was, on June 1, next following, called by the royal writ to receive the state and degree of Serjeant at Law [f], together with seven others the most eminent of their profession; and their feast was kept with the greatest magnificence, in the Inner-Temple Hall, on October 16, 1554, several officers being appointed for the management thereof; and each Serjeant presented to the King and Queen rings of the finest angel gold, of the value, besides the fashon, of III *l.* VI *s.* VIII *d.* [g] The entertainment, with the ceremonies thereof, are set forth at large by Sir William Dugdale, in his historical memorials of the English courts of justice. He married Catharine, daughter of Edmund Knivet, of Ashwelthorp, Esq. [h] and of Jane his wife, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Bourchier, Knt. Lord Berners, and departed this life in 1557, as appears by the probate of his last will, dated February 16, 1558. Which testament bears date November 1, 1557; 'wherein he desires [i] Thomas, Lord Bishop 'of Ely, to take into his rule and government his son William, 'till he accomplish the age of twenty-one years, and leaves 'his daughters, Mary, Jane, Catharine, and Anne Walpole, 'to the government of his executors, Martin Hastings, Esq; 'his cousin Henry Spylman, Esq. Robert Cook, Esq. his 'cousin Geoffery Cobb, Esq. his brother Christopher Wal-'pole, and Thomas Scorlet, his servant.' But the said William dying without issue, the said daughters were coheirs to his estate.

Edward Walpole, Esq. eldest son and heir to Thomas Walpole, Esq. [k] was 30 years old at the death of his father, and, making proof of his age, had livery of his lands, as appears by inquisition taken at Norwich, September 26, 1514. In 27 Hen. VIII. Thomas Headham, and others [l], grant to Edward Walpole, Esq. and Lucy his wife, and to John Walpole, their son and heir apparent, one messuage in Houghton, &c. This Lucy was daughter of Sir Terrey Robsart, by his wife [m] Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Kerdeston, of Sedistern in com' Norf. Knt. and (by the death of her brother, Sir John Robsart, and his daughter [n] Amie, wife of Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl

[d] Dugdale's Orig. Juridiciales, p. 293. [e] Ex Collect. Brown Willis, Arm. [f] Pat. 1 & 2 Ph. & Mar. pars 3. [g] Page 129 & seq. [h] Ex Stemmate [i] Ex Regist. vocat. Noodes, p. 1. Not. 39. qu. 6. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar. [k] Cole's Esc. MS. p. 204. ut antea. [l] Carta, 27 Hen. VIII. [m] Parkin's Continuation of Blomfield's Norf. p. 851. 852. [n] Ibid.

of Leiceſter, without iſſue) [n] was at length ſole heir to her grandfather, Sir John Robſart, Knight Banneret, and Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, who was famed for his valour and conduct in ſeveral actions in France, in the reigns of Henry IV. V. and VI. on which account, a brief memorial of ſo eminent a perſon will not, I hope, be thought improper, as it is a generous part to tranſmit to poſterity the acts of ſuch, who have deſerved well of their country. His father was Robert, Baron of Cannon, in Heinalt, on which account he is mentioned in our hiſtorians by the name of Cannon Robſart, and was the ſon of John Robſart, who, in 14 Edw. III. was one of thoſe expert Captains [o], that (with Richard Verchin, Lord High-Seneſchal of Heinalt) ſurprized John Duke of Normandy, eldeſt ſon of King Philip of France, in his quarters at Montais, on the river Selle. The Lord Robert Robſart was likewiſe very ſerviceable to the Engliſh nation; and, when King Edward lay at the ſiege of Rheims, A. D. 1359, ſignalized himſelf [p] in taking the caſtle of Commercy, and the defeat of the Lord Gomeignes, being then Governor of the young Earl of Coucy, and manager of his lands. He alſo behaved himſelf with great bravery and conduct in ſeveral other actions in that reign; and, accompanying the Duke of Lancaſter, and divers of the Engliſh nobility into France [q], in 47 Edw. III. landed with them at Calais; and, continuing in our ſervice, took [r] divers caſtles in Spain, in 5 Rich. II. He left iſſue three ſons, John [s], Lewis, and [t] Theodorick (or Terrey, as we write the name) who all engaged in the Engliſh ſervice, and were Commanders of the greateſt note in their time; but I ſhall confine myſelf to the actions of John, the eldeſt ſon, the preſent Earl of Orford being his heir.

The ſaid John Robſart [u] diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars with the Saracens, in the reign of Richard II. and was knighted before the reign of Henry IV. Which King [w], *out of his eſpecial grace, and for the good ſervices of his beloved and faithful Knight*, Sir John Robſart, grants to him, for term of his life, 100l. per ann. out of his exchequer, by letters-patent, dated November 17, 1399: And Henry V. in conſideration of his good ſervices [x], confirms to him the ſaid annuity, by letters-patent, dated at Weſtminſter, June 12, 1413. He attended on Henry V. at his firſt landing in France, and after being at the ſiege of Caen in Normandy

[n] Viſ. de Com. Norf. ut antea. [o] Barns's hiſt. of Edw. III. p. 170. [p] Froiſſart's Chron. cap. 208, 209. [q] Ibid. f. 190. a. [r] Ibid. 273. a. [s] Dugdale's Baron. Vol. II. p. 202. [t] E Lib. MS. de Vit. Mil. Gart. in Muſeo Aſhmol. Not. 1118. [u] Froiſſart's Chron. [w] Pat. 1 Hen. IV. [x] Pat. 1 Hen. V. p. 4. m. 15.

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(as [y] was alſo his brother, Sir Lewis Robſart) he became one of the principal commanders under the Duke of Glouceſter, the King's brother; who, in 5 Henry V. eſpecially appointed him [z], to treat with the Governors of the caſtles of Vire, Hambye, St. Lo, and Carenton, for the ſurrender thereof, which in that year were at ſeveral times delivered to him. In 6 Hen. V. he [a] was alſo ſpecially appointed, by the ſaid Duke, to treat with the Governor of Pont-Down, as alſo with the Governor, Knights, Eſquires, Burgeſſes, and Inhabitants of Chierburg, and with Monſ. Robert de Frevile, Knt. Governor of the Caſtle of St. Saviour le Viſconte; all which places being ſurrendered by agreement made with him, he [b] was conſtituted Governor of the caſtle of St. Saviour le Viſconte; and, on the deceaſe of the Duke of Holland, was [c] elected a Knight Companion of the moſt noble Order of the Garter; but, continuing abroad, was inſtalled at Windſor by his proxy [d], Sir Thomas Bar, Feb. 17, 1418-19. At the ſiege of Rohan, he [e] was one of the Commiſſioners aſſigned by the King, to confer with the French Commiſſioners about the ſurrender of that city; and when eight days had been ſpent, without concluding on one article, which induced the Engliſh Commiſſioners to break off the treaty, and thereupon the townſmen, mutinying, had forced the magiſtrates to alter their opinions, they came to the tent of Sir John Robſart, deſiring him to move the King, that the truce might be prolonged for four days; which being aſſented to, they ſurrendered that city on articles agreed on by the ſaid Sir John Robſart, the Earls of Warwick, Saliſbury, and others. In 7 Hen. V. [f] he had, in recompence of his ſervices, a grant of the caſtle and lordſhips of St. Saviour le Viſconte, Neahou, and Danvers. In 8 Hen. V. he was appointed, with the Duke of Exeter, and others of the greateſt note, to confer with the French King at Troys, concerning the title of King Henry to the Crown of France, and his marriage with the Lady Catharine, daughter to the ſaid King. [g] And when it was concluded on, that King Henry ſhould come to Troys, and marry the ſaid Lady Catharine, and the French King ſhould make him heir of his realm, crown, and dignity, after his deceaſe, Sir John Robſart [h] was left to give his attendance on the ſaid Princeſs, till the King of England could come to Troys, to celebrate his nuptials. In 9 Hen. V. he returned, with the King and his Queen, to England [i], and was preſent with his Majeſty

[y] Hall's Chron. f. 58. [z] Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. IX. p. 545, 553, 554, 555. [a] Ibid. p. 565, 566, 618. [b] Hall's Chron. f. 58. [c] Regiſt. Ord. Gart. p. 66. [d] Aſhmole's Ord. Gart. Append. LV. [e] Hall, f. 62. [f] Pat. Norm. 7 Hen. V. p. 1. m. 80. [g] Hall, f. 68 b. [h] Hiſt. of Engl. vol. i. p. 327. [i] Regiſt. Ord. Gart. p. 73.

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in a chapter of the Garter, held at Windſor, on May 23, but, being abſent in a chapter held in the next enſuing year, his [k] excuſe was allowed, by being abroad in the wars. On the death of his royal maſter, he attended on his corpſe into England, and, being Keeper of the Seal of the Order of the Garter, was [l] preſent at the feaſt of St. George, held at Windſor, in 1 Hen. VI. but returned to France the ſame year; and being a Knight Banneret [m], as well as a Knight of the Garter, was retained, with his brother, Sir Terrey Robſart, Capt. of Hamby, to ſerve the Regent, John, Duke of Bedford, in that kingdom, who made him [n] Captain of Candebeck; and (after the death of his brother, Sir Terrey), of St. Saviour de Ive in Normandy. In [o] 7 Henry VI. he was with the King in Normandy. In the 8th year of that King, the Duke of Bedford ſent the Earl of Huntingdon, and this Sir John Robſart, to the aſſiſtance of the Duke of Burgundy, then beſieging Compeigne, who (as my author [p] obſerves) were two, *as expert in all warlike affairs, as valiant in all bold attempts*; and they were ſo active in carrying on the ſiege, that the gaining of the town in a ſhort time was not doubted of; but the death of Philip, Duke of Brabant, happening in the interval, occaſioned the Duke of Burgundy to leave the ſiege, and the command, to the Lord John of Luxemburgh, who marched off when the town was reduced to deſpair, without the conſent of the Engliſh commanders.

This Sir John Robſart, being born in Heinalt, was naturalized in the 2d year of King Henry VI. [q], and in the preamble to the patent, it is recited, 'That the King, in conſider-'ation of the long and faithful ſervices of his beloved and 'faithful Sir John Robeſſart, Knt. to his dear father and 'grandfather; and alſo, becauſe he did homage to his ſaid 'father, with the advice and aſſent of the Lords Spiritual 'and Temporal, and the Commons of England in parlia-'ment, grants to the ſaid John, that he ſhould be made a 'native of this kingdom, &c.' On the death of Sir Lewis Robſart, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Bourchier [r], who departed this life on Monday before the feaſt of St. Andrew, in 9 Hen. VI. he was found his brother and heir, and of the age of 41 years; but Sir Lewis enjoying that Barony only in right of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Bartholomew, Lord Bourchier, this Sir John Robſart had not ſummons to parliament among the Barons, as his brother had;

k Regiſt. Ord. Gart. p. 81. l Regiſt. p. 84, 85. m MS. Not. B. 5. in Bibl. Joh. Anſtis, Arm. n E Lib. MS. de Vit. Mil. Gart. in Muſeo Aſhmol. Not. 1118. o Anſtis's Regiſt. of the Gart. vol. II. p. 66. p Hiſt. of Engl. vol. i. p. 365 q Pat. 2 Hen VI p. 4. m. 1. r Eſc. 9. Hen. VI. n. 32.

but

but in [s] 7 Henry V. he had the Baronies of St. Saviour le Viſcomte, and Neahou in Normandy. In 17 Hen. VI. he had a renewal [t] of the grant of 100l. per ann. made to him by Henry IV. as alſo of 50l. per ann. out of the caſtle, foreſt, and lordſhip of Rockingham, granted him by Henry V. with remainder to John his ſon, for life; and deceaſing in 29 Hen. VI. [u] was buried in St. Francis's chapel in the Grey-Fryars, London, now called Chriſt-Church, where a raiſed tomb was erected to his memory, with his effigies in the livery of the Garter, and this inſcription:

Hic jacet Strenuus Vir Dom. Johannes Robſard *Valens Miles in Armis, Qui obiit* 24 *die* Decembris, *A. D.* 1450.

I now return to, EDWARD Walpole, Eſq; and Lucy his wife, great grand-daughter and heir to the ſaid Sir John Robſart, as before is mentioned. Which Edward, was buried with his anceſtors at Houghton, on January 2, 1558-9 [w], and the ſaid Lucy had ſepulture with him on February 1, 1559-60. They had iſſue a daughter Elizabeth, married to Martin Cobb, of Snetiſham in com' Norf. Eſq; and three ſons, John, Richard, and Terry; whereof Richard Walpole, ſecond ſon, writing himſelf of Brakenaſh, in the county of Norf. Gent. [x] makes his will, March 26, 1568, and leaves his whole eſtate to his younger brother, Terrey Walpole: 'And if his laſt will be not ſufficient, without farther 'act in the law, to give aſſurance, and convey over, to his 'ſaid brother Terrey, all his right and intereſt in his lands, 'but that his eldeſt brother, as next heir to him by the com-'mon law, may challenge the ſame; his laſt requeſt to him 'is, that he will relinquiſh his title therein, and ſuffer his 'laſt will to ſtand in force, which he hopes he will,' *having great truſt in the goodneſs of his nature, and the uprightneſs of his conſcience*; and wills to him his great ſeal with the red ſtone, and his tablet of gold. He alſo bequeaths legacies to Elizabeth, Bona, and Catharine Walpole, daughters of his ſaid elder brother, John Walpole, and to Calibot Walpole his ſon; alſo to his nephews, Geffery, and Thomas Cobb, and his nieces Robſart and Elizabeth Cobb; appointing his brother, Terrey Walpole, executor.

This Terrey Walpole was buried at Houghton, February 20, 1582, having married two wives, Wyborough and Catharine. The former was buried at Houghton, November 6,

[s] Pat. Norman. 7 Hen V. m. 18. n. 26. [t] Pat. 17 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 24 [u] MS. ſub. Effig. Vitell. F. VII. in Bibl. Cotton. Ex Regiſt. Fratrum Minorum Lond. [w] Ex Regiſt. Eccl. Paroch. de Houghton. [x] Ex Regiſt. vocat. Babington. Not 50. qu. 9. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

1574 [y], and by her he had iſſue Richard Walpole, baptized February 13, 1568, and buried January 6, 1632; alſo Lucy Walpole, chriſtened on February 5, 1569. By Catharine, his ſecond wife, daughter and coheir of —— Threvile, he had iſſue Alice Walpole, baptized October 18, 1579; Edward Walpole, baptized on June 2, 1581, and Anne Walpole, baptized on June 2, 1582, married to John Pepys, of Aſhtead in Surrey, Gent.

JOHN Walpole, Eſq. elder brother to the ſaid Richard and Terrey, ſucceeded to the manor of Sideſtern in Norfolk, and other lands, as couſin [z] and heir to Anne Dudley, the firſt wife of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leiceſter, the great favourite of Queen Elizabeth; and was daughter and ſole heir [a] of Sir John Robſart, Knt. brother to Lucy, wife of Edward Walpole, Eſq. father to the ſaid John. Which John Walpole, Eſq. took to wife Catharine, daughter and co-heir of William Calybut, of Coxforth in com' Norf. Eſq. and was buried with his anceſtors at Houghton [b], March 29, 1588, the ſaid Catharine, his wife, ſurviving him 27 years, being buried by him, September 25, 1612. Their iſſue were,

Edward, their eldeſt ſon and heir, baptized on January 28, 1559, died in his travels beyond the ſeas. Calibut Walpole, ſecond ſon, was a twin with Thomas, and were chriſtened March 14, 1561.

Dorothy, eldeſt daughter, baptized on December 25, 1558, and was buried on January 29, 1559. Catharine, 2d daughter, was married, October 3, 1581, to Philip Ruſſel, of Burnhapthorp in com' Norf. Eſq. Bona 3d daughter, baptized on February 14, 1560, was married, Oct. 18, 1592, to John Amyas, of Delpham in com' Norf. Eſq. Elizabeth, 4th daughter, was married, July 3, 1591, to Richard Bunting, of Southcreek in com' Norf. Eſq. Bridget Walpole, baptized on November 16, 1569, was married, July 4, 1593, to Henry Paynell, of Bellaugh in com' Norf. Eſq.

CALIBUT Walpole, Eſq. ſucceeded his father, and, in 1591, took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Bacon, of Heſſet, in Suffolk, Eſq. She was buried at Houghton on February 1, 1624, and he had ſepulture there with his anceſtors, on May 4, 1646; his eldeſt ſon and heir, Robert Walpole, Eſq. ſucceeding him in his eſtate at Houghton, &c.

His ſecond ſon, John Walpole, baptized November 20, 1595, was ſeated at Southcreeke in com' Norf. and mar-

y Ex Regiſt. de Houghton. z Viſ. de Com. Norf. ut antea. a Vincent's Diſc. of Brook's Errors, p. 310. Dug. Baronage, Vol. II. p. 222. b Ex Regiſt. de Houghton.

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rying Abigail, daughter and sole heir of Froximer Cocket, of Bromesthorp, in the same county, Esq. became possessed of that seat and estate, and left three daughters his co-heirs [c]; Elizabeth, married to Edward Pepys, Counsellor at Law, and of Bromesthorp, Esq. Bridget wedded to Francis Thoresby, of Gaywood in com' Norf. Esq. and Susan, to John Hare of Snitterton, as also (in her right) of Bromesthorp, Esq. [d] second son of Sir John Hare, and brother to Sir Ralph Hare of Stow-Bardolph, Bart.

Calibut Walpole, 3d son, baptized Nov. 27, 1597, died unmarried, as did also Bacon Walpole, youngest son, who was christened, 29 Maii, 1599.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter, baptized Oct. 20, 1594, was married, February 14, 1612, to Thomas Clifton, of Toftrees in com' Norf. Esq. and Anne, youngest daughter, christened Nov. 21, 1596, was first married January 12, 1614, to Thomas Pettus, Esq. [e] son and heir of Sir Augustus Pettus, Knt. (by his second wife Abigail, daughter of Sir Arthur Heveningham) and brother to Sir Thomas Pettus, of Rackheath, in com' Norf. Bart. and secondly, May 25, 1619, to Sir Henry Hungate, of Bradenham, in com' Norf. Knt.

Robert Walpole, Esq. (eldest son and heir of Calibut, by Elizabeth Bacon) was born Sept. 23, 1593, and having married Susan, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, Knt. (Lord Mayor of London in the 19th of James I.) had issue, Elizabeth, baptized January 18, 1615, and buried the 23d following. 2d, Jane, christened March 9, 1617. 3d, Elizabeth, baptized Oct. 29, 1620; and 4th, Edward, his son and heir, christened at Houghton, Nov. 9, 1621. Susan his wife was buried at Houghton, Nov. 9, 1622; and he dying on May 1, 1663, was buried by her, with this inscription on their gravestone: "Hic jacet Robertus Walpole Armig; juxta Susannam uxorem filiam Edv. Barkham de Southacre in com' Norf. militis, quæ obt. A. D. 1622. Natus fuit Sep. 23, A. D. 1593, denatus fuit Festo Sancti Philippi et Jacobi, A. D. 1633."

Edward Walpole, his only son and heir, married in 1649 [f], Susan, 2d daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton in com' Suff. Knt. and Bart. and [g] was elected a member for the borough of King's-Lynn, to the Parliament begun at Westminster, April 25, 1660, which voted the return of Charles II. He, and his father, joined with Sir Horatio Townshend (afterwards Viscount Townshend) in

[c] Ex Stemm. [d] Ex Stemm. de Famil. Hare. [e] Ex Stemm. de Famil. Pettus. [f] Visc. de com' Norf. A. D. 1664, in Offic. Arm. [g] List of Parliaments, from 1640, to the Restoration of King Charles II. p. 63.

fortifying

fortifying the haven of King's-Lynn, and raiſing forces for his Majeſty's reception, if the King had not been peaceably reſtored: For which ſervice, he [h] was made one of the Knights of the Bath, on April 19, 1661, and being [i] again elected a member for Lynn, in that called the Long Parliament, deceaſed during the ſitting thereof, and was buried at Houghton, his lady dying before him the ſame year had ſepulture there, under a marble graveſtone with theſe Inſcriptions: "Hic ſitus eſt Edvardi Walpole Balnei Miles, Roberti Walpole Armig; filius, qui Suſannam, Roberti Crane, Baronetti de Chilton, in Agro Suff. filiam connubio ſibi junxit, major quadraginta quinq. Annos 18 die Martii 1667, Morte piâ illuſtravit.

Cœtera ſi quaras? narrabit fama ſuperſtes. Domina Suſanna a latere Edv. Walpole, Balnei Militis, hic conditur, quæ obiit. 7 Julii A. D. 1667. Ætat. 35."

This Sir Edward Walpole was highly eſteemed by all that knew him; and the corporation of Lynn had ſuch a ſenſe of his integrity and ſervices in the Houſe of Commons, that they made him a preſent of a noble piece of plate, with an inſcription, expreſſing their eſteem of his great abilities.

He had iſſue, 1. Robert, born November 18, and baptized on the 28th of the ſame month, 1650. 2. Jane, baptized October 19, 1651, and buried at Houghton, Feb. 24, 1652. 3. Edward, baptized October 2, 1652, and buried February 11, 1653. 4. Suſan, born Nov. 3. 1653, and buried on May 20, 1659. 5. Elizabeth, born Dec. 12, 1654, and buried April 28, 1662. 6. Anne, married to Montfort Spelman, of Narborough in com' Norf. Eſq; and died without iſſue, Sept. 28, 1691. 7. John, born Jan. 28, 1657, who died an infant. 8. Dorothy, born May 14, 1659, and died unmarried, Oct. 5, 1694. 9. Suſan, born June 22, 1660, and was buried at Houghton, Feb. 6. 1665. 10. Mary, born Auguſt 11, 1661, married to John Wilſon of Leiceſterſhire, Eſq; but left no iſſue. 11. Horatio Walpole, Eſq; born July 11, 1663, who married the Lady Anne Oſborne, daughter of Thomas Duke of Leeds, and widow of Robert Coke, of Holkham in com' Norf. Eſq; but died without iſſue, and lies buried at Houghton under a marble Graveſtone thus inſcribed: "H. J. Horatio Walpole Armig; filius natu minor Edv. Walpole Balnei Militis, qui obiit æt. quinquagenarius, Oct. 17, 1717." And his Lady died Aug. 4, 1722. 12. Edward Walpole, baptized Sep. 14, 1664, was M. A. and Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge; and dying on [k] Jan. 29, 1688, aged 25, was buried in the chapel of the ſaid college. 13. Elizabeth, born

[h] Guillim's Diſplay of Heraldry, 5th edit. p. 108. [i] Ex collect. Brown Willis, Arm. [k] Le Neve, vol. 3. p. 103.

December

December 28, 1665, married to James Hoſt, of Sandringham, in com' Norf. Eſq.

Robert Walpole, Eſq; (eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward) was elected to parliament for the borough of Caſtle-Riſing, from the firſt year of King William and Queen Mary, till his deceaſe, in Nov. 1700. He was Deputy-Lieutenant, and Colonel of the Militia in the county of Norfolk, and bore other offices, ſuiting his degree, as his anceſtors had done before him; and was diſtinguiſhed amongſt the moſt polite men of the age. He married Mary, only daughter and heir of Sir Jeffery Burwell, of Rougham in com' Suff. Knight. They are buried at Houghton, with this memorial: "Robertus Walpole Armig. filius natu maximus, Edw. militis Balnei et Suſannæ, hic ſepultus eſt decimo octavo die, Nov. A. D. 1700, ætat. ſuæ quinquageſimo. Ex decem quos genuit filiis, ſuperfuerunt Robertus, Horatio, Galfridus; ex filiabus ſeptem, Maria, Dorothea, et Suſanna.

Maria uxor Robti Walpole Armiger; quam filiam habuit unicam Galfridus Burwell, Miles, de Rougham, in agro ſuffolc. Annos nata ad octo & quinquaginta mortem, ob. Martii 14, 1711."

Mary was married in April, 1689, to Sir Charles Turner, of Wareham in com' Norf. Knt. Dorothy, was the ſecond Lady of Charles, Lord Viſcount Townſhend; and Suſan, the youngeſt, was married to Anthony Hammond, of Wotton, in com' Norf. Eſq; and died in Jan. 1763. The ſaid ſurviving ſons were, Sir Robert, who was created Earl of Orford; Horatio, late Lord Walpole of Woolterton; and Galfridus Walpole.

Galfridus Walpole took to a maritime life, and riſing gradually, was advanced to the command of the Lion, a third rate man of war, which he bravely defended in an engagement with the French, in the reign of Queen Anne, and therein had his right arm ſhot off. Soon after the acceſſion of King George I. he was elected for the borough of Leſtwithiel in Cornwal, to the firſt parliament called by his Majeſty, and made Captain of the Peregrine, ſince called the Carolina and now the Charlotte Yacht: alſo Treaſurer of Greenwich-Hoſpital: and was afterwards, on April 8, 1721, appointed joint Poſt-maſter General, and Commiſſioner for the management of the Poſt-office. He married Cornelia, daughter of Mr. Hays, of London, but died without iſſue, on Auguſt 7, 1726; and his Lady, in 1735, was married to —— Kyrwood, of Herefordſhire, Eſq;

Firſt Earl Sir Robert, the eldeſt ſon, born on Auguſt 26, 1674, ſucceeding to the eſtate at Houghton, the antient ſeat of his anceſtors (which he rebuilt very elegantly) was firſt choſen a mem-

a member for King's-Lynn, in 1700, and ſerved for that borough in all parliaments to the time of his being created Earl of Orford; excepting the interval of one ſeſſion of the 3d parliament of Great Britain; when his weight and influence, in oppoſing the meaſures then carrying on, made it neceſſary for thoſe, who were determined to go through with them, to reſolve to get him out of the houſe, on Dec. 30, 1711, and in conſequence of ſuch reſolution, into the Tower, where he continued from January 4, 1711-12, till the parliament was up, June 21 following: notwithſtanding his being re-elected during the time of that confinement, by the ſame corporation.

In June, 1705, he was commiſſioned, amongſt others, to be of Council in the affairs of the Admiralty to Prince George of Denmark, Lord High-Admiral of England; and in 1707, conſtituted Secretary at War; likewiſe made Treaſurer of the Navy, in January 1709-10. In the remarkable Seſſion of that year, when Dr. Sacheverel was impeached, he was choſen one of the managers of the Houſe of Commons to make good the articles of impeachment againſt him; and he, with the other managers, had the thanks of the Houſe of Commons for their ſervices. On the change of the Miniſtry, in Auguſt 1710, he was removed from his employments, and afterwards was in no office during the remainder of the Queen's reign.

On the acceſſion of George I. to the throne, his eminent abilities, and his zeal for the ſucceſſion in his royal houſe, which he had ſtrenuouſly and ſucceſsfully aſſerted, brought him again into the ſervice of his country; being firſt made Paymaſter of the guards and garriſons at home, and of the forces abroad, on September 23, 1714, five Days after his Majeſty's landing. And when a new Privy-Council was appointed to meet on October 1, that year, he was then ſworn thereof, and took his place at the board. On October 10, 1715, he was conſtituted firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, in the ſame year, was elected Chairman of the committee of ſecreſy, appointed by the Houſe of Commons, to enquire into the conduct of thoſe evil miniſters, *That brought a reproach on the nation, by the unſuitable concluſion of a war, which was carried on at ſo vaſt an expence, and was attended with ſuch unparalleled ſucceſſes.* On April 10, 1717, he reſigned his poſts of firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Lord Viſcount Townſhend, and other noblemen, reſigning their places about the ſame time. But, on June 4, 1720, he was conſtituted Pay-maſter General of all his Majeſty's forces; alſo, on April 4, 1721, firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Chancellor

Chancellor of the Exchequer. Likewiſe on May 26, 1723, he was nominated one of the Lords Juſtices for the adminiſtration of the government, and, by his Majeſty's appointment, he was ſworn on May 29 following, ſole Secretary of State, during the abſence of the Lord Viſcount Townſhend, and the Lord Carteret, who went with the King to Hanover.

On May 27, 1725, his Majeſty conferred on him the dignity of Knighthood of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath upon the revival thereof. On June 7 following, his Majeſty declared him one of the Lords Juſtices for the adminiſtration of the Government during his ſtay at Hanover. Alſo, on May 26, 1726, he was elected Knight-Companion of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and was inſtalled at Windſor, June 16: And, in 1727, was one of the Lords Juſtices of Great Britain.

On the acceſſion of his late Majeſty, he was on July 24, 1727, continued in his office of firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer; alſo one of his Majeſty's Privy-Council; and was choſen one of the Governors of the Charter-houſe. At his Majeſty's Coronation, Oct. 11, 1727, he attended as a Privy-Counſellor, and as Knight of the Garter, in the full habit and collar of that moſt noble order, &c. In July 1738, he was unanimouſly elected High Steward of Lynn Regis. And, in 1740, was again one of the Lords Juſtices during his Majeſty's ſtay at Hanover.

In the firſt ſeſſion of the parliament, which met December 4, 1741, reſigning his places, his Majeſty, on February 9 following, was pleaſed to confer on him the dignities of an Earl, Viſcount, and Baron of this kingdom, by the ſtiles and titles of Baron of Houghton, Viſcount Walpole, and Earl of Orford, to him and his heirs male. His Lordſhip afterwards was well pleaſed with his retired ſtate; but being much afflicted with the ſtone, it at length put a period to his life, in the 70th year of his age, at his houſe in Arlington-ſtreet, on Sunday, March 18, 1745-6.

He firſt married Catherine, daughter of John Shorter, of Bybrook in Kent, Eſq; and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Eraſmus Phillips, of Picton-Caſtle in Pembrokeſhire, Bart. by whom he left iſſue three ſons, 1. Robert, late Earl of Orford.

2. Sir Edward Walpole, inſtalled Knight of the moſt hon. Order of the Bath, on December 27, 1753, is ſeated at Frogmore near Windſor. On April 29, 1730, he was elected member of parliament for Leſtwithiel in Cornwal, on a vacancy by the death of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. In the ſucceeding parliament ſummoned to meet June 3, 1734, he

was choſen for Great Yarmouth in Norfolk; and conſtantly ſerved for the ſame place till 1768. On the Duke of Devonſhire's being declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he was appointed Secretary for the affairs of that kingdom, and was ſworn of the Privy-Council there. And after being joint Secretary of the Treaſury, he was on May 12, 1739, conſtituted Clerk of the Pells in his Majeſty's Exchequer. He is yet unmarried.

3. Horatio Walpole, Eſq; the youngeſt ſon, ſeated at Strawberry-Hill, near Twickenham in Middleſex, was choſen member for Callington in Cornwal, in the parliaments ſummoned to meet June 25, 1741, and on Auguſt 13, 1747, for Caſtle-Riſing in Norfolk, in that which firſt met May 31, 1754, and for King's Lynn, in that, ſummoned for May 19, 1761. He is Uſher for his Majeſty's Exchequer; alſo Comptroller of the Pipe, and Clerk of the Eſtreats in the Exchequer for life.

This Gentleman, who is deſervedly Fellow of the Royal Society, and alſo Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, has given unqueſtionable proofs of literature and taſte, in his Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, Anecdotes of Painting in England, &c. and the following epitaph, on a monument which he erected in Henry VII's chapel, Weſtminſter-Abbey, to the memory of his Mother (who lies interred at Houghton) is a ſpecimen of his filial piety and elegance of compoſition.

To the Memory
of
Catherine Lady Walpole,
Eldeſt Daughter of John Shorter, Eſq;
Of Bybrook, in Kent,
and
Firſt Wife of Sir Robert Walpole
Afterwards Earl of Orford,
Horace,
Her youngeſt ſon,
Conſecrates this Monument.
She had Beauty and Wit
Without Vice and Vanity;
And cultivated the Arts
Without Affectation.
She was devout,
Tho' without Bigotry to any Sect,
And was without prejudice to any Party,
Tho' the Wife of a Miniſter;
Whoſe power ſhe eſteem'd,
But when ſhe could employ it

To

To benefit the Miſerable,
Or to reward the Meritorious.
She lov'd a private Life,
Tho' born to ſhine in public:
And was an Ornament to Courts:
Untainted by them.
She died Auguſt 20, 1737.

His only ſurviving daughter, Mary, was married to George, the third Earl of Cholmondeley, and died in 1732.

Sir Robert took to his ſecond wife Maria, daughter and ſole heir of Thomas Skerret, Eſq; which Lady died of a fever on June 4, 1738, after a miſcarriage, and was alſo interred at Houghton.

ROBERT, *ſecond Earl*, his ſaid eldeſt ſon, having had all the advantages of education at home, ſet out on his travels in the year 1720, and before his return, in conſideration of the great ſervices of his father, the antiquity of his family, the merits of his anceſtors, and that the name of Walpole might be more conſpicuous (as inſerted in the preamble to his patent) was created a peer of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title of Lord Walpole, Baron of Walpole in the county of Norfolk (the antient inheritance of his family) by letters patent, bearing date June 10, 1723, with limitation, for want of heirs male, to Edward and Horatio, his brothers; and, in default of their heirs male, to their father, Sir Robert Walpole, and his heirs male, remainder to the heirs male of Robert Walpole, Eſq; father of the ſaid Sir Robert Walpole.

His Lordſhip took his place in the houſe of Peers, Jan. 21, 1723: He married, on March 27, 1724, Margaret, daughter and ſole heir of Samuel Rolle, of Haynton in com. Devon, Eſq; by which Lady (who was ſecondly married to the Hon. Sewallis Shirley, Eſq; and is now Baroneſs Clinton and Say) he had iſſue one ſon, named George, by his late Majeſty, who was his godfather, and the Queen his godmother.

On the revival of the Order of the Bath, in 1725, he was created one of the Knights thereof. On October 3, 1727, our late Sovereign was pleaſed to grant him the office of Ranger and Keeper of his Majeſty's new Park near Richmond in Surrey. After which he was conſtituted Clerk of the Pells in the Exchequer; and, in April, 1733, appointed Lord Lieutenant, and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Devon. On July 8, 1738, he was made Maſter of the Harriers and Foxhounds; and on May 12, 1739, was conſtituted Auditor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, when he reſigned his place of Clerk of the Pells to his brother, the Hon. Edward Walpole, Eſq; And departing this life, on April 1, 1751; was buried

at

at Houghton, being ſucceeded in his honours and eſtate, by his only ſon,

GEORGE, *now third Earl of Orford*, born on April 1, 1730, and in the late reign enjoyed the places of Lord of the King's Bed-chamber, and of Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Norfolk, and of the city and county of the city of Norwich. He was continued in theſe offices by his preſent Majeſty, who moreover appointed him, on February 1, 1763, Ranger and Keeper of St. James and Hyde Parks. His Lordſhip is alſo Steward of the Corporation of Yarmouth; but is unmarried.

TITLES.] George Walpole, Earl of Orford, Viſcount Walpole, Baron Walpole, and Baron of Houghton.

CREATIONS.] Lord Walpole, Baron of Walpole, in Norfolk, June 10 (1723) 9 George I. Baron of Houghton, Viſcount Walpole, in the county of Norfolk, and Earl of Orford in the county of Suffolk, Feb. 9, 1741-2.

ARMS.] Or, on a Feſs between two Chevronels, Sable, three Croſs-Croſlets of the firſt.

CREST.] On a wreath, the buſt of a man, ſide-fac'd, coup'd proper, ducally crown'd, with a long Cap on, Gules, thereon a Catharine-wheel, Or; which creſt belonged to the family of Robſart, and was in memory of the ſervices of Sir John Robſart, Knight of the Garter, againſt the Saracens.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide, an Antelope, Argent, attired proper, unguled Or, and gorg'd with a Collar checqu'd, Or, and Azure, with a golden chain affix'd thereto, paſſing between his fore legs, and reflexed over his back: On the ſiniſter, an Hart, Argent, attir'd proper, ungul'd and gorg'd with like collar and chain.

MOTTO.] FARI QUÆ SENTIAT.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Haynton in Devonſhire, and Piddleton in the county of Dorſet, and at Houghton in Norfolk, which was began from the foundation in the year 1722, and when finiſhed, was furniſhed in a moſt elegant taſte and ſumptuous manner, by Robert, the firſt Earl of this ancient family.

STANHOPE,

Stanhope Earl of Harrington

STANHOPE, *Earl of Harrington.*

IN the account of the Earls of Chesterfield, is mentioned the second marriage of Sir John Stanhope, of Shelford, and that his eldest son, by that marriage, was,

Sir JOHN Stanhope, of Elvaston [a], knighted by James I. at Whitehall, on June 4, 1607, and in the 18th [b] year of that King, elected one of the Knights for the county of Derby; as also, in the first parliament called by Charles I. and served for the [c] town of Leicester, in the third year of that reign. [d] In the fifth year of that King, he was Sheriff of Derbyshire; and departed this life on May 29, 1638. The inscription on a marble monument in the church at Elvaston (where his figure lies in full proportion) gives an account of his marriages and children. By his first wife, Olive, daughter and heir of Edward Berrisford, of Berrisford, in Staffordshire Esq; he had only a daughter, wedded to Charles Cotton, Esq; By Mary, his second wife, who was daughter of Sir John Radclyffe, of Ordsal, in Lancashire, Knight, and erected the before-mentioned monument, he had John, Thomas, and Frances, who all died infants, another John, his successor, Cromwell, Radclyffe, Byron, Alexander, Elizabeth, and Anne, who survived him.

Of the four sons and two daughters last-mentioned, Anne was married to Sir Thomas Ellis, of Nocton in the county of Lincoln, Knt. and Radclyff, Cromwell, Byron, and Alexander, had no children.

JOHN, his said heir and successor, was, at the death of his father [e], nine years of age, on October 11, 1637, as the inquisition, *post mortem*, shews. He took to wife Jane, daughter of Sir John Curzon, of Kedleston in the county of Derby, Knt. and Bart. And departing this life on March 26, 1662, was buried at Elvaston, near his Lady, who deceased on April 14, 1652.

JOHN, his only son, married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Charles Agard, of Foston in the county of Derby, Esq; by whom he had issue John, who died young; Thomas, Charles, and William, created Earl of Harrington.

Thomas Stanhope, of Elvaston, Esq; his eldest surviving son, married Jane, one of the daughters and coheirs of Gil-

[a] Philpot's Cat. of Knts. [b] Willis's Not. Parl. Vol. II. p. 222.
[c] Ib. MS. [d] Fuller's Worthies in com' Derb. [e] Cole's Esc. in Bibl. Harley.

bert Thacker, of Repton priory, in the county of Derby, Esq; and relict of Charles Stanhope (second son of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield) who took the surname of Wotton. He was chosen for the town of Derby, in the first parliament called by Queen Anne; and dying without issue, April 10, 1730, was succeeded in his estate by Charles Stanhope, Esq; his brother and heir. His relict deceased on December 4, 1744.

Which CHARLES Stanhope, of Elvaston, Esq; was Secretary to the Treasury; and March 10, 1721-2, appointed Treasurer of the Chamber, in which he continued till the death of his Majesty George I. and served in every parliament, from 1714, inclusive, until he died a batchelor, March 17, 1760, aged 87.

WILLIAM, *first Earl*, the youngest son, after a learned and polite education, served in the reign of Queen Anne, in Spain, where he was Captain of a company in the third regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry; and at the latter end of the year 1710, was constituted Colonel of a regiment of foot.

On the accession of King George I. he was constituted Colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and returned to parliament for the town of Derby; and in 1715, was made Colonel of a regiment of horse. On August 19, 1717, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain; and, in 1718, seeing our affairs at the court of Madrid tending to a rupture, shewed his care and concern for his country [f], in giving private and early notice of his apprehensions to the English consuls and merchants, settled in the Spanish sea-ports, advising them to secure their effects. And in April, that year, he had frequent conferences with Cardinal Alberoni, on proposals transmitted from the King of Great Britain, and the Regent of France, for an accommodation of the differences between the courts of Spain and Vienna. And having received a letter from Sir George Byng, dated June 20, on the Spanish coast, he notified his Majesty's orders to employ force of arms, in case the King of Spain persisted in his enterprizes in Italy. On November 17, 1718, he was appointed Envoy and Plenipotentiary to the court of Turin; from whence he returned to Paris; and, May 31, 1719, set out for the Duke of Berwick's camp, before Fontarabia, against which he had opened the trenches, on the night between the 27th and 28th of that month. Likewise, after Admiral Byng had, on July 31, 1718, destroyed the greatest part of the Spanish fleet, he concerted measures, and

[f] Account of the Expedit. of the British Fleet to Sicily, p. 13.

procured

procured an Engliſh ſquadron to fall on the port of St. Anthony, in the bay of Biſcay, in which were one man of war of 70 guns, and two of 60, newly built, with an incredible quantity of timber, pitch, and tar, and other naval ſtores, for building more; all which were on Auguſt 11, 1719, deſtroyed by the Engliſh ſquadron, aſſiſted (as my author [g] relates) *by a detachment which the Duke of Berwick ſpared from his army, at the ſollicitation of Colonel Stanhope, the Engliſh Miniſter, who contrived the deſign, and, ſerving as a volunteer in the enterprize, principally contributed to the execution of it.* This mention is made of it in our Gazette, N° 5773, 'Finding it neceſſary 'to encourage and animate troops which had not been uſed 'to enterprizes by ſea, he was the firſt that leaped into the water, when the boats approached the ſhore.'

On the end of that war, he was declared a Brigadier-General, and returned with the character of Envoy Extraordinary, &c. to Spain. But a miſunderſtanding happening, in 1726, between the courts of London and Madrid, and the Spaniards beſieging Gibraltar, he acquainted the Spaniſh Miniſter, on Feb. 27, N. S. 1726-7, that hoſtilities having been begun by the Spaniſh army before Gibraltar, he had taken his reſolution to leave that court, without loſs of time; and for that purpoſe, deſired his Catholic Majeſty would grant him the neceſſary paſſports for himſelf, his family, and his equipage. On March 11, he left Madrid, and arrived on the 22d at Bayonne, and paſſing through France, landed at Dover, on April 3, O. S. 1727; and the next day arrived at St. James's. And his Majeſty was pleaſed, May 20 following, to appoint him Vice-Chamberlain of his houſhold; and he was alſo ſworn of his moſt Honourable Privy-Council, the 31ſt.

After our late Sovereign's acceſſion to the throne, he was nominated firſt Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary to the Congreſs at Soiſſons, and on April 24, 1728, ſet out for France, and arrived on June 12 following. On September 9, 1729, he was declared Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain. And by his negotiations and credit at that court, the treaty of peace which begun at Soiſſons, being concluded at Sevile, on Nov. 9, N. S. 1729, his Majeſty, in conſideration of his great ſervices, on the 20th of that month, in the ſame year, O. S. advanced him to the degree of a Peer of Great Britain, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Lord Harrington, in the county of Northampton; which barony was formerly in a branch of the Earl of Cheſterfield's family, as mentioned in his pedigree. His Lordſhip, on June 13, 1730,

[g] Account of the Britiſh Fleet, p. 23.

was conſtituted Principal Secretary of State; and being ſworn on the 19th of the ſame month, took his place at the board accordingly. On December 18, 1735, he was declared Major-General of the Horſe; alſo Lieutenant-General, July 17, 1739. In 1740, he waited on his Majeſty to Hanover, who, before his departure, May 12, declared him one of the Lords Juſtices. On the change of the miniſtry the year after, his Lordſhip reſigned the ſeals into his Majeſty's hands at St. James's, February 12, 1741-2. And the next day was declared Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

The King was alſo pleaſed to grant unto his Lordſhip, February 9, 1741-2. the dignities of a Viſcount, and Earl of Great Britain, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Viſcount Peterſham in com' Surry, and Earl of Harrington in com' Northampton; and in 1743, he was one of the Lords Juſtices of the kingdom, during his Majeſty's being abroad that year.

On October 18, 1744, his Lordſhip was again appointed Principal Secretary of State. In 1745, he attended on his Majeſty to Hanover, who, before his departure, declared him alſo one of the Lords Juſtices.

February 10, 1745 6, his Lordſhip reſigned the ſeals, but his Majeſty was pleaſed to re-deliver them to his Lordſhip four days after at St. James's.

His Lordſhip, was declared Lord Lieutenant General, &c. of Ireland, November 22, 1746; and, March 24, 1746-7, he was conſtituted General of foot.

On September 5, 1747, his Lordſhip ſet out for Ireland, and arrived at Dublin, on September 13, accompanied by ſeveral perſons of Diſtinction. He was met at the water-ſide by the Earl of Granard, and Lord Tullamore, who proceeded with him in the Lord Primate's coach, with the uſual ſtate, to the caſtle, where he was ſworn Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by the Privy-Council, and received the compliments of the nobility, &c.

On the 6th of next month, his Excellency opened the ſeſſion of parliament with a ſpeech from the throne; and having paſſed the public and private bills, concluded it with another on April 9, 1748; after which he embarked for England, and arriving at his houſe in St. James's, April 25, 1748, waited on his Majeſty the next day, and was very graciouſly received.

His lordſhip landing again at Dublin, September 26, 1749, reſumed the government of Ireland; and on April 5, 1750, was again appointed one of the Lords Juſtices during his Majeſty's being abroad. And in 1751, the Duke of Dorſet

Dorſet ſucceeded his Lordſhip as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Lordſhip married Anne, daughter and heir of Colonel Edward Griffith, one of the Clerks Comptrollers of the Greencloth (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Dr. Thomas Laurence, firſt Phyſician to Queen Anne) and by her had two ſons, William, now Earl of Harrington, and Thomas, twins, born on December 18, 1719; but their mother died in child-bed, and his Lordſhip remained a widower till his death, Dec. 8, 1756. Thomas, the youngeſt ſon, in Auguſt 1741, had a commiſſion of Captain in Honeywood's regiment of dragoons, and going over ſea died in February 1742-3.

WILLIAM, *ſecond Earl, and now Earl of Harrington*, was elected, in 1741, one of the members for Aileſbury; and ſerved for Bury St. Edmunds, in the two following parliaments, till his ſucceſſion to the peerage. His Lordſhip, taking to a military life, ſerved the campaign in 1745, as Captain of a company in the firſt regiment of foot guards, and by his commiſſion had the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Having behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745, his Majeſty, on June 15, that year, was pleaſed to conſtitute him Captain and Colonel of his ſecond troop of horſe grenadier guards; and, in 1748, to appoint him Cuſtomer and Collector in the port of Dublin. On February 24, 1755, his Lordſhip was conſtituted Major-General; promoted to that of Lieutenant-General, on January 28, 1758, and to that of General, on April 30, 1770.

His Lordſhip, on Auguſt 11, 1746, was married to the Lady Caroline Fitz Roy, eldeſt daughter of his Grace, Charles Duke of Grafton, by whom he had iſſue, Lady Caroline, born March 11, 1746-7, married October 7, 1765, to Kenneth Mackenzie, Viſcount Fortroſe, of the kingdom of Ireland, and died February 9, 1767, of a conſumption which ſhe laboured under for near two years. Her intellects were good, her perſon beautiful, and accompliſhments ſuitable to her high birth, and endowed with an uncommon goodneſs of heart. Lady Iſabella, born April 4, 1748, married November 27, 1768, to Richard Viſcount Molyneux, ſince created Earl of Sefton. Lady Emilia, born May 24, 1749, married April 16, 1767, to Richard Earl of Barrymore. Lady Henrietta, born October 26, 1750, married March 15, 1776, to Thomas, preſent Lord Foley. Charles Viſcount Peterſham, born March 20, 1753, who is member of parliament for the city of Weſtminſter, and Captain of a company in the ſecond regiment of foot guards. Henry Fitz-Roy,

Roy, baptized, June 26, 1754; and Lady Anna Maria, born on March 31, 1760.

TITLES.] William Stanhope, Earl of Harrington, Viſcount Peterſham, and Lord Harrington.

CREATION.] Baron of Harrington in com' Northamp. by letters patent, Nov. 20, 1729, 2 Geo. II. Viſcount Peterſham, and Earl of Harrington, February 9, 1741-2, 15 George II.

ARMS.] Quarterly, Ermine and Gules, a Creſcent on a Creſcent for Difference.

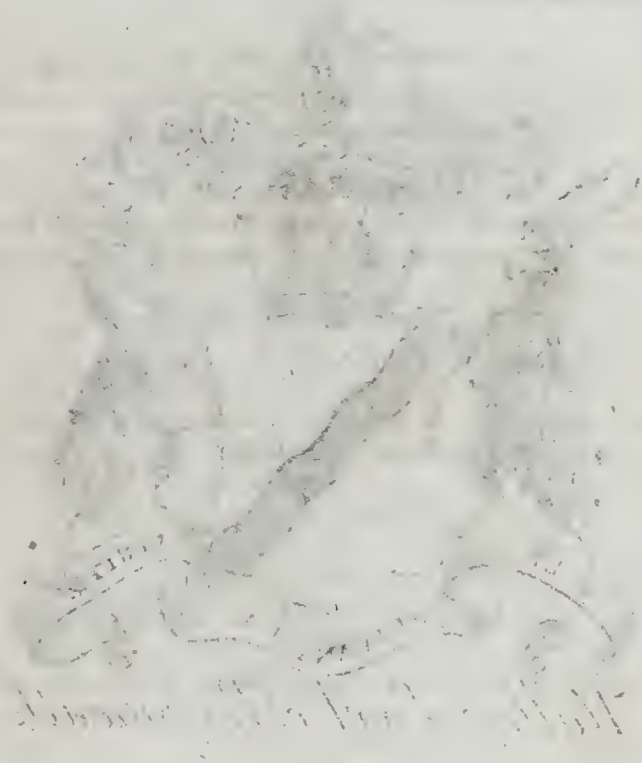
CREST]. On a Wreath, a Tower, Azure, with a Demi-Lion rampant iſſuing from the Battlements, Or, holding between his Paws a Grenade firing, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] On the Dexter Side, a Talbot Guardant Argent, Gutte de Poix. On the Sinifter, a Wolf Erminois, each Supporter gorged with a Garland or Chaplet of Oak, Vert, fructed, Or.

MOTTO.] A DEO ET REGE.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Linby in the county of Nottingham; and at Gawſworth in com' Pal. Ceſt.

WAL-



Wallop Earl of Portsmouth

WALLOP, Earl of Portſmouth.

AT the time of the conqueſt, four brothers, Engliſhmen [a], are mentioned, in domeſday-book, to be poſſeſſors of Wallop in Hampſhire. And Camden, in his deſcription of that county, makes this mention of the place, and of the family [b]: *The Teſt having taken into it a little river from Wallop, or more truly Well-hop, that is, by interpretation out of our forefathers language, a pretty Well in the ſide of an hill, whereof that right worſhipful family of the Wallops, of Knights degree, dwelling hard by, took name.* In 12 Hen. II. William de Wallop [c] held one Knight's fee in Wiltſhire, of Humphery de Bohun: and in the reign of Henry III. Gerrard de Wallop, held [d] one Knight's fee in Wallop de veteri Feoffamento, viz. whereof his anceſtor had been enfeoffed in the time of Henry I.

Nicholas Charles, Lancaſter herald in the reign of James I. who was an induſtrious and careful officer, and Auguſtine Vincent, Windſor herald, a laborious Antiquary, his cotemporary, have both left pedigrees of this family among their collections.

The firſt taken notice of by Vincent [e], is Walter de Wallop, alias Welhop; but [f] Matthew de Wallop is at the head of the pedigree drawn by Nicolas Charles.

This MATTHEW de Wallop, on April 27, 1203 [g], obtained a grant to him, and his heirs for ever, of the cuſtody of the houſe, caſtle and goal of Wincheſter, with the lands of Wodecote, and one hide of land in Andover, with the appurtenances, and all other cuſtoms and privileges thereunto belonging. In 9 John, the King [h] grants to Matthew de Wallop, his ſervant, 208 acres of land in Wallop, which was Stephen de Bendenges.

In 15 John, the King orders him to deliver [i] Nicholas de Hevill (who was in his cuſtody at Wincheſter) to Robert de Gaugy. And in 6 Hen. III. [k] the Sheriff of the county of Southampton had command to deliver to Matthew de Wallop, thoſe lands which were in the King's hands in Wallop. He had iſſue,

JOHN [l] de Wallop, poſſeſſor of Wallop, ann. 1228.

[a] Jus Anglorum ab Antiquo, p. 82. [b] Britan. 1ſt Eng. edit. p. 262. [c] Lib. Nig. in Scacc. Wilts. [d] Teſte de Nevill Hants in Scacc. [e] MS. in Offic. Arm. No. 130. p. 136. [f] MS. Sub. Man. Nich. Charles, penes Com. de Egmont. [g] Cart. 5 Joh. m. 7. [h] Clauſ. 9 Joh. m. 4. [i] Pat. 15 Joh. m. 11. [k] Clauſ. 6 Hen. III. m. 18. [l] Ex Stemmate per Nic. Charles.

In

In 8 Edward I. the King grants [m] and confirms, to his beloved and faithful John de Wallop, three Carucates and a half of land in Ballihaulis, and one Carucate and half of land in Balliotyre, to him and his heirs for ever, in ſatisfaction of *Triginta Libratarum terræ*, which he had granted him for his ſervices, to hold of the King and his ſucceſſors, by the ſervice of one Knight's fee. As he had this grant of lands in Ireland, it is probable he ſerved in that kingdom; for our hiſtorians relate [n], that the Iriſh rebelled, and were every where troubleſome at the latter end of the reign of Henry III. and in the beginning of Edw. I.

The ſaid John de Wallop left iſſue, by [o] Mabel his wife, two ſons, Richard, who died without iſſue, and

Sir ROBERT de Wallop, who in 51 Hen. III. was of ſuch eminency, that he was appointed with Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glouceſter, Humprey, Earl of Hereford, and other great men, to "provide [as are the words of the ſtatute] for the "good ſtate of the land, and namely, for certayn perſons "dyſheritcd, havynge thereunto full power of our ſaid Lord "the Kynge, and the other Barons and Councellours, ac-"cordynge to the fourme wrytten and confyrmed in the let-"ters general and ſpecyal of the ſayd Kinge, and the other "aforenamed wyllinge to procede accordinge to the path of "Equytie, by the aſſent of the reverend father Othobone, "deacon, cardynall of ſancte Adrian, and legate of the A-"poſtolique See, and the nobleman H. of Almine [eldeſt "ſon of Richard, King of Almain] havynge like power and "auctoritie, &c."

The award they made, conſiſting of forty-three articles, between the King and the Commons, was proclaimed in the caſtle of Kenelworth, the day before the calends of November, 1266, 51 Hen. III. [p]

This Sir Robert de Wallop died in 11 Ed. I. [q] leaving an only daughter and heir, Alice, the wife of Peter de Barton, Lord of Weſt Barton, in the county of Southampton, who had iſſue by her,

WILLIAM de Barton his ſon and heir, found [r] grandſon and heir of the ſaid Sir Robert Wallop, in 11 Edw. I. and was dead 16 Edw. I. for then RICHARD his ſon and heir (who aſſumed the name of Wallop) was in ward to Joan his relict, who was daughter and heir of Herbert Denmede, by Alice his wife, daughter of Richard Breton, who was 30 years of age at the death of his father William Breton, who died in 21

[m] Cart. 8 Edw. I. n. 84. [n] Cox's Hiſt. of Ireland, p. 71. [o] Nich. Charles præd. [p] Stat. 51 H. III. [q] Charles and Vincent, præd. [r] Ibid.

Ed.

Ed. I. And the ſaid Richard Breton leaving iſſue William, and he John, who died in 17 Rich. II. leaving Alice his only daughter and heir, married to Walter Hacket of the county of Southampton, and dying without iſſue by him, the ſaid Joan (wife and relict of William de Barton) was heir as well to the family of Breton, as Denmede.

This Joan, was ſecondly, [s] wife of Robert Stratfield; but I do not find ſhe had any other iſſue than Richard her ſon before-mentioned, who took the name of Wallop from his grandmother.

Which Richard de Wallop was returned [t] one of the Knights for the county of Southampton, to the parliament held in 2 Edw. III. at Saliſbury; and [u] it is obſervable, this parliament did not meet above ſixteen days; and the Knights, for the county of Southampton, are not mentioned among the writs for their expences, which Mr. Prynn attributes to the clerk's neglecting to inrol them.

In 3 Edw. III. he, and John de Grymſtede, were returned for the ſaid county [w], and had their expences allowed, firſt in the parliament held at Saliſbury, and from thence adjourned to Weſtminſter, where they ſat only eleven days, from the 10th to the 22d of February. His wife was Alice, daughter of Sir John Huſee, of Beechworth caſtle in com' Surry, Knt. ſiſter and heir to Roger Huſee, her brother, according to Mr. Charles; but Mr. Vincent mentions her to be daughter of Roger Huſee, who had ſummons to parliament among the Barons in the reign of Edward III. and without doubt, Sir John Huſee, the father of the ſaid Roger, was of the ſame ſtock, with others of the name, who were alſo Barons, and deſcended from Geffrey de Huſee, in the reign of King Stephen. The iſſue of the ſaid Richard and Alice de Wallop were, three ſons, Thomas, John, and Richard.

John Wallop was one of the members [x] for Wilton in the parliament of 21 and 22 Ed. III.

Of Richard Wallop, I find that in 1405, he [y] was in ſuch eſteem with William of Wickham, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and Lord Chancellor, that he left him a legacy in his laſt will and teſtament. In 1 Hen. V. he was [z] one of the Juſtices of the quorum, in the county of Southampton; and one [a] of the Juſtices of the goal-delivery at Wincheſter. And in 2 Hen. V. [b] with five of the greateſt note in the county of Southampton, were commiſſioned to inquire into the ſect of the Lollards, and other conventicles in that county, acting

[s] Charles and Vincent, præd. [t] Prynn's Brevia Parl. vol. 1. p. 80.
[u] Ibid. vol. 4. p. 87, 88, 89. [w] Prynn's Brevia Parl. vol. 1. p. 102, 103.
[x] Prynn, vol. 4. p. 1166. [y] Ex Regiſt. Arundel, p. 219, inf. Lamb.
[z] Pat. 1 Hen. 5. p. 1. [a] Ibid. p. 2. m. 36. [b] Pat. 2 Hen. V. p. 1.

contrary

contrary to the faith of the catholick church. In 9 Hen. V. he, and Sir Richard Brocas [d], were returned Knights for the county of Southampton, to the parliament then held; Milites Gladiis Cincti, as the indenture ſpecifies; which ſhews he was knighted before that year.

THOMAS Wallop the eldeſt ſon, married [e] in 16 Ed. III. Margaret, daughter of ——— Wellington. He died on November 27, 35 Ed. III. ſeiſed of the manors [f] of Soberton, Wilberton, Over-Wallop, and Nether-Wallop, in com' Southampton, leaving John, his ſon and heir, of the age of eight years.

Which JOHN was one of [g] the members for Saliſbury, in the parliament held in 2 Hen. IV. and died [h] 16 Hen. VI. He had iſſue by Avice his wife, daughter of John Buch,

THOMAS Wallop his heir, who was one [i] of the Knights for the county of Southampton, in 2 Hen. V. and by marriage with [k] Margaret, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Valoynes, Lord of Farley, and Clideſden in com' Southamp. had iſſue four ſons.

JOHN, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his grandfather, and was alſo poſſeſſed of the manors of Farley, and Clideſden, the eſtate of the Valoynes, as heir to his mother. The manor houſe of Farley was a noble large ſtructure, and the ſeat of [l] Sir William de Valoynes, (in the reign of Hen. III.) who had iſſue John de Valoynes, and he another John, the father of Nicholas, who left iſſue Margaret, his daughter and heir before-mentioned.

John Wallop, being poſſeſſed of the manor-houſe of Farley, made it his chief reſidence, as it was of his deſcendants, till it was burnt in 1667; and was rebuilt in 1733, by John, firſt Earl of Portſmouth. This John Wallop was Sheriff of the county of Southampton in 33 Hen. VI. [m] as alſo in the 1ſt year of Edward IV. And in the 12th year of that King [n] was choſen with Sir Maurice Berkley, Knights for the ſaid county, in the parliament then held. He was buried in the chancel of the church of Farley [o], where there is yet remaining a tomb erected to his memory, covered with black marble, exhibiting the figures of a gentleman and his wife in the habit of the times, engraved on braſs, with labels proceeding out of their mouths. But the inſcription and all the braſs plates were taken away in the time of the civil war, when the houſe of Farley was made a garriſon for the parliament. And the

[d] Prynn, vol. 1. p. 128. [e] Nic. Charles, præd. [f] Eſc. 36 Ed. III. p. 2. n. 76. [g] Prynn, vol. 4. 1019. [h] Charles, præd. [i] Prynn, vol. 1. p. 81. [k] Viſitation of Hampſhire. [l] Vincent and Charles. [m] Fuller's Worthies in eod. Com. p. 14. [n] Prynn, vol. I, p. 128. [o] Ex Regiſt. Hogen, qu. 35.

church

church of Farley being in a very ruinous condition, was rebuilt by the ſaid Earl of Portſmouth. The ſaid John Wallop, Eſq; had to wife Joan [p], daughter of Richard Holte of Colrythe in com' Southamp. Eſq; by whom he had iſſue three ſons [q], Richard, Robert, and Stephen; alſo two [r] daughters, Margery, wife of John Kirby of Stanbridge, and Margaret of John Vaux of Odyam, both in the county of Southampton, Eſqrs.

RICHARD Wallop, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon, was Sheriff [s] of the county of Southampton, in 17 Hen. VII. and the ſame year was one of the principal gentlemen of that county [t] certified to the King, to have eſtate ſufficient to be one of the Knights of the Bath, which were to be made at the marriage of Prince Arthur, the King's eldeſt ſon; but he had not that honour conferred on him, dying about that time, as ſhould ſeem by the will of Elizabeth his wife [u], who was daughter and coheir of ———— Hampton of Old Stoke in com' Southamp. Eſq;

The ſaid Elizabeth by her laſt will and teſtament, bearing date Sept. 10, 1505, [w] orders her body to be buried in the pariſh church of Farley, near the ſepulchre of Richard Wallop, Eſq; her late huſband. She bequeathed, to the maintaining the lights and other ornaments in the churches of Farley, and Old Stoke, ſuch money as ſhould ariſe by the ſale of 100 ſheep; and was a benefactreſs to the churches of St. Michael Baſingſtoke, Over-Wallop, and ſeveral other churches; and bequeaths a legacy to Gyles, ſon of Stephen Wallop, to provide for his being brought up a Prieſt.

To the ſaid Richard Wallop, Eſq; ſucceeded,

ROBERT, his next brother and heir, who was afterwards knighted; and was Sheriff of the county of [x] Southampton, in the 1ſt, 7th, and 15th of Hen. VII. In 5 Hen. VIII. [y] was nominated, by Act of Parliament, as one of the moſt diſcreed perſons, Juſtices of the peace (as the words of the act are) for aſſeſſing and collecting a ſubſidy of 163,000 l, by a Poll-Tax. He made his will on Auguſt 22, 1529, but he did not die till ſix years after, as ſhould ſeem by the probate thereof, which bears date June 16, 1535.

[z] He thereby ordered his body to be buried in the church of Farley, within the chancel, next to his father's tomb; and bequeathed to the mother church of St. Swithin's 10 s. and 20 s. more, becauſe he was a brother of the chapter-houſe there. And

[p] Vincent and Charles. [q] Ibid. [r] Ibid. [s] Fuller, p. 15. [t] MS. Not. B. 5. in Bibl. Joh. Anſtis, Arm. [u] Vincent. [w] Ex Regiſt. Holgrave, qu. 38. [x] Fuller, p. 15. [y] Rot. Parl. An. 5 & 6 H. VIII. Dorſo 31. [z] Ex Regiſt. Hogen, qu. 35.

according

according to the cuſtom of the times, left legacies to ſeveral churches, and the iſſues and profits of his manor of Cliddeſden, to charitable uſes, for the ſpace of 20 years, having for that end (as declared in his will) ſettled it in feoffees, by deed, bearing date April 7, 1519.

The reſidue of the profits of the ſaid manor of Cliddeſden he bequeathes to Roſe his wife, or her executors, to diſpoſe of in deeds of mercy and charity, without any account. He likewiſe bequeathes to her all his debts, goods, &c. and makes her ſole executrix, without any overſeer. He bequeathes to Oliver Wallop, his nephew, and his heirs, all his lands and tenements in Andover; concluding that he wrote his will with his own hand, and that at his requeſt the Biſhop of Durham, John Saekfield, William Roper, and other perſons of Note, ſubſcribed their names thereto, to prevent diſputes.

This Sir Robert Wallop [a] leaving no iſſue, the eſtate devolved on his nephew and heir Sir John Wallop, ſon and heir of Stephen Wallop, youngeſt ſon of John Wallop laſt mentioned.

Which STEPHEN, married [b] .... daughter of Hugh Aſhley of Wymburn St. Giles in Dorſetſhire, the anceſter of Sir Anthony Aſhley of the ſame place, whoſe daughter and heir Anne, was wife of Sir John Cooper, father by her of Anthony the firſt Earl of Shaftſbury. And from this [c] marriage proceeded three ſons, Sir John Wallop before-mentioned, Sir Oliver Wallop, anceſtor to the now Earl of Portſmouth, and [d] Gyles, a prieſt.

Sir JOHN Wallop was greatly diſtinguiſhed for his martial exploits, and prudent conduct in ſeveral embaſſies. In the 3d of Hen. VIII. Sir Edward Poynings was ſent [e] with 1500 archers to the aſſiſtance of Margaret, Dutcheſs of Savoy, Regent of the Low Countries; and it is probable Sir John Wallop was in that expedition, and there received the honour of Knighthood; for he was not long after on an embaſſy to the ſaid Regent, and he was knighted before that time. In 4 Hen VIII. I find him [f], by the title of Sir John Wallop, in that fleet which in the month of March ſailed to Britanny, when Sir Edward Howard, Lord Admiral, reſolved to board ſix gallies of the French under Prior John, in the harbour of Breſt. Sir Edward Howard was attended by four choice Captains, this [g] Sir John Wallop being one of them; but through an exceſs of valour, the Admiral loſt his life, Sir John Wallop and the reſt eſcaping very narrowly. In 1513,

a Vincent and Charles. b Ibid. c Ibid. d Ex Regiſt. Holgrave, qu. 38. e Herbert's Life of H. VIII in Hiſt. of Engl. vol. ii. p. 7. f Stow's Annals, p. 492. and Hall's Chron. p. 226. g Herbert præd. p. 13.

he

he was employed [h] on extraordinary diſpatches to Margaret, Dutcheſs of Savoy, regent of the Low Countries, before the King's expedition into France, who that year took the caſtle and city of Tournay, at which it is probable he aſſiſted.

In 6 Hen. VIII. he was Admiral and Commander in chief of the fleet [i] ſent to encounter Prior John, the French Admiral, who landed in Suſſex, and burnt the town of Brighthelmſtone. But the French getting into their own ports, he ſailed to the coaſt of Normandy, and there landed and burnt 21 villages and towns, with great ſlaughter, and alſo the ſhips and boats in the havens of Treaport, Staple, &c. wherein he acquitted himſelf with ſuch conduct and valour, that all our hiſtorians have mentioned this expedition much to his honour.

Hall (who lived at that time) writes [k], *That men marvelled at his enterprizes, conſidering he had at the moſt but* 800 *men, and landed them ſo often.* The Lord Herbert writes [l], "That Sir "John Wallop burnt divers ſhips, and one-and-twenty vil- "lages, landing many times in deſpight of the French, which "ſeemed the more ſtrange, that his ſoldiers exceeded not 800 "men." In 9 Hen. VIII. this very honourable mention is made of him in the hiſtory of Portugal [m]: "John Wallop, an "Engliſh Gentleman of worth, afterwards Governor of "Calais, came into Portugal, offering to ſerve in Africk "on his own expence. He ſerved two years at Tangier "honourably, and then returned home; having received the "order of Knighthood of Chriſt, and other conſiderable "favours, and continued always a great favourer of the "affairs of Portugal." In 14 Hen. VIII. he was [n] one of the principal commanders of that fleet and forces which landed in Brittany on July 1, and took the town of Morlaix by aſſault; and was with thoſe who firſt entered the town, where the ſoldiers had great pillage, and returned to the Iſle of Wight, before the end of that month. He was alſo the ſame year [o] in that expedition into France under the Earl of Surrey, who, after ſeveral towns and villages, left this Sir John Wallop [p], *one of the chief Captains, worthy of the beſt praiſe* (as obſerved by Hall before-mentioned) at St. Omers, with 1900 men, to lie there, and at Guyſnes, Hammes, and at Mark, where he did good ſervice by ſpoiling of towns, taking of priſoners, &c. In 15 Hen. VIII. he was with the Duke of Suffolk at the taking of Bray, Roy, and Montidier,

[h] Strype's Memorials, v. i. p. 3. 4. [i] Hall's Chron. p. 47. [k] Ibid. [l] Hiſt of Eng. vol. ii. p. 21. [m] Hiſt. of Portugal by Eman. de Faria y Souſa, tranſlated by J. Stephens, p. 324. [n] Hall, p. 100. Hollinſhed. p. 873-4. [o] Ibid. p. 103. [p] Martin's Hiſt. of K. Hen. VIII. p. 396.

in France; where the forces under his command performed ſuch ſervices [q] by their courage and activity, that the camp was frequently ſupplied with horſes, victuals, and other neceſſaries. As our hiſtorians [r] write, they are called *Adventurers, all proper men and hardy*; having, as my author ſaith [s], *little or no wages, but by their manhood and politicks took great booties, and brought to the army all neceſſaries.* In 16 Hen. VIII. he was ſtill in thoſe parts, and with his band of men performed extraordinary ſervices againſt the French [t], whom with great valour they defeated in the month of May at Somer de Boys. Afterwards this, Sir John Wallop, and Sir William Fitz Williams, Captain of Guyſnes, with 1900 choſen men, on Midſummer-day, paſſed the Low Country of Picardy unto the caſtle of Hardingham, which they aſſaulted; and Sir John Wallop, with his men, entered the ditch, and ſetting up ladders to the walls, ſome climbed up, but were repulſed. And the French coming up with 2000 horſe and 2000 foot, the Engliſh being weary, retired in good order to their fortreſſes.

In 18 Hen. VIII. the King ſent him not only to the [u] Princes of Germany, to exhort them to join againſt the Turks, but alſo [w] to Mary Queen of Hungary, to comfort her for the loſs of her huſband; adding withal ſuch a ſupply of money, as might teſtify his zeal to that cauſe was greater than theirs, who by kindred and neighbourhood were more concerned therein. The year after he was with Sigiſmund King of Poland, to animate him to join againſt the Turks, which King [x] in his letter to Thomas Wolſey, Archbiſhop of York, ſtiles him, the magnificent Sir John Wallop, great Mareſchal of Calais. In 20 Hen. VIII. he obtained [y] the office of Ranger of the park at Ditton, and Steward of the manor, for life; and on June 23, 22 Hen. VIII. was [z] conſtituted Lieutenant of the caſtle of Calais. In 25 Hen. VIII. I find him [a] ambaſſador to Francis I. the French King, and continuing at that court, Anno 1535 [b], he was ordered to expoſtulate with the French Monarch, for giving his advice to the Germans to own the ſupremacy of the Biſhop of Rome, and to ſhew him the book wrote againſt it by Dr. Samſon, Dean of the chapel to Henry VIII. and to incline him to the King's opinion in eccleſiaſtical affairs. Alſo was ordered to attend the French King at his interview with the Pope at Marſeilles, who then married his niece to the Duke of Orleans. Secre-

q Stow's Annals, p. 521. r Ibid, and Hollinſhed. s Hall, p. 118.
t Ibid. p. 127. u Herbert ut antea, p. 79. w Ibid. x Rymer's Fœdera, tom. 14. p. 196. y Bill. Sign. 20 H. VIII. z Bill. Sign. 22 H. VIII. a Strype's Memorials, vol. i. p. 153. b Ibid. p. 225.

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tary Cromwel in a letter to him [b], dated at Thorneberry, Aug. 23, 1535, thus expreſſes himſelf:

"The King having peruſed the hoole contents thoroughly "of your letters, perceivying not only the liklihood of the "not repayr into France of Philip Melancton, but alſo your "communications had with the French King"s Highneſs, "upon your demaund made of the Kynges Majeſties penſions, "with alſo your diſcrete anſwers and replications made in "that behalfe, for the which his Majeſtie givethe unto you "condigne thanks, &c." In the ſame year, he had [c] a grant of the advowſon of the pariſh church of Obbyrkirk in the Marches of Calais; and was ordered to propoſe [d], to the French King, the conditions concerning a revocation of the cenſures inflicted by the Pope on his Royal Maſter: And to treat of a marriage between the Duke of Angouleſme, the French King's third ſon, and the Princeſs Elizabeth. He continued in France on his ambaſſy till 1537, when I find him [e] ſummoned to attend at the chriſtening of Prince Edward on Oct. 15. that year, and being of the King's Privy Chamber, was one which ſupported a rich canopy over the Prince at that grand ſolemnity. Alſo the ſame year he was [f] in nomination for one of the Knights of the Garter. In 30 Hen. VIII. in [g] conſideration of his ſervices, he had a grant of the priory of Barlich in com' Somerſ. and the manors of Brampton, Bury, and Warley, in the ſame county; and the manor of Morebach in Devonſhire, to him and his heirs. In 32 Hen. VIII. he [h] was again in France on an embaſſy; where he continued till a war broke out with that realm. And on April 23 [i], St. George's day, 35 Hen. VIII, was at a chapter of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, the firſt named in the liſt of Knights, by all the companions preſent; and had more votes than the Viſc. Lyſle, Lord St. John, and Lord Parr, who were then choſe, though the King did not then declare him elected. The ſame year, on a treaty concluded with the Emperor Charles V. whereby the King was obliged to aſſiſt him in defence of his dominions in Lower Germany againſt the King of France; his Majeſty being well aſſured (as the words of the patent import) of [k] the fidelity, prudence, and experience, of his truſty and well-beloved counſellor Sir John Wallop, Captain and Governor of the caſtle and county of Guyſnes, conſtitutes him Captain-General and Leader of the forces to be employed according to

[b] Strype's Appendix, p. 166. [c] Bill. Sign. 27 H. VIII. [d] Herbert præd. p. 179. [e] Strype, vol. ii. p. 3, 4. [f] Anſtis's Regiſt of the Order of the Garter. vol. ii. p. 407. [g] Pat. 30 H. VIII. [h] Strype, vol. i. p. 365. [i] Anſtis's Regiſt. p. 425, 426. [k] Pat. 35 H. VIII. p. 16. m. 24.

the ſaid treaty, with full power to give battle and annoy all the enemies of the ſaid Emperor: And was authoriſed, as he ſaw expedient, to puniſh all under his command, even with death itſelf: likewiſe to reward all as ſhould well deſerve, with Knighthood, and ſuch military honours and marks of diſtinction as he thought fit.

He landed at Calais, An. 1543, and marching [l] from thence, between the frontiers of France and the Low Countries, did much ſpoil on the enemy, till he joined with the Emperor's forces before Landrecy, then beſieged; whereof the French King being advertiſed, reſolved to relieve it. Hereupon the two great armies being near each other, it was expected a battle would enſue; but the French in the night diſlodged ſecretly, and retired. After which the Emperor continued the ſiege till towards the midſt of November, when he marched (without taking the town) to Cambray, and poſſeſſed himſelf thereof.

On Sir John Wallop's return the ſame year, he was elected Knight of the Garter, at a chapter of that moſt noble Order at Hampton-Court [m], eſpecially called on Chriſtmas-Eve. And as a ſpecial mark of the King's favour, Sir John Wallop [n] had his robes of the Order out of the King's Wardrobe, when he was inſtalled, viz. [o] Maii 18, 1544, Mr. Aſhmole, who wrote the Hiſtory of the Knights of the Order of the Garter, did alſo intend to write the Hiſtory of the Lives of that moſt noble Order; but his deſign [p] being repreſented (as he complains) *through the wrong end of the perſpective, by the Chancellor of the Order, to King Charles the ſecond, and the Knights Companions, he received ſo great diſcouragement* [q], *as cauſed him to wave it.* In his collections, this Sir John Wallop is mentioned to have been Ambaſſador to the Emperor, to the Kings of France, Portugal, Hungary, and Poland. Sir John was twice Commiſſioner with the Lord Cobham, and others, for delivering of Hoſtages, in Edward the VI's time, concerning the treaty of Valloigne. The laſt commiſſion I find him in, was on November 16, 1550, when he was the firſt named to [r] hear and determine all controverſies relating to the titles of lands and poſſeſſions, lordſhips and territories, as well within the King's limits, as within the French King's, on the Marches of Calais.

It appears by ſeveral circumſtances, that he was abroad in the King's ſervice at the death of Henry VIII. and in the reign of Edward VI. having the ſole command of our forces

[l] Herbert. præd. p. 239. [m] Anſtis's Regiſt. p. 427, 428, 429. [n] MS. in Bibl. Cotton. Julii, F. 11. [o] Anſtis, p. 432. [p] Hiſt. of the Garter, p. 643. [q] Lives of the Knights of the Garter, MS. in Bibl. Aſhmol. No. 1117. [r] Strype, vol. ii. p. 174.

for

for the defence of our territories in France. And he died at [s] Guiſnes in July, 5 Edward VI. [t] where he lies buried, leaving [u] no iſſue.

His laſt will and teſtament bears date May 22, 1551, [w] the preamble being in theſe words: "I Sir John Wallop, "Knight of the right honourable order, lievtenaunte of the "caſtill and countye of Guyſnes, being of whole mynde "and in perfitt memory, and ſicke in bodye; conſidering the "vanitie of this worlde, and the ſoden chaunge of man out "of this tranſitorie worlde; and nothing to be more certayne "then death, and the tyme thereof to be uncertayne: Do "therefore deliberately and adviſadly ordeyne and make this "my teſtament and laſt will, in manor and form following. "Firſt, I revoke and annull all former teſtaments, &c. And "then afore all other worldly things, I give and bequeathe "my ſoul to almightie God my maker, redeemer and ſaviour, "humbly deſiring our Ladye Saynt Marie the virgin mother "of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and all the holy company of Hea-"ven, to be mediators and interceſſors for me, that my ſoul "may be ſaved by the merits of Chriſtes paſſion, and have "place of glory that he redeemyed me to with his precious "blood, thorrowe the abundance and multitude of the mercy "of our Lord Jeſus Chriſte. And my body to be buried in "chriſtian burial, whare myne executrice undernamyed ſhall "think moſt expedient at the tyme of my deathe. Item, I "give and bequeathe to my ſingular good Lord the Duke of "Somerſett's Grace, one of the two great guylt cuppis that "King Ferdynando, King of Romayns, did give to me being "the King's ambaſador with hyme. Item, I give and bequeath "to my very good Lord Therle of Warwick, thother greate "gilt cupp the fellow of the ſame. Item, To my Lorde "Therle of Wilteſhire my great gilt boll with a cover, that "I brought out of France with me. Item, To my loving "brother Sir Thomas Chayne, Lord Gwarden of the Five "Ports, my great gilt cupp that the Kinge of Pole dyde give "me, and my mules. Item, To my loving Frende Sir "William Herbert, Knight, Maſter of the Horſe, one of "my three new bollys with a cover gilt, bought at Bruges. "Item, To Sir Edward Wotton, Knight, my gilt cupp "with a cover whiche I and my wife did uſe to drynke cau-"dels in. And yf it happen the ſaid Sir Edward Wotton to "dye afore me, then I bequeathe the ſaid gilt cupp to Mr. "Nicholas Wotton, Dean of Canterbury, his brother. "Item, To my brother Oliver Wallop my gown furred with

[s] Anſtis, p. 429. [t] Ibid. [u] Vincent and Charles. [w] Ex Regiſt. Buck. qu. 24. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

"ſables

" ſables, and all my ſtuf of houſehold which I now have at " my houſe of my manor of Farley. Item, To my Coſyne " Cooke, Sergeant of the King's Herthounds, my gown " furred with lucerns, and my velvet cloke. Item, To " John Smale, my Stewarde, my gowne embrodered with " ſarſenet, and the ſarſenet gowne furred with black conye. " Item, to Cheſter the Harrolde my ſerſenet cloke embro- " deryd. Item, to To Guyens the Purſevaunte my beſt capp " and the beſt broche, the ſame that the Quene that laſt dyed " dyd give me with the greate white ſtone. Item, To " Nicholas Alexander, Captayne of Newnam Bridge, my " late Secretary, a annuitie of vi *l.* xiii *s.* iiii *d.* to be paid. " &c."

He bequeaths to all his ſervants of his houſhold half a year's wages, and five pounds to the reparations of the church at Guiſons, and five pounds to the poor there; alſo ſeveral other bequeſts and annuities to his friends and ſervants. He bequeathed his manor of Bury and Barlich in the county of Somerſet, and his manor of Morebach in the county of Devonſhire, to Elizabeth his wife, to the intent that ſhe receiving the iſſues and profits thereof, ſhould pay all his debts, and the ſeveral annuities which he left payable out of the ſaid manors. And after her deceaſe he bequeathed the ſaid manors to his brother Oliver Wallop, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and the reſidue of his goods, &c. to Elizabeth his wife, whom he ordained his ſole executrix, concluding with theſe words: " And I moſt humbly beſeche the Kinges Ma- " jeſty, that in conſideration I have ſervyed his gracious noble " Father and his Highneſs all my lief, truly and faithfully; and " have ſpent in his Grace's ſervice, not only the revenues and " profytts of mine office, but alſo the rents and profytts of " myne one Landes, and yet remayne ſore indebted to his " Highneſs; that yt may lyke his Grace of his Majeſty's cle- " mency, and my good Lordes of his Grace's Counſail, to re- " mytt my ſaid debt or parte thereof, as that ſhall ſtande with " his Grace's and their pleaſure: And the rather that there " was nyne hundreth crownys due to me for the ranſom of " French priſoners that were takyn, whiche pryſoners I dely- " vered by his Grace's Counſayll Commaundment, withoute " any money paying for their raunſom, to me due. And far- " ther beſeeching moſt humbly his Highneſs, and my ſaid " good Lordes of his Grace's Counſaill, to ſuffer my ſaid " weif, being myne executrice, to have for the performance " of my will, and the help and reliffe of my poore ſervants, " the comodite and profytt of myne office at Guyſnys, pay-

" ing

" ing the waiges and charges to be due untill the 17th daye " of October next comynge, that the half yere I have entryd " into, doo ende; whereby his Grace ſhall rewarde your " ſicke ſervaunte, that is ſorry he hath no longer life to ſerve " your Highneſs."

This Sir John Wallop had two wives; firſt [z] Elizabeth, relict of Gerald, ſon of Thomas Earl of Kildare [a] and daughter of Sir Oliver St. John of Lidiard Tregoſe in com' Wilts, Knt. anceſtor to the preſent Viſcount Bolingbroke; and to his ſecond wife, [b] Elizabeth daughter of Sir Clement Harleſton of Okinden in com' Eſſex, Knt. She ſurvived him, as mentioned in his will; but leaving no iſſue, his eſtate devolved on his brother and heir,

Sir OLIVER, who for his conduct and bravery in the great battle of Muſſeborough [c], Sept. 10, 1547, had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him, on September 27, in the camp of Roxborough, by the Duke of Somerſet, General of the Army. And had livery of the manors of Bury and Barlich, in 6 Ed. VI. by the deceaſe of Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Wallop. He was [d] Sheriff of the county of Southampton in the laſt year of Queen Mary; and died in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth. He married two wives, firſt Bridget, daughter [e] of —— Pigot of Beechampton in com' Bucks, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue one daughter Roſe, married to [f] Walter Lambert, Eſq; and three ſons; of whom Sir Henry Wallop ſucceeded to his eſtate.

William, ſecond ſon, was returned to parliament for [g] Lymington in 18 Eliz. And on a monument erected to his memory in the church of Weald in com' Southamp. is the following inſcription:

" Here lies William Wallop, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Sir Oliver " Wallop, Knt. His eldeſt brother was Sir Henry Wallop, " late Treaſurer of Ireland: He was Nephew to Sir John " Wallop, Knt. who being firſt a gentleman of the Privy-" Chamber to King Henry 8th, was afterwards Admiral of " a Navy, and Captain of 1000 adventurers againſt the " French. He ſerved againſt the Moors for the King of " Portugal, and was General of the Engliſh at the ſiege of " Landarcy: He was ſent Embaſſador to the King of Hun-" gary, to NAPLES, to the Emperor Charles V. to Fer-" dinando King of the Romans, and into France, where " he was twice Lieger Ambaſſador. He was Captain of the

[z] Charles et Viſit. of Hamp. præd. [a] Ex Stem. de St. John. [b] Charles et Viſit. præd. [c] Nom. Equit. in Bibl. Cotton, Claudius, c. 3. [d] Fuller, p. 15. [e] Vincent and Charles, [f] Ibid, [g] Wallis's Not. Parl. in com. Southamp. MS.

" caſtle, and Marſhal of the town of Calais; Lieutenant of " the caſtle and county of Guiſnes; a Privy-Counſellor of " Eſtate, and Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Gar- " ter.

" This William was a Juſtice of the Peace, once High " Sheriff of this county, and twice Mayor of Southampton: " He had three wives, but died without iſſue in the 84th " year of his age; to whoſe memory his laſt wife Margery, " daughter of John Fiſher of Chilton Candover, Eſq; hath " erected this monument."

Obiit 13 *Die Novembr. Anno Domini* 1617.

Leaving no iſſue, his eſtate deſcended to his nephew Sir Henry Wallop, hereafter mentioned.

Richard Wallop, Eſq; third ſon, was ſeated at Bugbroke in com' Northamp. and married Mary, ſiſter and coheir of William Spencer of Everton in that county, Eſq; but this branch is now extinct in the male line.

The ſaid Sir Oliver Wallop had to his ſecond wife [f] Anne, daughter of Robert Martin of Athelhampſton in com' Dorſet, Eſq; and widow of Thomas, ſon and heir of Sir John Tregonwell of Milton-Abbas in the ſaid county, Knt. by whom he had iſſue two ſons, William, and Stephen; alſo two daughters, Anne and Grace, but no iſſue is remaining from them.

Sir HENRY Wallop, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Oliver, was diſtinguiſhed for his eminent abilities in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who [g] knighted him at Baſing, Anno. 1569. He was choſen one of the members for the town of Southampton, [h] to that parliament firſt holden at Weſtminſter, May 8, 1572, which continued [i], near upon the ſpace of 12 years, viz. from May 8 before-mentioned, to April 19, 25 Eliz. when it was diſſolved.

This Sir Henry was a leading member in the houſe of Commons; for in 1575, I find him appointed with all of the Privy-Council of the Houſe, the Lord Ruſſell, Sir Thomas Scot, and Sir Henry Gates, to meet in the Exchequer-Chamber, and agree touching the nature of the petition to be made to the Queen, on the motions for reformation of diſcipline in the church. And on Friday, March 9, the Chancellor of the Exchequer reported her Majeſty's anſwer to their petiton. He was alſo [k] in the ſame ſeſſion eſpecially appointed by the houſe of Commons, with Mr. Treaſurer of the Houſ-

[f] Vincent and Charles. [g] Cat. of Knights, MS. penes meipſ. [h] Willis ut ſupra. [i] Dew's Journals of Parl. p. 277. [k] Ibid.

hold,

hold, Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, Captain of the guard, Sir Henry Ratcliff, Sir John Thynne, and ſeven others of the leading members, to confer with the Lords touching ſuch private bills in both houſes, as upon their conference together, ſhall be thought fitteſt to be examined.

On March 18, 1580, Mr. Cromwell reported to the Commons [l] from the committe appointed to inquire into the returns and defaults, noted upon the laſt calling of the houſe, that Fulke Grevile, Eſq; was returned for the town of Southampton, in the room of Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. being in the Queen's ſervice; whereupon the houſe reſolved, that it was an undue election, and that Sir Henry Wallop ſhould continue in his ſaid place.

On the rebellion in Ireland, he raiſed a company of 100 men, and went over with them to that kingdom. On April 4, 1580, [m] he came from Limerick to the Lord Juſtice, then beſieging the caſtle of Aſketten; and on the ſurrender thereof, his company was garriſon'd there. On Auguſt 14. the ſame year, he was conſtituted Vice-Treaſurer, and Treaſurer of war in Ireland, as appears from the inſcription on his monument in St. Patrick's church in Dublin.

The Lord Grey of Wilton reſigning his government of Ireland, the latter end of Auguſt, 1582, [n] he delivered the ſword to Adam Loftus, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Henry Wallop, Vice-Treaſurer, and Treaſurer of war in Ireland; whom the Queen afterwards conſtituted Lords Juſtices, [o] Sept. 1, 1582. The Lord Grey left the Adminiſtration to them at a time when the Spaniards had landed [p] in the kingdom, the people diſquieted, and the government not ſettled; yet as my author ſaith, [q] *they both joining their wiſdoms, ſervices, and good wills, were ſo bleſſed therein, that by them the land was reduced to ſome perfection and quietneſs.* The rebellion was quelled, and Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Deſmond, who was at the head of it, after two years ſkulking, in obſcure places [r], was by a common ſoldier ſurprized, and afterwards executed.

Secretary Fenton, one much confided in by Queen Elizabeth, is ſaid [s] to be a moth in the governments of all the deputies of his time; and either he, or others, did ſome ill offices to Sir Henry Wallop, who in his letter to the Queen from Dundalk, Aug. 11, 1583, lays it much to heart, that any rumour ſhould be ſpread to prejudice his integrity and re-

[l] Dew's Journals of Parl. p. 277. [m] Chron. of Ireland in Hollinſhed, vol. i. p. 167. [n] Ibid. p. 177. [o] Borlaſe's Reduct. of Ireland, p. 130. [p] Cox's Hiſt. of Ireland, p. 367. [q] Chron. of Ireland, p. 177. [r] Borlaſe præd. [s] Cox's Hiſt. p. 389.

putation,

putation, and leſſen him in the good opinion of her Majeſty. Which letter contains ſuch ſentiments of honour and juſtice, and is ſuch an addition to his character, that I ſhall here inſert it [t].

" It may pleaſe your Majeſty, a rumour hath been raiſed " not long ſince at Dublin (I know not how, nor by what " particular perſon, but ſtrongly confirmed ſince the laſt paſ- " ſage out of England, neither doth your ſervice now in hand " upon this northern border ſuffer me to examine it) that your " Majeſty conceived ſome hard opinion of me, from which " your Highneſs is not yet removed; but what the offence is, " or how conceived, is neither by the reporters publiſhed, nor " ſecretly revealed unto me: And like as it is eaſy to judge " what effects this may work in the ſervice of your Majeſty, " or to a man in public office as I am, in ſuch a government " as this is, where the obedience for the moſt is conſtrained, " and all reputation with the people either growing or dimi- " niſhing, as your Majeſty either graces or diſgraceth your " officers; ſo how much this quiet burthen overpreſſeth my " moſt devoted and dutiful mind towards your Majeſty, I feel " to my exceeding grief and diſcomfort. In examining myſelf " in what root this your judgment ſhould ſpring, I confeſs, " Madam, I have viewed in myſelf many imperfections, ſome " in nature, others, perhaps, for lack of ability and ſufficiency " to be a co-operator or an aſſiſtant in ſo great and ſo tickliſh " a government and charge, into which not ambition in me, " but your Majeſty's will and commandment, hath intruded " me. But in all that my memory can hitherto preſent unto " me, I find my loyalty in your ſervice, and my ſincerity in " imploying your Majeſty's treaſure according to your intent, " ſo unſpotted and direct, as I cannot but comfort myſelf in " oppoſing my innocency to the envy of the informer, or to " any other his hard conſtruction whatſoever: Yet ſince in " general conſideration, I cannot feel ſuch a particular error, " as might ſettle in your Majeſty's grave judgment an of- " fence meriting your diſfavour, I am moſt humbly to be- " ſeech your Majeſty, that by knowing my fault I may ei- " ther purge myſelf by a juſt denial, or by confeſſing it crave " pardon of your Highneſs, and reform myſelf. If therefore " it ſhall ſtand with your Majeſty's good pleaſure, to declare " it to my honourable good friend, Mr. Secretary Walſing- " ham, commanding him to charge me with it, I will there- " upon ſimply anſwer, even as before the Lord God, with- " out concealing any matter of truth in any wiſe, for my own " defence. This grace the ſooner I ſhall obtain, the apter I " ſhall be found for your other ſervices, from which I find

[t] Cabala, p. 391.

" myſelf

" myſelf diſtracted, becauſe the end of my travels is none " other but to purchaſe that grace and favour, which I may " now fear to be alienated from me, till my cauſe be better " explained. And ſo I humbly end, praying the LORD to " bleſs you with a long and proſperous reign.

Your Majeſty's moſt humble ſervant and ſubject,

At your town of Dundalk, Henry Wallop."

Aug. 11, 1583.

The anſwer to it I don't find, the deeds and writings of this family being deſtroyed in that fire, in 1667, at Farley, before-mentioned. But in a letter from the Queen to Sir Henry Wallop, and the Lord Chancellor, Lords Juſtices, dated Jan. 31 following, informing them that ſhe had appointed Sir John Perrot, Knt. Lord Deputy, and requiring them to adminiſter the oath to him on his arrival [u], her Majeſty thus expreſſes herſelf, *Meaning now no longer to burthen you with ſuch a charge, wherein you have, according to the truſt impoſed in you, very wiſely behaved yourſelves, greatly to our contentation, we have choſen, &c.*

Whilſt they were Lords Juſtices, a famous combat was fought before them in the court of the caſtle of Dublin, and as it may entertain my readers, I ſhall give a ſhort account thereof [w]. Two near kinſmen of the noble family of the Oconners, had charged each other with ſundry treaſons in the late rebellion, and deſiring a trial by combat, the Lords Juſtices conſented to it. Whereupon all things being prepared, according to the cuſtomary laws in ſuch caſes in England, and the Lords Juſtices, the Lords of the Council, Judges, &c. ſitting in places, every one according to their degree, the appellant, ſtripped in his ſhirt, was brought before the court, with only his ſword and target (the weapons appointed) and when he had done his reverence to the Lords Juſtices, and the court, was ſet on a ſtool. The defendant was likewiſe brought in the ſame order, and with the like weapons, and after doing his reverence, &c. was placed over-againſt the appellant. After the challenge was read, each combatant took an oath of what he averred, and that it was true, and would juſtify the ſame both with ſword and blood. Then the ſignal, by ſound of trumpet, being given them to engage, the appellant did not only diſarm the defendant, but alſo with the ſword he took from him, cut off

[u] Cabala, p. 336. [w] Chron. of Ireland, præd. p. 180.

his

his head, and on the point thereof preſented it to the Lords Juſtices, who thereupon acquitted him.

Sir John Perrot, who ſucceeded Sir Henry Wallop, and the Archbiſhop of Dublin, took his oath as Lord Deputy [x], June 26, 1584. He was, by his inſtructions, ordered [y] to conſult the council for the management of the government; and, when on his progreſs, he came to Molinger, he ſent, July 16, 1584, a cypher to Dublin, to the Archbiſhop and Sir Henry Wallop [z], whereby they might underſtand his letters, and be unintelligible to the rebels, if they ſhould intercept them; by which it appears that they were ſtill in his abſence at the head of affairs.

In the Iriſh Parliament which met in 1585, Sir Henry Wallop was principally concerned in paſſing the act; *That all conveyances made by any perſon attainted within thirteen years, ſhould be entered on record in the Exchequer, within a year, or be void.* This act did not paſs the houſes without great difficulty, and perhaps had not paſſed at all, ſaith Sir Richard Cox [a], if a pretended feoffment had not been produced, to prevent the Earl of Deſmond's forfeiture. But Sir Henry Wallop diſcovering the fraud, and producing the aſſociation ſigned by the ſaid Earl, two months before the ſaid feoffment, the honeſt part of the houſe was aſhamed to abet ſo ill a cauſe, and ſo the act was made to prevent the like contrivances. On April 26, 1587, he [b] was commiſſioned, with others, to diſpoſe of the forfeited eſtates in Ireland, and their warrants to the Chancellor to be ſufficient for paſſing patents accordingly: In which commiſſion Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy, being in diſgrace at court, was left out.

Sir Henry Wallop coming afterwards into England, Queen Elizabeth in 1591 [c], honoured him with a viſit at his ſeat at Farley-Wallop, where her Majeſty and her court were ſumptuouſly entertained for ſome days. William Lord Burghley, Treaſurer, writes to Sir Henry Unton, Knt. her Majeſty's Ambaſſador in France, and dates his letter, 'From 'the Courte at Syr Harry Wallops near Baſyng, Thirteenth 'of September One Thouſand Five Hundred Ninety one;' concluding, 'My Lord Chancellor was looked for to Mor-'row, but I doubt he will not come but to Oatland, about 'the 22 of this Moneth.'

On January 5, 1595, he, with Sir Robert Gardiner, Lord Chief Juſtice [d], were commiſſioned to conclude a peace with the famous Tyrone, and the Iriſh rebels; *both perſons of gra-*

x Borlaſe, p. 139. y Cabala, p. 557. z Cox's Hiſt. p 370.
a Cox's Hiſt. p. 384. b Ibid. p. 395. c Rymer's Fœd. Vol. 16, p. 120. d Cox's Hiſt. 408.

vity

vity and conduct, as Camden has obſerved [e]. The treaty was very ſolemn, all the Iriſh potentates giving in their petitions and complaints, related at large by Morriſon, in his account of the affairs of Ireland, p. 113.

On June 12, 1595, [f] he was conſtituted one of the Commiſſioners for propagating the province of Munſter, in Ireland, with Engliſh inhabitants, and for compounding with the poſſeſſioners of lands in the ſaid province; having, as the commiſſion expreſſes, been employed in the ſame ſervice for three years before. I don't find him in any other commiſſions; but he continued of the Privy-Council, and in the office of Vice-Treaſurer, and Treaſurer of war in Ireland, till his death, which happened at Dublin, April 14, 1599.

His integrity and conduct in the plantation of Ireland, with Engliſh inhabitants, are evident from ſeveral authorities. He firſt made a purchaſe [g], March, 1584-5, of a leaſe of the abbey of Eniſcorthy, as alſo of the caſtle and manor, with the lands thereto belonging in the county of Wexford, which, with the other lands he obtained, are of a conſiderable extent, and large juriſdiction; and are now poſſeſſed by his lineal heir, the preſent Earl of Portſmouth. Queen Elizabeth, in the 24th year of her reign [h], granted the premiſes to Edmond Spencer, paying annually 300l. 6s. 4d. and maintaining it in continual repair. Edmond Spencer, by indenture of December 9, 1581, conveys them to Richard Synot, who [i] on December 3, 25 Eliz. obtained a grant from the Queen of the ſaid leaſe for forty years, in reverſion after Spencer's leaſe; and on March 8, 27 Eliz. conveys it to Sir Henry Wallop, then Treaſurer of war in Ireland.

Sir Henry Wallop on May 11, the ſame year, had a [k] leaſe of the Biſhop of Fernes's lands; and in 28th Eliz. purchaſed lands of Dermont Mac Moriſhe, and three of his brethren, in the county of Wexford. Alſo in 29 Eliz. he made purchaſes of a leaſe of the priory of Selker in com' Wexford, and of lands in ſeveral towns there. And was ſo prudent a manager, that he was greatly honoured and eſteemed for his public ſpirit, exemplary juſtice, and excellent conduct; as the following letter ſhews, ſigned by Hugh Biſhop of Fernes, and twenty-nine gentlemen of the county of Wexford, all who were then reſident there [l].

e Life of Queen Eliz. in Hiſt. of Engl. vol. 2. p. 588. f Rymer's Fœd. tom. 16. p. 376. g Ex Origin. penes præhon. Joh. com' Portſmouth. h i k Ibid. l Ex Autog. penes Joh. com' Portſmouth.

Right

Right Worſhipfull,

" OUR humble Duties remembred. It hath been geven
" out of late by Reporte, that your Worſhip was to
" deall with *Morgan Mac Brien*, and the reſt of his Sept, for
" his and theire Lands in the Barrony of *St. Molyns*, and
" elſewhere, and that your Intention was to plante Habyta-
" tion there, as you have alredy done about Eneſcorthie.
" At the firſt Report whereof all Wee the Gentlemen and
" Inhabytants of this poore Countie of Wexford, did not a
" lyttle Rejoice, hoping that by that Meanes, We ſhould not
" only lyve in better Securytie, then We have done hether-
" to, but that alſo, thoſe Lands lyeing now altogether waſt,
" might in a ſhort Time, by your Worſhip's Countenaunce
" and good Pollicie be peopled, and geve Relief eſpecyallie to
" the poore Towen of *Roſſe*, and to the whole Countrey,
" which is not a lytle decayed throughe the Diſſolacion of
" theſe Parts. But being now geven to underſtande that your
" Worſhip having viewed the ſame upon the Offer made unto
" you by *Morgan*, and conſidared of the Difficulties which
" ariſe in ſome Condicions between your Worſhip and him,
" and otherwiſe, doth determine to proceede no further in the
" Matter, we have bene greatlie grieved and diſmaied, to ſee
" ſo good a Purpoſe broken, of which we hoped to have
" ſeen brought to paſſe to the univerſal Good and Quiet of
" this Countrey, and of all this Part of *Leinſter*, and to your
" Worſhip's perpetual Fame, as the Author of ſo great a
" Good: For when we conſider the Benefyt which we all
" feele and receave alredie by your Worſhip's cominge a-
" monge us, the Reliefe which innumerable poor Creatures
" have had at your Hands by your Works, your Cattle and
" your Charetie, which otherwiſe would have ſtarved and
" died for hunger. How this Border, which before your
" cominge was a very Denn of Thieves, and the chief Re-
" ceptacle of all the Malefactors of *Leinſter*, is now become
" ſo quiet and free from ſuch Caterpillars, that no Cattel is
" houſed in the Nights neere about Eneſcorthie. And that
" the Oppreſſions and Extorcions wherewith the Poore were
" wont to be continually vexed and eaten up by Officers, as
" well as idle Men, are now through your Authoritye and
" Countenaunce reſtrained and ſomewhat bridled: Wee did
" aſſuredlie hope, that your Worſhip extending your godlie
" Care throughout the whole Skirte and Border of this poore
" Countie, would (as yt were with a Wall of Defence) have
" invironed Us from the Annoyance of any Enemies from
" henceforth, wherebie Wee might have enjoyed the Fruets of
" Peace and Tranquillytie, purchaſed by your tender and fa-
" therlie

" therlie Care of the afflicted State of this poore Countrey,
" and with no ſmall Travell and Chardge alſo. Our Confi-
" dence was that Juſtice which your Worſhip hath brought
" amonges us indeed, where before ſhe was but a ſhewe,
" and her venerable Name uſed to the ſpoile and undoenge of
" moſt of us, ſholde dwell and floriſhe generallie henceforthe
" amonges us. And that the good, and ſpeciall Orders that
" you have alredie begun, and are in Hande to eſtabliſh in
" that happie Corner of our Contrey, where you have planted,
" ſhold have ſpredd themſelves over the reſt of the Borders,
" and ſo over the whole Contrey, and have reduced Us to
" our auncyent, naturall, and moſt deſired Fourme and Man-
" ner of Lyvinge, according to the Uſe and Cuſtome of
" *Englande*, from which, through the Libertie that idle Per-
" ſons, not corrected, had to ſpoile us, and want of good
" Government and Rule, we are declyned and degenerate.
" But, alas, all, or the greateſt Part of our Expectation and
" hope is fayled, if your Worſhipe do now breake of, and
" reverſe that ſo good, and ſo beneficyall a Purpoſe. For
" although the Light of your upright Deallinge and Zeale of
" Juſtice, do ſhine ſufficientlie out of that Place to ſhewe us
" the Waie of our happie Eſtates, if We have Grace to ac-
" knowledge the Goodneſs of Almightie God towards Us in
" ſendinge you amongſt Us. And that your Worſhip's Ex-
" ample will be a greate Meanes to induce others to followe
" your Steppes, and to ſtryve to wynn that Love, Reverence,
" and Commendacion, which you have gotten together, with
" the dailie and harte Praiere of all Degrees of People in the
" whole Countrey: Yet do We certenlye ſee and diſcerne,
" that unleſs that Border may be eſtabliſhed with the Pollecie
" and Government as is deviſed for *Eneſcorthie*, and thoſe
" Quarters, which cannot be done but by your Worſhip, or
" ſome Man ſo well diſpoſed as yourſelfe, and of Auᵭhory-
" tie, Countenaunce, and Habilytie to goe throughe withall,
" it will be almoſt impoſſible but that the Cavanaughes of that
" Sept, followinge theire wonted Manner of Lief, and draw-
" ing to them idle Followers and Malefactors from other
" Places, will contynuallie be a Gaull to this Countrye, and
" an open Paſſage for all the Evell diſpoſed to annoy and in-
" feſte us ſtill. Wee therefore whoſe Names are ſubſcribed,
" do, with one Conſent, hertelie and humblie praie and be-
" ſeech your Worſhip, that you will vouchſaef to hould on
" and perſever in that Intention of takinge thoſe Lands of
" *Morgan Mac Brien*, and his Sept, and planting thereof with
" ſuch good Orders and Government, as your Worſhip can
" well deviſe, for the inhabitinge thereof, as well to your
" own Comodyte and Benefit, as to our Good and Quiet;

" wherein

" wherein if any thing that We or any of Us can do to the
" Furtherance of ſo good a Purpoſe, may prevayle, your Wor-
" ſhip ſhall be moſt aſſured to have our Endeavours to the
" utmoſt of our Powers. Now is the Time to enterprize ſuch
" a Thing, when your Worſhip have the willing Mindes and
" Conſent of all that Sept; who, if they be now deverted from
" that Hope which they have conceived, that they maie, un-
" der the Juſtice and Moderacion of your Rule, lyve and frame
" themſelves to Goodneſs, no doubt but verie Neceſſetie and
" Deſperacion will dryve them to Naughtineſs, which natu-
" railie, and by Kinde they are too much inclyned unto;
" and that they will imploie all the lyttle Force that is left
" them to do the moſt Miſchiefe that they ſhall be hable.
" Whereas, if your Worſhip taking the Countrey at their
" Handes, ſhall build a ſtrong Place at *Simalyns*, and maintaine
" ſome convenyent Force there; that on the one Side, and
" *Eneſcorthie* on the other, will be as two Bullwarks to yoake
" and keepe them under, and to bridle and chaſtize the doubt-
" ful Minds of thoſe that ſhall attempt any Evell, wherein We
" ſhould never need to feare anny more, or that they could
" be able to diſturbe the State and Quiet of this Countrey, as
" they have done; but rather hope that Example of well diſ-
" poſed People, labouring for their Lyving, and the Sweetneſs
" of enjoyeng theire own, by due Adminiſtration of Juſtice,
" would draw them to that Goodneſs which otherwiſe there
" is no Hope of. And if haplie the Fear of envious Speeches
" may move your Worſhip to forbear this worthy Enterprize,
" albeyt the Cleerneſs of your Conſcience, and the Treuthe yt
" ſelfe will alwaies be a Teſtimonie ſufficient of your godlie
" Zeale and ſincere Meaninge, to do good by all the Meanes
" you can to all Men: Yet, for the better avoiding of ſuch
" ſlaundrous and malicious Reports (if anny ſhould be ſo lewde
" as to deviſe them) our Teſtimonye ſhall bee alwaies readie
" to declare both to her Majeſtie (if need bee) and to all the
" World, that your Worſhip's Dooings in that Behalfe ſhall
" have beene moſt profitable for the Commonwealth, and ffytt
" for the Advauncement of hir Highnes's Service. And our
" inceſſant Praire ſhall be imploied to Almightie God for the
" inclining your Hart to this good Action, and for the pro-
" tecting and defending of your Worſhip from the Mallice of
" all envious and ſlaunderous Tounges broaching the ſame,
" and for the happie Succeſſe therein to your Worſhip and
" your Poſterytie, and to all other your and theire Af-
" fayres. And ſo we humblie take Leave the XXth of *Au-*
" *guſt* 1587.

Your Worſhippes Loving Frends
Hugo Fernenſis, *&c.*

Sir

Sir Henry, on November 6, 1587, obtained a grant for a market on Thurſday, weekly, for the town of Eniſcorthy, in conſideration as the patent expreſſes [m], *That it was well inhabited and peopled by our truſty and well-beloved Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. and being a Place, both for Seat and Scituation, moſt commodious.* In 30 Eliz. the Biſhop of Fernes, and the Dean and Chapter of that cathedral, granted him a [n] leaſe for 99 years of all their lands in Cloyne, as alſo the fee-farm rent of the ſaid lands. And Queen Elizabeth, at Greenwich, May 22, 1590, in conſideration of the faithful and acceptable ſervices heretofore done, of her right truſty and well-beloved Counſellor Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. Treaſurer of wars in the kingdom of Ireland; as alſo in conſideration of his great charges and expences in the ſtructure and building of the caſtle of Eniſcorthy, and the better fortification of it, and defence of her faithful ſubjects in thoſe parts. She likewiſe, by the advice of Sir William Ruſſel, Knt. Deputy-General of Ireland, and of the Council there, grants and confirms to the ſaid Sir Henry Wallop, his heirs and aſſigns for ever, the abbey of Eniſcorthy, with the appurtenances; alſo the caſtle of Eniſcorthy, in com' Wexford, and the cuſtom of the 13th part of all wood and timber, paſſing down the river Slane, by Eniſcorthy, together with all caſtles, rents, ſervices, &c. to hold by the ſervice of the 20th part of a Knight's fee, as of the caſtle of Dublin: Which paſſed the Great Seal of Ireland, November 4, the ſame year.

He begun to decline in his health about a year before he died, as ſhould ſeem by the proviſion for the ſettlement of his eſtate. For he obtained licenſe of Queen Elizabeth, April 1, 1598, to alien and convey [o] to Lewis Baſſet, Eſq. Oliver Wallop, Eſq. his ſecond ſon, Richard Harper, and John Brown, his caſtle, manor, and abbey of Eniſcorthy, with the appurtenances, &c. in Garran, Kilkenan, Loughwerty, Baſricrowe, and Ballyne Park, in com' Wexford, with all caſtles, cuſtoms, franchiſes, &c. thereto belonging, in truſt to the uſe of his laſt will and teſtament.

The ſaid Oliver Wallop [p] was ſlain in the life-time of his father [q], on Auguſt 14, 1598, in that battle between the Earl of Tyrone and the Marſhal Bagnal, when the Iriſh obtained the victory with the ſlaughter of thirteen captains and 1500 ſoldiers. And William Wallop his other younger ſon, taking to a military life [r], died in the ſervice of his country in Brittany, before his ſaid brother.

[m] Ex Origin. [n] Ibid. [o] Ex Orig. Pat. 40 Eliz. [p] Vincent. [q] Camden's Eliz. in Hiſt. of England. vol. 2. p. 612, [r] Vincent.

Sir Henry Wallop's laſt will bears date on March 31, 1599, and a codicil two days after. He [s] is wrote therein Vice-Treaſurer and Treaſurer of wars in Ireland, and the diſpoſition of his eſtate ſhews his great wiſdom and ſolid judgment. It alſo appears by the number of ſervants mentioned in it, that he lived ſuitably to his dignity and fortune. He leaves all of them legacies, and orders them to be entertained for three months after his deceaſe.

He wills, if dame Catharine, his wife, is contented to accept of the jointure made to her by his father Sir Oliver Wallop, deceaſed, of his manor of Worle, &c. in the county of Somerſet, and releaſe her right of dower to all his other manors, lands, &c. that for an augmentation to it, ſhe ſhould have his manor of Aldrington, alias Allington, in the county of Wilts, with the appurtenances; as alſo his manor of Over-Wallop, with the appurtenances in Over-Wallopp, Nether-Wallop, Appleſhaw, Radenham, Fyfelde, and Lurgiſhall, in the counties of Southampton, and Wilts, during her life; and after to revert to his ſon Henry Wallop, and the heirs male of his body, in default to William Wallop, his ſecond brother, remainder to Richard Wallop, eldeſt ſon of Richard Wallop, his third brother, in default to John Wallop, ſecond ſon of the aforeſaid Richard, and in default to every the other ſons of the ſaid Richard, in default to the right heirs of him the ſaid Sir Henry Wallop. He farther bequeaths to his ſon Henry Wallop, and to his heirs male and female, his manor of Farley, in the county of Southampton, and his manors of Worle-Berry, and Morebach, which he had late purchaſed for him and his heirs, in the county of Somerſet; and alſo all his other lands in England and Ireland. And in default of ſuch heirs, to dame Anne Powlet, wife of Sir Richard Powlet, Knt. Bridget Halſwell, wife of Nicholas Halſwell, Eſq. and Winifrede Wallop, daughters of him the ſaid Sir Henry Wallop, and to their heirs. He alſo bequeaths to dame Catharine, his wife, 700 ounces of his plate, and a third part of all his furniture at his ſeat at Wallop (except the hangings of the great chamber there) and at his houſes of Farley, and Eniſcorthy, except the bed of crimſon velvet, with the furniture thereto belonging, in his chamber, called *the beſt chamber of Farley*; alſo all her jewels, her own coach with the coach-horſes and their furniture, and three geldings for her uſe. He appoints Henry Wallop, his only ſon, ſole executor; and overſeers of his will, his good friends Sir Robert Gardener, one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland, his ſon-in-law Sir Richard Powlet of Herierd, Knt. his brother William Wallop, Eſq. and his

[s] Ex Regiſt. vocat. Wallop. qu. 1. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

ſon-

ſon-in-law Nicholas Halſwell, Eſq. He requires his funeral to be ordered as follows:

My Will and Mind is, that when it ſhall pleaſe GOD to call me to his Mercy, out of this mortal Life, that my Body be decently buried within two Days after my Deceaſe, and no ceremonies be uſed at or after my Burial, other than Blacks be given by my Executor to my Wife, Children, Overſeers, and Servants.

He was buried in St. Patrick's church in Dublin, with this inſcription on a plate of braſs [t]:

"Near unto this Place lieth that worthy Knight, Sir "*Henry Wallop*, of *Farley Wallop* in the county of *Southamp-* "*ton*, in the Realm of *England*, who faithfully ſerved Queen "*Elizabeth* in this Kingdom, as Vice-Treaſurer and Trea- "ſurer at War, by the Space of eighteen Years and eight "Months, and was Lord Juſtice within this Realm, jointly "with the Lord Chancellor of this Realm, almoſt by the "Space of two Years, in the Years of our Lord God 1582, "1583, 1584; in which Time the Wars of *Deſmond* were "ended, and his Head ſent into *England*; beſides many other "weighty Cauſes committed to his Charge, during his ſaid "Service. He departed this Life the 14th Day of *April* "1599. He was Son and Heir of Sir *Oliver Wallop*, Brother "and Heir of Sir *John Wallop*, Knight of the moſt Honour- "albe Order of the Garter, and Lieutenant of the Caſtle and "County of *Gujines* in *France*, Nephew and Heir of Sir "*Robert Wallop*, Knight."

He married Catharine, daughter of Richard Gifford, Eſq. and ſiſter of Sir Henry Gifford, of Sombourne in com' Southampton, Knt. by [u] whom he had iſſue three ſons, Henry, who ſucceeded him in his eſtate, William and Oliver, beforementioned, who died unmarried; alſo three daughters, Anne, married to Richard Paulet, of Herierd (or Harriot) in com' Southamp. Bridget, wife of Nicholas Halſwell, in com' Somerſ. Eſq. and Winifrede, wedded, after her father's deceaſe, to Sir Richard Gifford, of Sombourne in com' Southamp. Knt.

Sir HENRY Wallop, his heir, born on [w] October 18, 1568, was choſen one [x] of the members of Andover, in 39 Eliz. and one of the Knights for the county of Southampton, in 43 Eliz. before which time he had received the honour of Knighthood. He was Sheriff of the county of Southampton [y] with Sir Henry Tichburn, in the laſt year of Queen

[t] Borlaſe, p. 137. [u] Vincent and Charles. de Farley. [w] Ex Regiſt. [x] Willis, ut antea. [y] Fuller, p. 16.

Elizabeth; and by [z] himſelf in the firſt year of King James. Stow relates [a], that he and Sir Hamden Powlet, being Knights for the county of Southampton, they on November 9, 1603, 1 Jac. I. received Henry Lord Cobham, and the Lord Grey of Wilton, at Bagſhot, from Sir Thomas Vavaſor, Knight Marſhal, and Richard Leveſon, who had brought them from the Tower, in order to take their trial at Wincheſter; and Sir Henry Wallop, with a ſtrong guard, conducted them to the caſtle; as he did Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt. and other priſoners, on November 12 following.

In the third of King James I. he was [b] Sheriff of Shropſhire, being [c] poſſeſſed of the manor and noble ſeat of Red-Caſtle, and divers other lordſhips and manors in that county, by marriage with Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir of Robert Corbet, of Morton-Corbet, Eſq. eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir Andrew Corbet, Knt. (who died at [d] Morton-Corbet, Auguſt 16, 1578). And it was found by the jury, on an inquiſition taken after his death, that the ſaid Robert was his ſon and heir, and of the age of thirty-ſix years [e], and that Sir Andrew died ſeized of the manor of Morton-Corbet, with the villages of Preſton, Brokehurſt, Sowbache, Egbaldon, Booley, and the Heath-houſe, Harcote-Park, and Bromfield, thereto belonging, and other the appurtenances in Lacon, Soulton, Warrenſhall, and Besford, held of Richard Peſhall, as of his manor of Chetwynd; alſo the manor of Red-Caſtle in Gravenhanger, with the villages of Lye, Under-Brokehurſt, Quickſhoull, Weſton, Keuſton, Hankeſton, Hopley, Marchomley, and Loſſord, parcel of the ſaid manor of Red-Caſtle: the manors of Lawley, Berewareyne, and Blechley, Fitz, alias Fiteſhooe, and Eyton, with the villages of Mitton and Grafton, parcel of the manor of Fitz: the manor of Hopton, with the villages of Chelderton, Bradeford, Hagley, Coſton, Rowton, and the Bethowſe, members of the ſaid manor of Hopton: the manors of Waters-Upton and Paynton, and the manor and capital meſſuage of Colehurſt, alias Cules: the manors of Shabury and Wytheford-Parva, and Shabury-Park in Shabury, and divers other lands, all in Shropſhire.

Sir Henry Wallop was married before June 1, 1601, for then [f] Oliver, Lord St. John, Baron of Bletſhoe, (grandfather of Elizabeth his Lady) and Rowland Litton of Knebworth in Hertfordſhire, Eſq. (who had married Anne, her mother) and the ſaid Elizabeth, wife of the ſaid Sir Henry Wallop, were parties to an indenture: Wherein it is ſpecified that Sir Henry Wallop, having been at an expence in erect-

[z] Fuller, p. 16. [a] Annals of K. James. [b] Fuller in com' Salop.
[c] Ibid. [d] Eſc. 8 Jan. 21 Eliz. [e] Ibid. [f] Ex Orig.

ing

ing and building certain iron works in the county of Salop, and for the finiſhing muſt be at farther charges, the ſaid dame Elizabeth Wallop, by the conſent and good liking of Oliver Lord St. John, Rowland Litton, and other of her friends, grants to the ſaid Sir Henry Wallop, all her wood and timber in her manors of Hopton, and Shelderton, in com' Salop.

This Lady being heir to the eſtate of the Corbets, many ſuits and controverſies aroſe concerning ſeveral caſtles, manors, &c. deſcended to her by her father, and claimed by Sir Richard Corbet, his brother; ſo that for the appeaſing and ending all differences, it was left to the arbitration of Sir Randal Brereton, Sir Richard Powlet, Sir Rowland Litton, and Sir Roger Owen, Knts. Thomas Harley, and Samuel Backhouſe, Eſqrs. who made an award between them, as it is ſpecified in an indenture, July 6, 1607 [g]. But Sir Richard Corbet dying before the time limited for the performance thereof, it was agreed by and between Sir Henry Wallop, and dame Elizabeth, his wife, of the one part, and Vincent Corbet, Eſq. brother and heir of the ſaid Sir Richard, on the other, that the ſaid award ſhould be performed between them.

Accordingly, by another indenture [h] of the ſame date (July 6, 1607), Sir Henry Wallop, and dame Elizabeth his wife, granted and confirmed to Vincent Corbet, Eſq. his heirs and aſſigns, the caſtle and manor of Morton Corbet, with the appurtenances; as alſo the manors of Shauberrie, Lawley, Hatton-Hineheath, alias High-Hatton, with the rectory of Staunton-upon-Hineheath, and advowſon of the vicarage: and all the lands and tenements in the town of Shrewſbury, together with the tithes of Beſford and Great-Wycheford, in the ſaid county of Salop: alſo the manors of Linchlade, alias Linſlade, Southcott, alias Surcote, and Chelmeſcot, with the appurtenances, lying in Chelmeſcot, Bragenham, Soulburie, and Great and Little Hallingdon, in com' Bucks: the manor of Cropredie, and the manor and ſcite of the late diſſolved priory of Clatercote, in com' Oxon. and the rectory and parſonage of Severn-Stoke, alias Stoke-upon-Severne, in com' Wigorn; with all advowſons, patronages, courts, &c. belonging to the ſaid manors. And by another indenture, dated the ſame day [i], Vincent Corbet, Eſq. (brother and heir male of Sir Richard Corbet, deceaſed) and Andrew Corbet, his ſon, for the accompliſhment of the award, granted and confirmed to Sir Henry Wallop, and dame Elizabeth his wife, and to the heirs of the ſaid Elizabeth, the manor of Dallington, with the appurtenances in Dallington, and town of Northampton, with the rectory and impropriate

[g] Ex Orig. [h] Ibid. [i] Ibid.

parſonage of Dallington, and advowſon of the vicarage, and divers lands, &c. in com' Bedford; alſo the advowſon of the free chapel at Brockhurſt, alias Lee ſub Brockhurſt, and divers farms, &c. in com' Salop. The above lands were in the award; but Sir Henry Wallop was poſſeſſed of the manors of Red Caſtle, Hopton, and Shelderton, &c. with the appurtenances in com' Salop, that were not diſputed; alſo [k] of the manor of Mirenden, in com' Warw. The ſame year, July 9, 5 Jac. I. the King [l], in conſideration of the true and faithful ſervices of Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. grants to him the tithes of Eniſcorthy, and confirms to him and his heirs for ever, his lands in Ireland. In 9 Jac. I. he had a confirmation [m] of his lands in Ireland, from Thomas Earl of Ormond, Grand Treaſurer, Donat Earl of Thomond, and other the Commiſſioners for inquiring into defective titles. And the year after, Sept. 5, 10 Jac. I. he [n] conſtituted Roger Manwaring, Eſq; Conſtable, Governor, and Keeper of his caſtle of Eniſcorthy, in the county of Wexford, with ſuch juriſdictions, privileges, &c. as to the ſame belonging; and General-Receiver of all his rents, &c. with the yearly fee of 20l. Engliſh money.

On February 16, 1616-17. he obtained a grant for [o] free warren, in his manors and lordſhips of Farley-Wallop, Over-Wallop, Nether-Wallop, Clideſden, Hatch, Illesfield, alias Ullsfield, Subberton, Appleſhaw, Eſt-Rednam, and Fyſeild, with the appurtenances, in com' Southamp. alſo in his manors of Allington, alias Aldrington, in com' Wilts, Hopton-Aſh, alias Hopton-Caſtle, Shelerton, Broadward, Abcot, Oblages, Clogonford, alias Clongunnas, and Clongbury, in com' Salop. In 15 Jac. I. he was conſtituted one [p] of his Majeſty's Council, under William Lord Compton, then Preſident of the Marches of Wales; and in 1622, [q] one of the Commiſſioners for advancing the woollen manufactory in the ſaid principal ty.

In 1 Car. I he was one [r] of the truſtees of Elizabeth Counteſs of Southampton, for the third part of the lordſhips, manors &c. of Henry Earl of Southampton, deceaſed, during the minority of Thomas Earl of Southampton. And with the [s] ſaid Counteſs, William Viſcount Say, Robert Lord Spencer, Henry Lord Danvers, and Sir Robert Vernon, had a grant of the wardſhip and marriage, as alſo of the cuſtody of the lands of Thomas Earl of Southampton, who was ſo highly diſtinguiſhed in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. and died in the poſt of Lord High-Treaſurer of England.

k Dugd. Warwickſh. 1ſt edit. p. 721. l Pat. 5 Jac. I. m Pat. 9 Jac. I.
n Ex Cop. Orig. o Ex Orig. Pat. 14 Jac. I. p Rymer, Tom. xvii. p. 29.
q Ibid. p. 410. r Ibid. Tom. xviii. p. 199. s Ibid. p. 200.

This

This Sir Henry Wallop was inſtructed in juvenile learning by Nicholas Fuller, afterwards a Prebendary of the church of Saliſbury, a very pious clergyman, and author of ſeveral pieces. He [t] was his tutor, and went with him to Oxford, where, in Michaelmas Term, 1584, they were both matriculated as members of St. John's college, and afterwards tranſlated themſelves to Hart-hall, where they improved their ſtudies; and Wood [u] obſerves that Fuller was a very extraordinary proficient. His pupil was alſo a very learned gentleman, and of exemplary morals, as is evident from his manuſcript writings; and was a judicious manager of his eſtate, as appears by ſeveral copies of his letters relating thereto; which alſo ſhew, that he kept a very hoſpitable houſe, in all reſpects ſuitable to his fortune, one of the largeſt among the commoners of his time. His country teſtified their eſteem and confidence in him, by his being ſo often their repreſentative in parliament; firſt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and after in the reigns of James I. [w] and Charles I. to the time of his death. In the firſt year of Charles I. he had ſuch an intereſt, that his ſon [x] was elected with him for the county of Southampton, and they ſat together in one parliament, in the reign of King James I. and all the parliaments in King Charles I's reign; the ſon for Andover [y], and the father for the county of Southampton.

This Sir Henry Wallop, being very aged [z], was not preſent in parliament when the proteſtation was taken by both houſes on May 4, 1641, and, it is probable, might be ill, for his ſon Robert then took it. He died on November 15, 1642, (aged 74 on October 18 before his death), and was buried in the vault with his anceſtors at Farley, as the plate on his coffin ſhews; and his lady lies buried with him, with this inſcription on her coffin:

"Here lieth the body of Dame *Elizabeth Wallop*, Wife to "Sir *Henry Wallop*, Knt. who deceaſed the 5th Day *Novemb.* "1624. She left behind her, then living, one ſon and five "daughters. Which Dame *Elizabeth*, was daughter and ſole "heir to *Robert Corbet*, of *Moreton Corbet*, Eſq. Which *Ro*- "*bert* had to wife *Anne*, daughter to *John* Lord *St. John*, of "*Bletſoe*."

Their five daughters were [a] Anne, born anno 1602, married to John Dodington, of Breamer in the county of Southampton, Eſq; and dying in her widowhood, on Decemb. 31, 1656, lies buried at Farley; Elizabeth, born in 1606; Ca-

[t] Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. i. p. 474. [u] Ibid. [w] Ex Collect. Brown Willis Arm. [x] Ibid. [y] Ibid. [z] Ruſhw. vol. iv. p. 244, & ſeq. [a] Ex Collect. Nich. Charles.

tharine, born in 1608, both died unmarried; Bridget, wedded to Sir Henry Worſeley, of Appledore-combe, in com' Southampton, Bart. Theodocia, fifth daughter, died unmarried, on Aug. 29. 1656.

Robert Wallop, only ſon, [a] born on July 20, 1610, ſucceeded to the eſtate of his father Sir Henry Wallop. He was choſen a member for Andover to the parliament of 21 Jac. I. [b] and Knight for the county of Southampton, in the two parliaments, in the firſt year of Charles I. And during the remainder of that reign for the borough of Andover, and the aforeſaid county. He died in the Tower of London, but was buried with his anceſtors at Farley, departing this life on Novemb. 16, 1667, as the inſcription on his coffin ſhews.

He married Anne, daughter of Henry Wriotheſley, Earl of Southampton, and was ſucceeded in his eſtate by his ſon and heir,

Henry Wallop, Eſq; choſen one [c] of the repreſentatives of Whitechurch, in the firſt parliament called by Charles II. after his reſtoration, which began on May 8, 1661 [d], and was continued by ſeveral prorogations for ſeventeen years, eight months, and ſeventeen days; ſo that he died before it was diſſolved, viz. on January 25, 1678-9, in the 44th year of his age, as appears from the inſcription on his coffin, in the vault at Farley. He married Dorothy, youngeſt daughter, and one of the four coheirs, of John Bluet, Eſq; by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir John Portman, Knt. and Bart. Which John Bluet, Eſq; was poſſeſſed of one of the largeſt eſtates in the weſt, and was lineal heir male to Sir William Bluet (or Bloet, as it was antiently wrote) living in the reign of William the Conqueror. The ſaid Dorothy ſurvived many years, and is buried with him at Farley, where, on a black marble in the chancel is this inſcription:

In Memory
Of
The Virtuous and Exemplary Pious
Dorothy, Daughter and Co-heir of
John Bluet of *Holcomb Regis* in the
County of *Devon*, Eſq;
Relict of *Henry Wallop*, Eſq; late of this
Pariſh,
To both which ancient Familes, by her extraordinary Prudence,
Moderation,
Piety, and other eminent Graces, ſhe added great Luſtre,

[a] Ex Regiſt. Eccl. Farley. [b] Brown Willis. [c] Ibid. [d] Hiſt. of Eng. vol. iii. p. 369.

Who

Who (having had a conſiderable Share in thoſe Troubles and Difficulties
Which attend Humanity) after a Life of the wiſeſt Conduct with relation
Both to Temporal and Spiritual Matters, died as much like a Chriſtian
As ſhe lived; and into the Hands of her GOD, to whom ſhe had long paid
A conſtant Devotion, ſhe meekly reſign'd her pious humble Soul,
Decr. 1ſt. in the Year of o^r. Lord } 1704
of her Age } 72
That he might pay a grateful Acknowledgement to one that had deſerved ſo
Well of his Family, and perpetuate, for thy Imitation, ſo rare an Example,
Bluet Wallop, Eſq;
Her Grandſon and Heir ordered this Memorial.

Their iſſue were four ſons.

ROBERT, who was born [e] Feb. 20, and baptized on March 12, 1654, and died in his father's life-time, unmarried; as did Charles, his youngeſt ſon.

HENRY Wallop, Eſq; ſecond ſon, born [f] on May 18, 1657, ſucceeded his father, and ſerved for Whitechurch, in the parliament that met at Weſtminſter, on March 6, 1678-9, [g] as alſo in that which met at Oxford, on March 21, 1680-1, and in King James II's parliament, and the two firſt parliaments of King William and Queen Mary. He died unmarried on December 28, 1691, aged thirty-four years, ſeven months and twenty days, as the inſcription on his coffin recites.

JOHN Wallop, Eſq; his only ſurviving brother and heir, ſucceeded to the eſtate. On Auguſt 14, 1683, he [h] married Alicia, third daughter and coheir of William Borlaſe, of Great Marlow in Buckinghamſhire, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Sir John Borlaſe, of Buckmer in the ſame county, Bart.

The ſaid John Wallop, Eſq; was buried with his anceſtors at Farley, on Jan. 29, 1694, Alicia, his wife, ſurviving him, by whom he had iſſue five ſons and two daughters;

1. Bluet Wallop, born on Auguſt 8, 1684, hereafter mentioned.

2. Henry, who was born on Nov. 27, 1686, and died March 9, 1690.

[e] Ex Eccl, Farley. [f] Ibid. [g] Ex Collect. B. Willis. [h] Ex Autogr. penes Joh. Com. Portſmouth.

3. John

3. John, firſt Lord Viſcount Lymington, and Earl of Portſmouth.

4. William, who was born on April 30, 1692, and died on June 24 following.

5. Robert, who after [i] his travels in Germany, France, and Holland, died in the 19th year of his age, on Jan. 27, 1714, and was buried at Farley.

Elizabeth, who was born on September 19, 1685, and was buried at Farley, on May 4, 1700, unmarried.

Mary was married to Henry, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and was firſt Lady of the Bed-chamber to Anne Princeſs of Orange. She died Oct. 19, 1770.

His eldeſt ſon, BLUET Wallop, Eſq; ſucceeded to the eſtate, and died unmarried in the 24th year of his age, on Oct. 30, 1707, whereupon the eſtate devolved on his next brother and heir,

JOHN, *firſt Earl*, born on April 15, 1690, who was by George I. in conſideration of his great abilities and merits, advanced to the dignity of a Peer of this realm, by the title of Baron Wallop, of Farley-Wallop, in the county of Southampton; alſo to the title of Viſcount Lymington, in the ſame county, by letters-patent bearing date June 11 (1720) 6 George I. the preamble thereof being as follows: "Since, "of all the privileges that belong to the ſupreme authority, "we eſteem that to be the moſt valuable, which enables us "to give a juſt reward to thoſe men who deſerve well of "their country.——— We have determined to place, among "the Peers, our truſty and well-beloved John Wallop, Eſq; "one of the Lords of our Treaſury; of a very ancient, and "during the reign of our Royal anceſtors the Saxons in this "iſland, of an illuſtrious family.

"But we having had experience, in his executing public "affairs, of thoſe virtues that before adorned a private life, "candour of manners, integrity of mind, and ſkilfulneſs in "buſineſs; we are perſuaded that the honours of the Peerage "will neither be greater than his merit, nor conferred upon "him ſooner than they were expected by all good men."

His Lordſhip was choſen one of the Knights for the county of Southampton, in the parliament called to meet on March 17, 1714-15, as alſo one of the burgeſſes for Andover. And on April 13, 1717, was conſtituted one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and re-choſen for the county of Southampton, whilſt he was a commoner; and alſo continued in the commiſſion of the Treaſury.

[i] Ex Inſcrip. in Cancel Eccl. Farley.

On

On January 11, 1732-3, his Lordſhip was conſtituted Lord-Warden and Chief Juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's foreſts, parks, chaſes and warrens beyond Trent. On September 3, 1733, he was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton, and county of the ſame: Likewiſe, by patent of the ſame date, Lord Warden and Keeper of New Foreſt, and the duckoys in the ſaid foreſt, and of the manor and park of Lindhurſt, and hundred of Rudberg in the county of Southampton; alſo, Nov. 2, the ſame year, made Vice-Admiral of the county of Southampton; and July 4, 1734, Vice-Admiral of the Iſle of Wight.

His Lordſhip, on the ſurrender of his place of Lord Warden and Chief Juſtice in Eyre, was conſtituted, July 12, 1734, Governor and Captain of the Iſle of Wight, Captain of the caſtle of Cariſbroke, and all other caſtles and fortreſſes in the ſaid iſle; alſo Conſtable of the caſtle of Cariſbroke, and likewiſe Steward, Surveyor, Receiver, and Bailiff of all manors, lands, woods, revenues, &c. within the ſaid iſland.

In 1742, his Lordſhip ſurrendered his place of Governor of the Iſle of Wight, and ſoon after gave up his poſts of Lord Warden of New Foreſt, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, &c. but his Majeſty taking into conſideration his eminent ſervices, was pleaſed to advance him to the honour of Earl of Portſmouth in the county of Southampton, by letters-patent dated April 11, 1743. And on Feb. 22, 1745, he was again pleaſed to confer on his Lordſhip the government of the Iſle of Wight.

His Lordſhip on May 26, 1716, married the Lady Bridget, eldeſt daughter to Charles Bennet Earl of Tankerville, by whom he had iſſue,

1. Bridget, born Feb. 20, 1716-17, who died June 26, 1736, unmarried.

2. John Wallop, Viſcount Lymington, born Auguſt 3, 1718, who, on July 12, 1740, married Catharine, daughter and ſole heir of John Conduit of Cranbery, in com' Southamp. by Catharine, his wife, daughter of Robert Barton, Eſq; and niece and coheir of the celebrated Sir Iſaac Newton. His Lordſhip ſerved in the 9th and 10th parliaments of Great Britain for the borough of Andover, and died in 1749, leaving four ſons, John, now Earl of Portſmouth; Henry, member in the laſt parliament for Whitchurch in Hampſhire, and in Auguſt 1765, was appointed one of the Grooms of the bedchamber to his Majeſty; Barton; and Bennet; alſo a daughter Catharine. The Vicounteſs Lymington, his relict, died on April 15, 1750, and was interred by the remains of her father in Weſtminſter Abbey.

3. Borlaſe,

3. Borlaſe, born on June 3, 1720, who took to a military life, and was firſt an Enſign in the royal regiment of Foot Guards; and afterwards Aid de Camp to General Wentworth in the expedition to Carthagena in 1741; but being immediately after ſeized with a burning fever, he died in April that year, unmarried.

4. Mary, born Auguſt 17, 1721, and died April 13, 1722.

5. Charles, born Dec. 12, 1722, who in 1747, was choſen member of parliament for Whitchurch, and died at Hackney in Middleſex, Auguſt 11, 1771, unmarried.

6. Anne, who died on March 7, 1759.

7. Bluet, born April 27, 1726, who was Page of Honour to his Majeſty, and attended on him the campaign in 1743; in 1744 he alſo ſerved in Flanders, and on May 11, N. S. 1745, was in the battle of Fontenoy. He was Equerry to the Duke of Cumberland, and was with him at the battle of Culloden, on April 16, 1745, being Captain in the Regiment of Buffs; and died aged 23, on June 6, 1749, having been choſe, in 1747, member for Newport in the Iſle of Wight.

8. Elizabeth, buried at Farley, June 20, 1727.

9. Henry: And

10. Bennet, who both died infants.

Her Ladyſhip died of an apoplexy in the 43d year of her age, at Lindhurſt (the King's houſe in New Foreſt) on October 12, 1738, and was buried in the vault belonging to the family at Farley. His Lordſhip, on June 4, 1741, married, ſecondly, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter to James Lord Griffin, and relict of Henry Grey of Billingbeer in the county of Berks, Eſq; but died without iſſue by her, in the 72d year of his age, on November 23, 1762; being then Governor and Captain of the Iſle of Wight, Captain and Conſtable of Cariſbroke-caſtle, and Steward, Surveyor, &c. of all manors, lands, woods, revenues, &c. within the ſaid iſland; and was ſucceeded by his grandſon, John, eldeſt ſon of John Viſcount Lymington, before-mentioned.

The ſaid JOHN, *now ſecond Earl of Portſmouth*, married, on Auguſt 27, 1763, Urania, daughter of Coulſon Fellows, of Hampſtead in Middleſex, and of Eggsford, Devonſhire, Eſq; who was returned one of the Knights for Huntingdonſhire in parliament, from 1741 to 1754, incluſive.

TITLES.] John Wallop, Earl of Portſmouth, Viſcount Lymington, and Baron Wallop of Farley-Wallop.

CREATIONS.]

CREATIONS.] Baron Wallop of Farley-Wallop, and Viſcount Lymington in com' Southamp. June 11, 1720, 6 Geo. I. and Earl of Portſmouth, April 11, 1743, 16 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Argent, a Bend wavey, ſable.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Mermaid, holding in her dexter Hand a Comb, in the other a Mirror, all proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Chamois, or wild Goats, Sable.

MOTTO.] EN SUIVANT LA VERITE.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Hurſbourne, and at Farley-Wallop, near Baſingſtoke, in the county of Southampton.

GREVILE,

GREVILE, Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick.

THE name of this family was anciently wrote Graville, or Greville (with or without the final *e*) and ſometimes Grevel. The learned Leland, in his Itinerary of England, which he wrote in the reign of Henry VIII. in the frequent mention he makes of this family, uſes the two firſt of thoſe names promiſcuouſly. He ſays, [a] 'Sum hold opinion that the 'Gravilles cam originally in at the Conqueſt. [b] The veri an-'cient houſe of the Gravilles, is at Draiton by Banburi, in 'Oxfordſhire. But there is an nother manor place of the 'chief Stok of the Gravilles, caullid Milcot, yn Warwick-'ſhire, where a late, as at a newer, fairer, and more commo-'dious houſe thei uſed to ly at.——[c] And court rolls re-'mayne yet at Draiton, that the Grevilles (had) landes ons 'by yere 3300 marks.

'And Gravilles had Knap Caſtel, and Bewbuſch Parke, 'and other landes in Southſax, by deſcents of their name.

'[d] Grevill, an ancient Gent. dwelleth at Milcote, ſcant 'a mile lower than Stratford, towards *Avon ripa dextra*.'

Theſe and other authorities, together with the name itſelf, which plainly appears to be Norman, ſufficiently evince the great antiquity of this family in England: Yet the firſt of them I meet with on record, is in 1294 [e], when WILLIAM Grevill died ſeized of the manors of Inglethwait and Awldtoftes, in the county of York; and of the office of chief foreſter of Galteres, with the juriſdiction there.

After him was JOHN Grevill, with whom the learned Camden begins his curious and accurate pedigree of the family (the original roll of which is in the poſſeſſion of the preſent Earl Brooke.) This John Grevill died before 33 Edward III. [f] when there was a plea between Margaret, the wife of the ſaid John, and Richard de Caurs, and Jabel his wife, concerning the Wardſhip of William Grevill, ſon and heir of the ſaid John.

Which WILLIAM was ſeated in Campden, in Glouceſterſhire, [g] and had iſſue WILLIAM, his ſon and heir. They were both living in 21 Rich. II. and the father, being wrote William Grevel of Campeden, lent the King 300 marks (a great ſum in thoſe days;) and Auguſt 10, 1397, [h] the King

[a] Itin. vol. iv. Part 1. fol. 16. [b] Ibid. vol. vi. fol. 19. [c] Ibid. vol. iv. Part 1. fol. 16. [d] Ibid. Part ii. fol. 167. [e] Eſc. 23 Edw. I. n. 69. [f] Placita 33 Edw. III. Rot. 85. [g] Ex Stemmate, per Guil. Camden, Clar. Reg. Arm. [h] Rymer's Fœdera, Tom. viii. p. 9 and 80.

acknowledges

Grevile Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick.

acknowledges the receipt of the ſaid loan from him, and promiſes payment thereof in the Quindens of Eaſter next. The year after, William the ſon having purchaſed the manor of Milcote in com' Warwick, of Sir Walter Beauchamp, Knt. he, to ſtrengthen his title, obtained a releaſe, bearing date at Milcote, Novem. 5, 1398, [i] from William de Peto, couſin and heir to Geffery de Langly, whoſe right it was in the reign of Edward III. And being ſo poſſeſſed thereof, entailed it by fine, [k] on the iſſue male of his body by Joan, then his wife, and for want of ſuch iſſue, upon his ſons, by a former wife, John, and Lodowick, and the iſſue male of their bodies ſucceſſively, with remainder to his right heirs. He died in 3 Hen. IV. as appears by the probate of his laſt will and teſtament, which bears date at Campeden, April 2, 1401. He [l] therein orders his body to be buried in the church of the bleſſed Virgin Mary of Campeden, and bequeaths 100 marks to the repairs of it; alſo 200l. to maintain four Chaplains to ſay Maſs in the ſaid church for ten years following, for his ſoul, and the ſouls of his anceſtors. He bequeaths his manors, lands, &c. to Joan his wife, John Grevill his ſon, and Richard Brothell, his Executors, and appoints Sir Roger Hatton, Abbot of Eveſham, and Sir William Bradley, Superviſors. The ſaid Joan, his ſecond wife, [m] was ſiſter and heir of Sir Philip Thornbury, Knt. and lived a long time after him. But this Lady having brought him no ſons, the entail before-mentioned took place, with regard to John, his ſon and heir, and Lodowick, that he had by Margaret his firſt wife, [n] by whom he likewiſe had iſſue Mary, the wife of John Gifford, of Harpre, Eſq; and Alice, of Edmond Ludlow, Eſq.

Which JOHN Grevill reſided alſo [o] at Campeden, and being [p] Sheriff of Glouceſterſhire, and the Marches of Wales, in 6 Hen. IV. bore for his arms, [q] *Or, on a croſs engrailed, within the like border ſable, ten Annulets of the firſt, with a mullet of five points in the dexter quarter.* And I preſume he was the ſame John Grevill, who, in 8 Hen. V. had the King's pardon for all tranſgreſſions, [r] in that he, and Sibil his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Corbet, deceaſed, entered on the lands and tenements, which Joan, the wife of the ſaid Sir Robert, held in dower. But he had another wife, [s] Joyce, daughter of Sir Walter Cokeſey, Knt. and ſiſter and heir to Hugh, and [t] widow of —— Beauchamp, by

[i] Dugdale's Antiq. of Warwickſhire, 1ſt Edit. p. 526, 520. [k] Rot. Fin. 2 Hen. IV. m. 5. [l] Ex Regiſtr. voc. Arundell, vol. i. fol. 183. [m] Eſc. 28 Hen. VI. [n] Ex Stemmate, per Camden præd. [o] Rot. Fin. 6 Hen. IV. m. 29. [p] Ibid. [q] Dugdale, p. 530. [r] Pat. 8. Hen. V. m. 14. [s] Camden ut autea. [t] MS. St. George. Præd.

whom

whom he had iſſue JOHN, his ſon and heir, who reſided at Cherlton Regis, in com' Glouceſter; and by the death of Joan, [u] his grandfather's ſecond wife, in 28 Hen. VI. came to poſſeſs the manor of Milcote (which ſhe held during life) and thereupon made that ſeat his reſidence. But before this he was [w] choſe one of the Knights for Glouceſterſhire, in 2 Hen. V. and in four other parliaments, viz. from the laſt of Henry V. to the thirteenth of Henry VI. And after reſiding in Warwickſhire, [x] he was in commiſſion of the peace for the ſaid county, and [y] Sheriff of that and Leiceſterſhire in 1 Edw. IV. In 5 Edw. IV. [z] he had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him; and in 13 Edward IV. [a] had livery of the lands deſcended to him by the death of his mother. The ſame year he was Sheriff [b] of Warwickſhire and Leiceſterſhire, as alſo a third time, in 17 Edw. IV. He bore the ſame Arms as his father did, excepting the Annulets upon the Croſs, as appears by his picture, together with his wife, both kneeling in their *Surcoats of Arms*, in the eaſt window of the pariſh church at Binton, in Warwickſhire. He departed this life Aug. 6, 1480, and by his laſt will, [c] deſired to be buried in St. Ann's Chapel, in the church of Weſton ſuper Avon.

THOMAS, his only ſon and heir, was [d] 26 years of age, at the deceaſe of his father; and in reſpect of the inheritance he enjoyed by deſcent from his grandmother, aſſumed the ſurname of Cokeſey; and having livery of his father's lands, was the ſame year, 20 Edw. IV. [e] conſtituted Sheriff of Warwickſhire and Leiceſterſhire. His chief reſidence was at Milcote, and at the coronation of Henry VII. he [f] was one of the Knights of the Bath then created. In 1487 he was made [g] a Knight Banneret, for his valiant behaviour in the battle of Stoke, June 16. In 4 Hen. VII. he was [h] one of the Commiſſioners of Array in the county of Warwick, for ſending archers, &c. into Britany, for relief of that Duchy; and the year after was conſtituted [i] one of the Juſtices for jail delivery in Warwickſhire; alſo in 6 Hen. VII. a [k] Commiſſioner for arraying of men in defence of this realm, then in danger of an invaſion from Charles IX. King of France. This Sir Thomas died in 14 Hen. VII. [l] leaving no iſſue by

u Rot. Fin. 28. Hen. VI. m. 16. w Pryn's Brevia Parl Part. 1. p. 113. and Part 4. p. 503. x Pat. ab an. 39 Hen. VI. uſq. 7 Edw. IV. in d. y Rot. 1 Fin. Edw. IV. m. 32. z Pat. 5 Edw. IV. p. 1. in d. m. 30. a Rot. Fin. 13 Edw. IV. m. 3. b Ibid. m. 30. and 17 Edw. IV. m. 11. c Lib. 3. Teſt. in Regiſt. Epiſc. Wigorn, fol. 24. d Eſc. 20 Edw. IV. n. 72. e Rot. Fin. 20 Edw. IV. m. 3. f MS. Nom. Equit. in Bibl. Cotton Claudius, C. 3. p. 21. g Ibid. p. 14. h Pat. 4 Hen. VII. m. 20. i Pat. 5 Hen. VII. p. 1. m 18. k Pat. 6 Hen. VII, m. 5. l Pat. 15 Hen. VII. p. 1. m. 4.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth his wife, daughter to William Lord Herbert; whereupon Robert Ruſſel, and Robert Winter, were found to be his couſins, and heirs, and inherited the lands of the Cokeſeys. But by force of the entail, made in 2 Hen. IV. the manor of Milcote, and other manors and lands of the Grevills, reſorted to John Grevill, great grandchild to Lodowick, ſecond ſon to William Grevill of Campden.

This LODOWICK (or Lewis) took to wife [m] Margaret, ſole daughter and heir of Sir Giles Ardene, of Drayton near Banbury in Oxfordſhire. Leland [n] ſays, 'The firſt notable encreaſe of the Landes of Graville, of Draiton, cam by one 'Lewis Graville, that married Margaret, the daughter and 'heir of a noble, caullid Syr Giles Ardene. The wife of the 'which Syr Giles was named Phillip, and ſhe likewiſe was a 'woman borne to fair landes. So that the poſſeſſions of 'Giles and Phillip, deſcended onto Lewys Graville, whoſe 'fair tumbe is yet ſene in the paroche chirch of Draiton.' By this marriage, Lodowick ſettled at Draiton, the ſeat of that ancient family, and being poſſeſſed of that rich inheritance, raiſed this branch of the family of Grevills to ſo eminent a degree, that Leland (as mentioned before) ſays, they were once poſſeſſed of 3300 marks per annum: an immenſe eſtate in thoſe days. The ſame author adds, [o] 'Gravilles of 'Drayton claime to be heyres to the Lord Denham.' This claim has probably been founded on the rights of the houſe of Ardene: But that family has lain ſo long extinguiſhed in the male line, as with certainty now it cannot be cleared in that point. Leland [p] is farther ſo particular, as to give an account how this great eſtate, by the fraud of one Somerton (to whom it came bequeathed in truſt, without a proper declaration of uſes) and by the extravagance of the grandfather of Grevill of Draiton, then living (in the time of Hen. VIII.) came to be reduced to 400 marks per annum. By this marriage Lodowick had four ſons, William his heir: Richard, who was Knight for [q] Oxfordſhire, in 8 Hen. V. Robert; [r] and John, [s] the father of Richard Grevill of Lemington, in Glouceſterſhire, who had iſſue William Grevill, [t] made Serjeant at law, in 20 Hen. VII. and in 1 Hen. VIII. conſtituted [u] one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas. The aforeſaid Lodowick Grevill died at Drayton, in Oxfordſhire, [w] Auguſt 28, 1438, and was buried at Drayton, being ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon WILLIAM [x], who married [y] Anne,

m Ex Stem. per Camden, & Lilly, p. 82. n Itin. vol. iv. Part I. fol. 16.
o Ibid. fol. 17. p Ibid. fol. 16. q Pryn's Brev. Parl. Part 1. p. 125.
r Ex Collect. Tho. Meller. s Camden. t Dudg. Chron. Series, p. 77.
u Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. p. 2. n. 31. w Inſcript. Tumuli apud Draiton x Ibid.
y Camden ut antea.

daughter of Sir Robert Francis, of Formark in com' Derb. Knt. and departing [z] this life, in 19 Hen. VII. was ſucceeded by,

RALPH Grevill his ſon and heir, who took to wife Margaret, [a] daughter and coheir of Thomas Poyntz, of Frampton-Cottell in the county of Glouceſter, Eſq; and by this marriage the Grevills, his deſcendants, have the right of quartering the arms of five ancient and honourable families, viz. of Poyntz, Bardolph, Mallet, Clanebow, and Acton. I ſhall therefore deduce the pedigree of that lady. In the reign of King John, Nicholas Poinz (or, as it was afterwards written, Poyntz) [b] taking part with the rebellious Barons, was diſſeized of his lands, then lying in the counties of Somerſet, Dorſet, and Glouceſter; but upon returning to his obedience [c], he had reſtitution in 18 John. He had to wife Julian, ſiſter and heir of Henry Bardolph, of How, in Kent, by whom [d] he had Hugh, his ſon and heir, who married Hawiſe, ſiſter and coheir to William Mallet, of Cory-Mallet, in the county of Somerſet, and dying in 4 Hen. III. by her left Nicholas, his ſon and heir. This Nicholas Poyntz died in 1 Edw. I. then ſeized of the manor of Cory-Mallet, and left Hugh his ſon and heir, who [e] was ſummoned to parliament, by the title of Lord Poyntz, Baron of Cory-Mallet, from 27 Edw. I. until 1 Edw. II. in which year he died, leaving Nicholas, his ſon and heir, who was likewiſe ſummoned to parliament, in 2, 3, and 4 of Edw. II. He was twice married: By his firſt wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Eudo la Zouch, he had a ſon and heir, Hugh, from whoſe ſecond ſon [f] the Poyntzes, who ſettled in Glouceſterſhire, were deſcended; and by his ſecond wife, Maud [g], who died in 35 Edw. III. and was ſiſter and heir of Sir John Acton, he had a ſon, John Poyntz, of Iron-Acton. Which John married Philippa, one of the couſins and heirs of Thomas Clanebow, by whom he had a ſon, Robert Poyntz, of Iron-Acton, who married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Berkley, alias Fitz-Nicols, and by her left a younger ſon, Thomas Poyntz of Frampton Cottell, whoſe daughter and coheir, Margaret, was married to the aforeſaid Ralph Grevill. By which marriage he left a ſon and heir,

JOHN Grevill, who on the death of Sir Thomas Grevill, alias Cookſey, in 14 Hen. VII. as aforeſaid, ſucceeded to the Lordſhip and manor of Milcote, and other the ancient demeſnes of the Grevills. In 15 Hen. VII. [h] he was one of

[z] Dugdale, p. 534. [a] Camden ut antea. [b] Clauſ. 17. Joh. m. 17. [c] Clauſ. 18. Joh. m. 5. [d] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 1, and 2. And Camden ut antea. [e] Dugd. Bar. [f] Ibid. [g] Camden ut antea. [h] Pat. 15 Hen. VII. m. 14.

the

the Juſtices for the Goal delivery at Warwick [i], and alſo in the Commiſſion of the peace for the county. He married [k] Jane, daughter of Sir Humphrey Forſter, of Harpeden, com' Oxon, and had iſſue Edward, his ſon and heir, and Robert [l], who left two daughters his coheirs, Dorothy wife of Edward Morgan, and Anne, of Thomas Nevill, Eſqrs.

EDWARD was in the Commiſſion of the peace for Warwickſhire in 1 Hen. VIII. and having been, at the ſieges of Teroven and Tourney, and the battle, called by our hiſtorians the battle of Spurs [m], he received the honour of Knighthood on October 13, for his valiant behaviour. In 12 Hen. VIII. he was one of the Knights [n] appointed to attend the King and Queen to Canterbury, and from thence to Calais, and Guiſnes, to the meeting of Francis I. the French King; every one of that degree having a Chaplain, eleven ſervants, and eight horſes. In 13 Hen. VIII. he obtained the Wardſhip of Elizabeth, one of the daughters, and at laſt the ſole heir, of Edward Willoughby, the only ſon of Robert Lord Brooke; a grant, which, in its conſequences, greatly contributed to aggrandize his Family, as will appear from what follows. He married Anne, daughter of John Denton, of Amerſden in the county of Bucks [o], by whom he had four ſons, John, his eldeſt ſon and heir; Fulke, ſecond ſon, of whoſe poſterity I am principally to treat; Thomas and Edward, who died without iſſue. He departed this life in 26 Hen. VIII. and was buried in St. Ann's Chapel, in the church of Weſton upon Avon, according to the appointment of his will.

JOHN Grevill of Milcote and Drayton, his eldeſt ſon, was one of the Knights for the county of Warwick, in 30 Hen. VIII. and being knighted at the Coronation of Edward VI. died on November 25 the year following, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Spencer, of Hodnet, Eſq; an only ſon,

Sir EDWARD Grevill, of Milcote [p], who married the daughter and coheir of William Willington, of Burcheſton in com' Warw. Eſq; by whom he had an only ſon, LODOWICK; who, by his wife Thomaſine, daughter of Sir William Petre, Knt. left an only ſon, EDWARD, who was knighted [q]; and married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, Chancellor of England, by whom he had [r] ſeven daughters, Martha, married to Sir Arthur Ingram, Knt; Cathe-

[i] Dugdale. [k] Camden. [l] Ibid. [m] MS. Claudius, C. 3. in Bibl. Cotton. [n] MS. Not. B. 5. in Bibl. Joh. Anſtis, Arm. nup. Gart. Reg. Arm. & Rymer's Fœdera, tom. 13 p. 710, & ſeq. [o] Camden ut antea. [p] Ibid. [q] Ibid. [r] MS. St. George.

rine, to —— Ingram Eſq; Joice, to William Whitacer, Eſq; Margaret, to Edward Pennel, Eſq; Jane, Elizabeth, and Conſtance, who all died unmarried; alſo an only ſon John, who died unmarried, before his father. Sir Edward being much involved in debt [s] (with the conſent of Sir Arthur Ingram, who married Martha, one of his daughters) ſold his whole eſtate to Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middleſex. And thus the elder branch of the family of the Grevills of Milcote, came to be extinct.

I now return to FULKE, ſecond ſon to Sir Edward Grevill, and brother to Sir John Grevill aforeſaid. This Fulke had to wife Elizabeth before-mentioned, the ward of his father, one of the greateſt heireſſes then in England, and by her had a numerous iſſue. Before I treat of the offspring of this marriage, I ſhall give a particular account of the deſcent of the ſaid Lady, from whom this family of the Greviles inherited a very large eſtate, and partook of the nobleſt blood in England. She was not only ſole heir of the family of Willoughby of Brooke, by her father, but by her grandmother was deſcended from the old Earls of Warwick, and heir to one of the moſt conſiderable branches of that illuſtrious family; it will therefore be not improper to treat of thoſe great Earls. To render the digreſſion entertaining to the curious reader, and to throw light upon the ſubject, I ſhall begin with a ſhort hiſtorical review of the old Earls of Warwick, ſo well known in Engliſh hiſtory. In this family, which gave a ſucceſſion of Earls for upwards of four hundred years, and fell at laſt by its own weight, the reader will have a remarkable inſtance of the dignity, wealth, and power, of the ancient Engliſh Nobility, as well as of the uncertainty of human grandeur.

William [t] the Conqueror, having fortified the town of Warwick with a ditch and gates, and built, or rather enlarged and ſtrengthened the caſtle, committed the cuſtody of that ſtrong place to Henry de Newburgh (ſecond ſon to Roger de Bellomont (or Beaumont) Earl of Mellent and Leiceſter) ſo called from the caſtle of Newburgh in Normandy, the place of his birth. The ſame King, in 1076, advanced this Henry to the dignity of Earl of Warwick; and to the earldom and caſtle, annexed the manor of Warwick, which was then in the crown, and included the royalty of the borough. Soon after the death of the Conqueror, William Rufus, his ſucceſſor, enriched this new created Earl with the whole inheritance of *Turchil de Warwick*, who had large poſſeſſions in this and in other counties, and at the

[s] MS. penes Franciſc. Comit. Brooke. [t] Dugd. Bar. 68, &c.

time

time of the Conqueſt bore the title of Earl of Warwick, though he was but in the nature of deputy, or lieutenant here, to the Earl of Mercia. [u] The Bear and Ragged Staff (which had been the device or enſign of Turchil's family, from before the time of his anceſtor, Guy Earl of Warwick, ſo famous for his feats of chivalry in the time of the Saxons) was, on the grant of this inheritance, aſſumed by the new Earl, as the enſign likewiſe of his family; and hence it became the remarkable badge of the ſucceſſive Earls of Warwick, through the lines of Newburgh, Beauchamp, Nevil, Plantagenet, and Dudley; and when ſupporters came in uſe, was in that ſhape added to their arms. In the reign of Henry I. this Henry Earl of Warwick, in imitation of that King (who made a park at Woodſtock, the firſt that ever was in England) began making Wedgenock park, about two miles from his caſtle at Warwick: Whether it was finiſhed by himſelf, or his ſucceſſors, is not certain, but he was ſoon imitated in this piece of magnificence by others; and hence the waſte of lands for parks became ſo frequent in after ages among the Nobility in England. The ſame Earl founded the priory of Warwick for the canons of the order of the Holy Sepulchre. He died on June 20, 1123, leaving by Margaret his wife (daughter to Arnulph de Heſding, and ſiſter to Rotroc, Earl of Perch) five ſons, of whom Roger, the eldeſt, ſucceeded to the earldom.

This Roger Earl of Warwick was a witneſs to King Stephen's laws; and was one of thoſe who adhered to Maud the Empreſs againſt that King. He is reputed to have conquered Gowerland in Wales, which his poſterity for a long time afterwards enjoyed. He perfected the foundation of the priory begun by his father, and founded the collegiate church of our Lady at Warwick; alſo the hoſpital of St. Michael for Lepers, and the houſe of the Templars beyond the bridge. This Earl having married Gundred, daughter to William Warren Earl of Surry, died in 1153, leaving three ſons, of whom William and Walleran, the two eldeſt, were ſucceſſively Earls of Warwick.

William, Earl of Warwick, diſtinguiſhed himſelf chiefly by his pious donations. He founded two hoſpitals in Warwick, the one of St. John, and the other of St. Thomas; and having built a new church for the Templars there, beſtowed upon them the manor of Shireburne, and other lands in the county of Warwick; and died in the Holy Land, in 1184. He had been twice married [w], but leaving no iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

[u] Dugd. Antiq. of Warwickſhire, p. 298.

[w] See Harcourt, Earl Harcourt.

Waleran, Earl of Warwick, who was likewiſe twice married, and departing this life in 1206, left two ſons and two daughters, Henry, who ſucceeded him, and Waleran, who died without iſſue; Alice, the wife of William Mauduit, Baron of Hanſlape in the county of Bucks, and Chamberlain to the King, in his Exchequer, by inheritance; and Gundreda, brought up a nun in the abbey of Pinley.

Henry, Earl of Warwick adhered to King John, and King Henry III. in their wars with the Barons; notwithſtanding King John, during the minority of this Earl, had given the ſeigniority of Gower in Wales, part of the inheritance of the Warwick family, to William de Braoſe; concerning which the ſucceeding Earls had great diſputes. This Henry died in 1229, leaving by his wife Margaret, eldeſt of the ſiſters and coheirs of Henry D'Oily, Baron of Hoke-Norton in the county of Oxford, one ſon Thomas, who ſucceeded his father in the earldom, and a daughter Margery (by ſome called Mary) who afterwards became heir to her brother.

Thomas was of full age when his father died, and that year had livery of his lands; but it appears [x] he had not ſeizin of the earldom till four years after: For at Whitſuntide (17 Hen. III. the King then keeping his feſtival at Glouceſter, he was girt with the ſword of Knighthood, with Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, and Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford. And ſoon after the King's precept (dated, at Tewkeſbury, May 24, the ſame year) came to the Sheriff of the county, in theſe terms: *Rex cinxit Thomam de Warewic Cingulo Comitatus Warewici & mandatum eſt Vicecomiti Warwici, quod eidem Comiti habere faciat de prædicto Comitatu, id quod habere debet Nomine Comitis Warwici, & de quo prædeceſſores ſui, Comites Warwici, ſeiſiti fuerunt, tanquam ad eos pertinente, Nomine Comitatus Warwici.* This Thomas married Ela, daughter to William Long-eſpée, Earl of Saliſbury, but died in 1242, without iſſue, leaving his ſaid ſiſter Margery, (or Mary), heir to the earldom.

She had been married in the life-time of her brother to John Marſhal of the family of the Earls of Pembroke; and after his death was by the ſpecial appointment of Henry III. married to John de Pleſſets (or Placetis) the King's particular favourite, who in right of his wife [y], took upon him the title of Earl of Warwick for life, as her firſt huſband had alſo done. But ſhe dying without children by either of them, the inheritance of the family went to the iſſue of her aunt Alice, daughter to Walleran Earl of Warwick, who had been married to William Mauduit, Baron of Hanſlape, in Buckinghamſhire,

[x] Dugd. Bar. vol. 1, p. 72. [y] Ibid. p 772.

and

and by him left a ſon and a daughter, William Mauduit, and Iſabel.

Therefore upon the death of John de Pleſſets in 1263, this William Mauduit, Baron of Hanſlape, became Earl of Warwick [z], and had livery of the caſtle and manor of Warwick, with all the other manors and lands belonging to the family. He adhered to Henry III. in his war with the Barons, and had the misfortune to be ſurprized in his caſtle at Warwick, by John Giffard, Governor of Kenilworth caſtle, on the part of the Barons, who demoliſhed the walls of his caſtle of Warwick from tower to tower, and carried him and his Counteſs (Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Segrave) priſoners to Kenilworth, and afterwards obliged him to pay nineteen hundred marks for his ranſom. He died without iſſue in 1267, leaving Iſabel, his ſiſter, heir to the family, who [a], during the life of her brother, was married to William de Beauchamp, eldeſt ſon and heir of the great and ancient family of the Beauchamps, Barons of Elmley, in the county of Worceſter. In the time of Henry I. this family, then in itſelf very conſiderable, received a great acceſſion of wealth and power, by the marriage of Walter de Beauchamp, one of the anceſtors of this William, with Emelina ſole daughter and heir to Urſo de Abitot; who, in the time of William the Conqueror, was hereditary Conſtable of the caſtle of Worceſter, hereditary Sheriff, and held great poſſeſſions in that county; and to whom Robert le Deſpenſer (Steward to the King) the progenitor of the famous family of the Deſpenſers, was brother. By the marriage of William de Beauchamp (the lineal deſcendant of this Walter and Emelina) with this Iſabel, the illuſtrious line of Beauchamps, together with their own original inheritance, and that of the family of Urſo, was introduced into the family of Warwick. From this remarkable period, the Warwick family, before very conſiderable, roſe through a ſeries of ſucceſſive great men (the Earls of this line) to ſuch a pitch of grandeur, that they became at laſt almoſt too great for ſubjects.

Upon the death of her brother, Iſabel became Counteſs of Warwick, in her own right, but having before that time entered into a holy ſtate of life in the nunnery of Cokehill, (which ſhe herſelf had founded) did not take upon herſelf the title; neither did William her huſband, according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, aſſume the title of Earl: Wherefore their eldeſt ſon, William de Beauchamp, had the title of Earl of Warwick, while his parents were yet alive. William,

[z] Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 399. [a] Ibid. p. 225, &c.

the father, died in 1269, but when Iſabel died does not appear. Beſides William de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, they left three other ſons, Walter de Beauchamp, of Alceſter, in Warwickſhire (of whoſe iſſue I ſhall particularly treat; as Sir Fulk Greville, the firſt Lord Brooke, was by Elizabeth the heireſs aforementioned lineally deſcended; and from him inherited the manor of Alceſter); John de Beauchamp of Holt, anceſtor of the Lord Beauchamp of Kyddermynſter; James de Beauchamp, who left no iſſue; and two daughters.

William de Beauchamp was, in right of his mother, Earl of Warwick, Baron of Hanſlape, and Chamberlain to the King in his Exchequer; and in right of his father, Baron of Elmley, hereditary Conſtable of the caſtle of Worceſter, and hereditary Sheriff of that county. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf among the great men of his time, by the eminent ſervices he rendered the crown; having been almoſt conſtantly in employments civil or military, under Edward I. for twenty-ſix years. In 2 Edw. I. he was ſent, with other great Lords, to the borders of Wales, to hear and redreſs the wrongs and treſpaſſes committed in thoſe parts, contrary to the form of peace, which had been concluded between Henry III. and Lewelline Prince of Wales. In 4 Edw. I. he was made Captain General of all the King's forces in Cheſhire and Lancaſhire, for the defence of thoſe counties againſt the incurſions of the Welch. Upon ſundry occaſions he aſſiſted in perſon in King Edward's wars againſt that principality, and did ſingular ſervice; particularly in 23 Edw. I. when by ſtratagem he routed a ſtrong body of the Welch near Montgomery. He likewiſe ſerved the King in his wars in Scotland; and with John Plantagenet, Earl of Surry, in 24 Edw. I. defeated the whole Scotch army at Dunbar, and took the town. In the 25th of Edward I. he was ſummoned to attend the King into Flanders; but upon farther conſideration was left behind, and made one of the governors of Prince Edward, then a minor, whom the King had conſtituted his Lieutenant during his abſence. Before the end of the ſame year, he was appointed to march with Prince Edward againſt the Scots; but it does not appear that either the Prince or the Earl of Warwick went upon that expedition, which proved extremely unfortunate: For through the miſconduct of the Engliſh Generals, as well as by the valour and military ſkill of the famous Sir William Wallace, the Engliſh army was almoſt totally deſtroyed in Scotland. In 1298, he died, leaving by Maud his wife (eldeſt of the daughters and heirs of Richard Fitz-John, ſon of Sir John Fitz-Geffrey, Juſtice of Ireland) one

ſon,

ſon, Guy, ſo named in honour of the famous Guy Earl of Warwick, in the time of the Saxons, and five daughters.

Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the ſame year his father died, attended the King into Scotland and on July 22, aſſiſted at the famous battle of Falkirk, where he behaved ſo well, that in reward of his conduct and valour, the King gave him all the caſtles and lands of Geffrey de Mowbray lying in that Kingdom, excepting the Lordſhips of Okeford and Roxborough: Likewiſe all the lands of John de Strivelin, and the caſtle of Amesfield, and the lands of Drungrey. He was ſent into Scotland at ſundry other times during this reign; and in conſideration of his many and great ſervices, obtained (35 Edw. I.) a grant to himſelf and his heirs, of Barnard caſtle in the biſhopric of Durham; together with that whole town and Lordſhip; alſo the manors of Middleton, Gainsford, and ſundry other lands in that biſhoprick, part of the poſſeſſions of John de Baliol, then the King's enemy and rebel. In which year King Edward lying on his death bed, at Burgh upon the Sands, in Cumberland, called divers of his nobility to him, among whom was this Earl Guy, and deſired them to be faithful to his ſon, and not ſuffer Piers Gaveſton to return to England. Wherefore, Gaveſton having returned, and in 1312, being ſeized upon by the Earl of Pembroke, and other Barons, who nevertheleſs agreed to carry him to the King upon amicable terms; the Earl of Warwick with a body of armed men came upon them by ſurprize, took him out of their hands, and brought him to Warwick caſtle: And having conſulted with thoſe about him, what was proper to be done, carried him thence to Black-lowhill, about a mile to the north of Warwick, and on June 19 cut off his head. The King never forgave this: And four years after, the Earl in the prime of his life, being then about 40 years of age, ended his days at Warwick caſtle, by poiſon, as it was generally thought. By Alice his wife, daughter to Ralph de Toeny, Baron of Flamſted in Hertfordſhire, and heir to Robert her brother, he left two ſons, Thomas, who ſucceeded him, and John de Beauchamp, who, in the following reign diſtinguiſhed himſelf by many great exploits both by land and ſea. This John had the honour to carry the royal ſtandard at the battle of Creſſy, Auguſt 26, 1346; at ſundry times was conſtitued Captain of Calais, and Admiral of the King's fleet; was Conſtable of the Tower of London; Conſtable of Dover caſtle, and Warden of the Cinque ports for life: Admiral of the ſouth, north, and weſt ſeas, and one of the firſt Knights of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, being the 10th after the Sovereign. He died without

without children. Beſides theſe two ſons, Earl Guy left five daughters, all honourably married.

Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was born at Warwick caſtle, and but ſeven years of age when his father died. Hugh le Deſpenſer, the great favourite of Edward II. obtained the wardſhip of this great ſubject: But afterwards, in 1 Edw. III. Roger Lord Mortimer had the cuſtody of Warwick caſtle, and all his lands; and twelve years after, the Earl married Catharine Mortimer, daughter of that Lord. The King, out of ſpecial favour, gave him livery of his lands (3 Edw. III.) before he was of age; and in the year afterwards admitted him to the Sheriffſhip of Worceſter, which was his by inheritance; as alſo to the hereditary office of Chamberlain in the Exchequer. About this time he began his military ſervices, which he carried on without interruption, and with great renown, to the end of his life. But as the great actions by which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf during the warlike reign of Edward III. are too numerous to be all particularly related here, I ſhall only mention a few of the moſt remarkable. He was one of the chief commanders who under the Black Prince led up the van of the Engliſh army in the famous battle of Creſſy; and in the battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19, 1356, he fought ſo long and ſo ſtoutly, that his hand was galled with the exerciſe of his ſword and battle ax: nor did his valour there gain him only renown; for he himſelf having taken William de Melleun, Archbiſhop of Seinz, priſoner, had no leſs than eight thouſand pounds for his ranſom; an immenſe ſum in thoſe days. In reward of his military ſervices, he was conſtituted Marſhal of England; and had an annual allowance of one thouſand marks out of the King's Exchequer. He was likewiſe one of the founders of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, his ſtall being the fourth. In 37 Edw. III. he attended Prince Edward into Gaſcony; and with a train of 300 horſe, conſiſting of Knights, Eſquires, archers and ſervants, made a progreſs into remoter parts, where he ſpent three years in warring againſt the Infidels and Pagans. In his return he brought with him the ſon of the King of Lithuania, who was chriſtened at London by the name of Thomas, he himſelf ſtanding godfather. His ardour for military atchievements, abroad, did not hinder him from diſtinguiſhing himſelf by his buildings and pious and liberal donations at home [b]: he rebuilt the walls of Warwick caſtle (which in Earl Mauduit's time had been demoliſhed) adding ſtrong gates, and fortifying the gateways with embattled towers. He likewiſe built a Booth-hall in the market place of War-

[b] John Roſs's account of the Earls of Warwick. Hearn's Edition, p. 253.

wick,

wick, and made the town-toll free. This great man was now of an age, that might have excuſed him from any farther fatigues in war; yet in 1369, hearing the Engliſh army under the conduct of the Duke of Lancaſter, and Earl of Hereford, lay periſhing with famine and peſtilence in their camp near Calais, and yet declined fighting with the French, who preſſed them cloſe; old as he then was, he got together haſtily ſome choice troops, and ſailing for Calais, by his bare appearance diſperſed the French, and relieved the Engliſh army. Not ſatisfied with this, he purſued them in their retreat, and waſted the country all round Calais. But there this great man was ſeized with the peſtilence, of which he died on November 13, 1370, being then in the 61ſt year of his age. His body was brought over, and buried in the choir of the collegiate church in Warwick. By Catharine his wife he had four ſons; 1. Guy, his eldeſt, who died before him, having wedded Philippa, daughter to Lord Ferrers of Groby: 2. Thomas, who ſucceeded him: 3. Reynburne, who left iſſue only one daughter: and, 4. William Lord Bergavenny, who married Joan, one of the ſiſters and coheirs of Thomas Earl of Arundel, and died leaving a ſon Richard, afterwards Earl of Worceſter, who, by Iſabel his wife (daughter to Thomas Lord Deſpenſer, Earl of Glouceſter, and heir to her brother Richard) left Elizabeth, a ſole daughter and heir who by her marriage with Edward Nevil, a younger ſon of Ralph Earl of Weſtmorland, transferred the barony of Bergavenny into the Nevil family, yet exiſting. Beſides theſe four ſons, this Earl Thomas had nine daughters; five of whom were married to great Lords, and two to men of honourable deſcent; the other two dying unmarried.

Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, being of the age of twenty-four, obtained livery of his lands, ſoon after the death of his father. In 1376, he was made governor of the iſles of Guernſey, Sarke, and Alderney: and in 1377, was retained by indenture to ſerve the King in his wars beyond ſeas, with two hundred men at arms, and two hundred archers, having in his retinue one Banneret, four Knights, and one hundred and forty-four Eſquires. Two years after he was choſen governor to the King then in minority, by the commons in parliament, as the beſt qualified for ſo great and important a charge. But it does not appear that he had either ſucceſs or ſatisfaction in the exerciſe of his employment. For the young King ſoon came to ſhew a turbulent and untractable ſpirit, ſo as not to be managed by any but a few young and giddy favourites; who puſhed him on to all manner of extravagance and iniquity, and brought him even into contrivances, to put to death Thomas (of Woodſtock) Duke of Glouceſter, his

his own uncle, and the Earl of Warwick his governor. Whereupon these two great Lords, putting themselves in arms in their own defence, constrained the King to hold a parliament (11 Rich II.) in which proper laws were passed for the security of the kingdom against the insolence and oppression of favourites. Not long after, the King, having assembled his nobles, told them he was of age to govern himself and the kingdom; and thereupon discharged some of his great officers and old Counsellors, among whom was this Thomas Earl of Warwick, The Earl, therefore, being dismissed from court, retired to his castle at Warwick; where he lived some years in quiet, amusing himself with building, and other occupations suitable to his large fortune and liberal spirit. It was then he built the remarkable tower at the north-east corner of Warwick castle, now called Guy's tower (the cost of which amounted to three hundred and ninety-five pounds five shillings and two-pence, a large sum in those days) and the body of the collegiate church of our Lady at Warwick; both which were finished in the year 1394. In the mean while the King having at last, by the means of his wicked ministers, brought about the murder of his own uncle the good Duke of Gloucester, at Calais, on September 8, 1397, sought how to free himself of this great Earl, who, notwithstanding the peaceable and inoffensive retirement in which he lived, was still an object of his resentment and jealousy. He therefore invited the Earl to a feast, who, suspecting no harm, came in an unguarded manner; there the King seized him as his prisoner; the Earl put himself upon the parliament for justice; but by that parliament (21 Rich. II.) he was condemned to lose his head, for having been in arms, with the Duke of Gloucester, against the King. That sentence, however, was remitted, at the sollicitation of the Earl of Salisbury, who said that the Earl of Warwick had been drawn in by the Duke of Gloucester, and that the Beauchamps had never been guilty of treason against the crown of England. The King's clemency extended no farther than to spare his life. The castle and manor of Warwick, with many fair lordships of his inheritance, were granted to Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and the heirs male of his body, and the rest of his lands to others. He himself was sent into the Isle of Man, there to remain a prisoner for life. But in the same year he was brought to the Tower of London, where he continued till the revolution (which soon afterwards happened) set Henry IV. on the throne, and restored him to his liberty and estate. This Earl was Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. He seems to have had a particular veneration for the memory of the celebrated old Guy of Warwick; having given to the tower he built, the name of

Guy's

Guy's Tower; and leaving to his ſon Richard, by his will, the ſword and coat of mail of that champion; he himſelf having received them as an heir-lome from his father. This Earl Thomas died in 1401, in the 55th year of his age, leaving by Margaret his wife (daughter to William Lord Ferrers of Groby) one ſon, and two daughters, who died nuns. He and his Counteſs were buried in the ſouth part of the collegiate church of Warwick.

Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Earl of Albemarle, and Lord Viſcount Liſle, was one of the moſt eminent of the line of Beauchamp. At the age of nineteen he was made Knight of the Bath, and at twenty-three, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter. In his younger years he acquired immortal fame by his chivalry, travelling over Europe, in queſt of exploits: Nor was he afterwards leſs renowned for his military conduct and valour, the detail of which is too long to inſert. Henry V. knew ſo well his diſtinguiſhed merit, that by will he appointed him the tutelage of his ſon till the age of ſixteen; which, immediately after the King's death, was confirmed by parliament. In conſequence thereof he was called from France (where he ſerved as one of the principal commanders under the Duke of Bedford, Regent of that kingdom) to take upon him the government of the young King. But of ſuch importance was his military ſervice to the nation, that after the death of the Duke of Bedford, he was taken from his employment at home, and ſent abroad as Regent of France, and Lieutenant-General of all the King's forces within that realm, and in the Dutchy of Normandy. He died in the caſtle of Roan in Normandy, in the 59th year of his age. A. D. 1439, 17 Henry VI. having by will ordered, that his body ſhould be brought over, and depoſited in the collegiate church at Warwick, there to remain, till the chapel, which he had appointed to be built adjoining to the church, ſhould be finiſhed; then his body to be there buried, and a ſtately monument erected; all which was done by the care of his executors. The Earl was twice married; firſt to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Berkeley, Viſcount Liſle, by whom he had three daughters, Margaret, Eleanor, and Elizabeth. Margaret, the eldeſt, born at Goodreſt, in Wedgnock-Park, in 1403, was married to John, the famous Earl of Shrewſbury; by whom (ſhe being his ſecond wife) ſhe had one ſon, John Talbot, Lord Viſcount Liſle, of whom the Dudleys, Viſcounts Liſle, and afterwards Earls of Warwick, were deſcended. Eleanor, ſecond daughter, born at Walkinſton in Eſſex, in 1409, was married firſt to Thomas Lord Roos, of which marriage the Dukes of Rutland are deſcended; and afterwards to Edmund Beaufort,

Beaufort, Marquis of Dorſet and Duke of Somerſet. Iſabel, the youngeſt daughter, born at Warwick caſtle, and married to George Nevil, Lord Latimer; of which marriage the Willoughbies, and Greviles, Barons of Brooke, the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, and ſome other conſiderable families, are collaterally deſcended. By Iſabel, his ſecond wife (daughter to Thomas Lord Deſpenſer, Earl of Glouceſter, and widow to his couſin Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Worceſter) he left one ſon and one daughter, Henry, who ſucceeded him, and Anne, of whom I ſhall hereafter treat.

Henry de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the laſt of that illuſtrious family in the male line, was little more than ſixteen years of age when his father died, and lived but to the age of twenty-two; and yet in that ſmall compaſs of time, he roſe in honours and eſtate to a greater heighth than any of his predeceſſors, or perhaps, than any ſubject in England had done before. When he was not nineteen years of age, upon the tender of his ſervice in defence of the dutchy of Aquitaine, the King, by charter, created him Premier Earl of England; and for diſtinction between him and other Earls, granted to him, and the heirs male of his body, leave to wear a golden coronet about his head on great feſtivals, as well in his own preſence as elſewhere. And within three days following, in conſideration of the high deſerts of his noble father, advanced him to the title of Duke of Warwick, with precedence next to the Duke of Norfolk, and before the Duke of Buckingham. After this he had a grant in reverſion, from the Death of Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter, of the iſles of Guernſey, Jerſey, Sarke, and Alderney, for the yearly rent of a roſe; alſo of the manor and hundred of Briſtol, for the yearly rent of ſixty pounds; likewiſe of all the King's caſtles and manors within the foreſt of Dean, for the rent of one hundred pounds per annum. After this he had the extraordinary honour conferred upon him, of being crowned King of the Iſle of Wight, by the King's own hand. But this Henry lived, as it were, only to receive theſe mighty honours. He died at Hanley-Caſtle in Worceſterſhire (the place of his birth) in 1445, in the flower of his youth; without having had time or opportunity of manifeſting fully to the world, the many virtues which he ſeemed to have inherited from his illuſtrious anceſtors. His body was carried to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, where it lies interred, in the middle of the choir, at the head of Prince Edward, ſon and heir to Henry VI. He had been married, when very young, to Cecily, daughter to Richard Nevil, Earl of Saliſbury, by whom he left Anne, an only daughter of two years of age, the heir of his Earldom and vaſt eſtate. This Infant Counteſs was committed in tutelage,

firſt to Queen Margaret, and afterwards to Wiliiam de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk; but died at the age of ſix, in 1449, leaving Anne her aunt, ſiſter of the full blood to Duke Henry, heir of the Earldom, and of the great inheritance of the family.

This laſt-mentioned Anne [c] was married, in the lifetime of her brother, to Richard Nevil, ſon and heir to Richard Earl of Saliſbury, ſon to Ralph Earl of Weſtmorland, by Joan, daughter to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter. Upon the death of the young Counteſs, the King, by letters-patent, confirmed to this Anne, to Richard Nevil her huſband, during his life, to the heirs of this marriage, and to the heirs general of this Anne, the dignity and title of the Earldom of Warwick, with all the pre-eminences, with which any of their anceſtors, before the creation of Duke Henry, had held it.

This Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, and afterwards, on his father's death, Earl of Saliſbury, is he who is ſo well known in Engliſh hiſtory, by the title of the Stout Earl of Warwick, the King-maker; a factious, turbulent, and ambitious man. The power of the Warwick family, which had ever before been employed to maintain the honour of the crown, and the peace and welfare of the nation, no ſooner came into his hands, than it began to be exerted in a very different manner. Richard, finding himſelf of conſequence enough to hold the balance of the families of York and Lancaſter, and purſuing a ſtrain of politicks, which his predeceſſors, the good Beauchamps, would never approve, rendered England, during the days of his power, a ſcene of conſtant confuſion and bloodſhed; and made, or unmade, a King of this, or the other, houſe, as it ſuited his paſſions, or ſerved his purpoſes, and had thereupon the title of *King-maker*. And having thus paſſed a great part of his life in factious broils, and in inteſtine wars, deſtructive to his own family, as well as to his own country, he fell in the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471, which he fought againſt Edward IV. endeavouring to replace Hen. VI. upon the throne, whom ſome years before he had dethroned. By Anne his wife he left two daughters, his only iſſue, whom he married into the royal family; Iſabel, the eldeſt, to George Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. and Anne, the youngeſt, to Edward Prince of Wales, ſon to Henry VI. by whom ſhe had no iſſue; and afterwards to Richard, the cruel Duke of Glouceſter, who had killed the Prince her huſband, in cool blood, after the battle of Tewkeſbury; and who, when he became King, poiſoned her, that he might ſecure himſelf upon the throne, by marrying the

[c] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 304, &c.

daughter

daughter of the late King Edward his brother. To King Richard, her ſecond huſband, this Anne bore a ſon, who died in his infancy.

Richard Earl of Warwick, having thus fallen in the battle of Barnet, left the Counteſs his widow in extream diſtreſs. The vaſt inheritance of the Warwick family was taken from her by authority of parliament; and, as if ſhe had been already dead, was given to her two daughters, her heirs, Iſabel, and Anne aforementioned. She herſelf was conſtrained to take ſanctuary in the abbey of Beaulieu in Hampſhire, but afterwards leaving that place privately, went into the north, where ſhe lived ſome years in a very poor condition. [d] In the mean while, George Duke Clarence, who, as ſaid above, had married Iſabel, the eldeſt of the daughters, was in right of his wife (12 Edward IV.) created Earl of Warwick, and of Saliſbury. He held his chief reſidence at Warwick-Caſtle, and being a great builder, began to ſtrengthen and beautify the place by new works. [e] He intended, had he lived, to have walled the town, and to have added an outwork to the caſtle; alſo to have made a purchaſe of the fields over-againſt the caſtle (which formerly belonged to the Templars, and thence bore the name of Templefields) in order to make a park under the windows of his caſtle. Before he could put thoſe deſigns in execution, falling under the ſuſpicion of his brother the King, he was impriſoned in the Tower, and there, on Feb. 18, 1477-8, was murdered, by being drowned in a but of malmſey. By Iſabel, his wife above-mentioned, he left a ſon and a daughter, Edward, afterwards Earl of Warwick, and Margaret, of whom hereafter. A few years after the death of this George Duke of Clarence, on the acceſſion of Henry VII. to throne, Anne, the old Counteſs of Warwick, was recalled from her obſcure retreat, and, by authority of parliament, reinſtated in the inheritance of her family. It appears, however, this was only in order to transfer it to the King: For ſoon after, by her own ſpecial deed, ſhe paſſed the whole Warwick eſtate, amounting to no leſs than one hundred and fourteen lordſhips (of which the firſt mentioned in the record is the manor of Warwick) together with the iſles of Jerſey, Guernſey, Sarke, and Alderney, to Henry VII. and the heirs male of his body, remainder to herſelf, the ſaid Counteſs, and her heirs for ever.

After [f] the death of the Counteſs and her two daughters, Edward, and his ſiſter Margaret, the only iſſue of George Duke of Clarence, by Iſabel above-mentioned, were the laſt of the

[d] Dugd. Bar vol. ii. p. 164'. [e] John Roſs's Acc. of the Earls of Warw. p. 238. [f] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 164.

Plan-

Plantagenets, and the only remains, in the direct line, of the then unfortunate family of Warwick. Nor were they less unfortunate than the rest of their family of late had been. Edward indeed succeeded to the title of Earl of Warwick, but he wore it stripped of the large inheritance with which it had been accompanied; and while he lived, in an abject state of dependance on Henry VII. was nevertheless an object of his jealousy, by his near relation to the crown. His miserable life, however, was short; for at the age of twenty five, he was arraigned on a frivolous pretence of high-treason; and having been, by a promise of mercy, betrayed into a confession of what he had not been guilty of, was convicted, and soon after beheaded on Tower-Hill, Nov. 28, 1499. For a colour to so unjust a sentence, and more effectually to bar the claim of any who might pretend to be his heirs, an attainder was four years after passed against him in parliament. [g] Nevertheless, Margaret his sister, who was married to Sir Richard de la Pole, petitioned the King in 1514, that she might be allowed to inherit the state and dignity of her brother the late Earl of Warwick, and be stiled Countess of Salisbury. Her petition was granted; and the same year she obtained letters-patent for all the castles, manors and lands of Richard, late Earl of Salisbury, her grandfather, which by the attainder of the said Edward, Earl of Warwick, came to the crown. But the fate that followed the Plantagenets, at last overtook her. She was attainted of high-treason and two years after, on May 27, 1541, being then above seventy, was beheaded in the Tower. By Sir Richard, her husband, she left four sons and a daughter. Henry the eldest, had summons to parliament (21 Henry VIII.) by the title of Lord Montague, in respect of his descent from that noble family by his mother: But in 30 Henry VIII. being accused of high treason, by Sir Geffery Pole, one of his younger brothers, he was arraigned, and convicted at Westminster, and in the same year was beheaded on Tower-Hill. He left issue by Jane his wife (daughter to George Nevil, Lord Bergavenny) two daughters his heirs; Catherine, married to Francis Earl of Huntingdon, of whom the present family of Huntingdon are descended; and Winifred, married first to Sir Thomas Hastings, Knt. afterwards to Sir Thomas Barrington, Knt. which daughters, upon their petition in parliament (1 Mar. 1553) were restored in blood and honour. The three younger sons of this Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, of whom Cardinal Pole was the youngest, died without issue, and Ursula, her daughter, was married to Henry Lord Stafford.

[g] Ibid. 292, and 293.

After [h] the death of Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, the title lay dormant till the year 1547, when it was revived in favour of John Dudley, Lord Viſcount Liſle, ſon to Edmund Dudley (who ſuffered death, Auguſt 10, 1510, for his oppreſſive adminiſtration under King Henry VII.) by Elizabeth his wife, eldeſt of the daughters and coheirs of Edward Grey, Viſcount Liſle, by Elizabeth, eldeſt of the ſiſters and coheirs of Thomas Talbot, Viſcount Liſle, grandſon of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury, by Margaret his wife, eldeſt of the daughters of Richard Earl of Warwick. Thus this John Dudley was heir to the family of Liſle, and in the ſame line was deſcended from that of Warwick; though not next in blood to this laſt family, as the immediate deſcendants of the Counteſs of Saliſbury were ſtill in being. He was one of thoſe court favourites whom fortune ſeems to take a pleaſure in exalting, in order to render their fall the greater. In the year after his father was beheaded he was reſtored in blood, and in 34 Henry VIII. was advanced to the title of Lord Viſcount Liſle, and left by that King one of his ſixteen executors. On Feb. 16, 1546-7, he was raiſed to the title and dignity of Earl of Warwick, and thereupon had a grant of Warwick-Caſtle, Wedgenock-Park, the manor, and divers other great lordſhips and lands in that county. He was after created Duke of Northumberland, and married his ſon, Guilford Dudley, to Lady Jane Grey, niece to Henry VIII. but attempting to raiſe that lady to the throne, after the death of Edward VI. he, with all his ſons, were attainted in the firſt parliament of Queen Mary, and he was beheaded on Auguſt 22 that year. His eldeſt ſurviving ſon, Ambroſe, and Robert, a younger ſon, were not long afterwards reſtored in blood. Thoſe two brothers became the greateſt minions of fortune in the ſucceeding reign, both of them in high favour with Queen Elizabeth, eſpecially Robert, after Earl of Leiceſter, who was the Queen's diſtinguiſhed favourite. However, Ambroſe, the eldeſt, attained firſt to honours. He was on Chriſtmas day, 1562, made Lord Viſcount Liſle, and two days after, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Warwick; and thereupon obtained a grant of Warwick-Caſtle, Wedgenock-Park, the manor of Warwick, with divers other lordſhips in that county, which came to the crown by the attainder of his father. He died in 1589, leaving no children, whereby the title became again extinct; and the lordſhips and lands he had obtained by grant, part of the great inheritance of the old Earls of Warwick, reverted to the crown.

[h] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 218, &c.

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The title was once again revived by James I. who on Auguſt 2, 1618, raiſed Robert Lord Rich to the dignity of Earl of Warwick, in whoſe poſterity it continued until the death of Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland, 1759, when his late Majeſty, on Novem. 27, that year, created Francis (Earl Brooke) Earl of Warwick. As this Robert Lord Rich was not deſcended from the old family of Warwick, his advancement to this dignity was not attended, as in the two preceding creations, with a grant of any portion of the inheritance of the old Earls; part of it being out of the power of the crown. Queen Elizabeth had, in 1601, granted the large and ancient park of Wedgenock to Sir Fulke Grevile, afterwards Lord Brooke; and King James, in 1605, had granted to the ſame Sir Fulke the caſtle of Warwick, the family ſeat of thoſe old Earls, with the gardens and other dependencies about it. The manor of Warwick, indeed, remained in the crown, till 14 Car. I. when it was granted to the Aldermen and Commons of London, to be held of the King, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, as of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich in Kent, paying to the crown a fee-farm rent of 138l. 19s. 9d. The ſaid Aldermen and Commons, in 16 Car. I. ſold it to William Bolton of London: whoſe father is ſuppoſed to have been Randolph Bolton, of Hankilow in Cheſhire: and continued in his family till 1742, when it was purchaſed by Francis Earl Brooke; ſo that thereby, not only the capital manſion of the ancient Earls of Warwick, but their title, are now united in the preſent Earl of Brooke and Warwick, their deſcendant.

Having thus, for the ſatisfaction of the curious reader, given as full a hiſtory of the great and ancient Earldom of Warwick, as the bounds of digreſſion could admit of, I now return to ſhew in what manner Sir Fulke Grevile, Lord Brooke, and his noble ſucceſſors, deſcended from that illuſtrious family.

Of the ſeveral deſcendants ſprung from that of Warwick, all of which are either now extinct, or their eſtates and honours transferred by heireſſes into other families; few have been more conſiderable, and none came farther down in a deſcent of males, than that of Alceſter, and Powyke; from an heireſs of which, Sir Fulke, Lord Brooke, was lineally deſcended. [i] Walter de Beauchamp, before-mentioned, of Alceſter, the founder of that family, was brother to William, the firſt Earl of Warwick of the Beauchamp line [k], being ſecond ſon of William de Beauchamp of Elmely, by Iſabel, in her own right, Counteſs of Warwick. This Walter, beſides the moiety of the manor of

[i] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 248, &c.

[k] See p. 208.

Alceſter, in the county of Warwick, which he purchaſed had one of his principal ſeats, Beauchamp-Court, near that town, and another, at Powyke in Worceſterſhire. In 53 Henry III. he was ſigned with the croſs for a pilgrimage into the Holy Land, and had a legacy of two hundred marks bequeathed to him by his father, for the better performance of that voyage. He was Steward of the houſhold to Edward I. and attended that King to Flanders, and into Scotland, where he was with him at the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298. In the 29th of his reign, he was one of thoſe Lords in the parliament at Lincoln, who then ſignified to the Pope, under their ſeals, the ſuperiority of King Edward over the realm of Scotland, being there ſtiled, *Dominus de Alceſter*. He died in 1303.

To him ſucceeded Walter, his eldeſt ſon, who, the year after his father's death, went in the expedition then made into Scotland; as he did at ſeveral other times, during the reign of that King, and of his ſucceſſor. In 1317, ſoon after the death of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, his kinſman, he had cuſtody of all the lands belonging to Warwick-Caſtle, together with that caſtle, during the minority of his heir. In 1327, he had a ſpecial commiſſion to execute the office of Conſtable of England in a particular caſe. In the year following, he died, leaving no iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother William. This William was likewiſe a military man, and had attended Edward I. in ſeveral of his expeditions into Flanders and Scotland. In 10 Edward II. he had the Sheriffſhip of Worceſterſhire granted to him, during the minority of the heir of his kindſman Guy Earl of Warwick. In 14 Edward II. he was made Governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, in the county of Glouceſter, and of the foreſt of Dean; and in the year following was conſtitued one of the King's Commiſſioners for the ſafe cuſtody of the city of Worceſter. He died without iſſue, and to him ſucceeded his brother Giles, who, in the 14th of Edward III. obtained licence to fortify his manor-houſe at Alceſter, called Beauchamp's-Court, with a wall of ſtone and lime, and to embattle it; and in 16 Edward III. had the like licence to fortify his houſe at Freſh-water, in the Iſle of Wight. This Giles left iſſue John, his ſon and heir, of whom there is little remarkable, only that in 3 Richard II. he was in the expedition then made into France.

[1] About this time ſprung from the family of Alceſter, the branch of the Beauchamps of Bletſho; the firſt of whom was Roger, grandſon to the above-mentioned Walter de Beau-

[1] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 251.

champ,

champ, of Alceſter and Powyke. Which Roger had (34 Edward III.) in right of his wife Sybil (eldeſt of the ſiſters and coheireſs of Sir William Patſhall, Knt.) the manor of Bletneſho, or Bletſho, and other lands, in the county of Bedford; whereupon, making Bletſho his chief ſeat, both he and his poſterity were denominated of that place. He was ſummoned to parliament from 37 Edward III. to the 3d of Richard II. by the title of Lord Beauchamp of Bletſho. In the 14th of Henry IV. John Lord Beauchamp of Bletſho (lineal deſcendant of this Roger) died, leaving one ſon and a daughter. John the ſon died unmarried, and Margaret, his ſiſter, becoming ſole heir of this family, was married firſt to Sir Oliver St. John (of whom the Lords St. John of Bletſho, as alſo the Viſcounts Bolingbroke are deſcended) and afterwards to John Beaufort, Duke of Somerſet. Of this laſt marriage the only iſſue was Margaret [m], married to Edmund of Hadham, Earl of Richmond, and by him mother to Henry VII.

But to return to John de Beauchamp, of Alceſter, the ſon of Giles. He had two ſons, Sir William, who ſucceeded to him, and Sir Walter, by whom another noble family branched out from that of Alceſter [n], viz. the Beauchamps, Lords St. Amand: For William, the ſon of this Sir Walter, having married Elizabeth, the eldeſt of the daughters and coheirs of Gerrard de Baybrooke, couſin and heir to Almeric de St. Amand (a Baron of great antiquity) had ſummons to parliament in 27 Hen. VI. by the title of Lord Beauchamp of St. Amand. This branch, however, failed ſoon in Richard de Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, who died in 1508, without lawful iſſue.

Sir William de Beauchamp of Alceſter, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid John, having ſucceeded to his father, was, in 16 Richard II. made Conſtable of the Caſtle of Glouceſter; in 3 Henry IV. Sheriff of Worceſterſhire; and in 1 Henry V. of Glouceſterſhire. And having married Catharine, one of the daughters of Gerrard de Ufflete, left iſſue, Sir John Beauchamp, Knt. who purchaſed, from Thomas de Botreaux, the other moiety of the manor of Alceſter, which had continued in that family for divers deſcents. In 17 Henry VI. upon the death of Richard Earl of Warwick, this Sir John de Beauchamp was conſtituted one of the Commiſſioners for the guardianſhip of all his caſtles and lands, during the minority of Henry, his ſon and heir. And in 25 Henry VI. in conſideration of the good and acceptable ſervice performed by him to that King, and to Henry V. his father, he was by patent advanced to the title and dignity of Lord Beauchamp,

[m] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 237. [n] Ibid. vol. i. p. 252.

Baron of Powyke; and had an annuity of ſixty pounds, out of the fee-farm of the city of Glouceſter, granted to him and his heirs, for the better ſupport of the honour. He was at the ſame time conſtituted Juſtice of South-Wales, with power to exerciſe that office by himſelf or his ſufficient deputy [o]. He was one of the Knights of the Garter; and in 28 Henry VI. was made Lord-Treaſurer of England; in which office, however, he continued not full two years. He died in 1478, leaving Sir Richard Beauchamp, Knt. then forty years of age, his ſon and heir.

This Richard, Lord Beauchamp, wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Humphry Stafford, Knt. in the private chapel of the manor-houſe of Beauchamp's Court, by virtue of a ſpecial licence from the Biſhop of Worceſter. He died in 18 Henry VII. leaving by this Elizabeth, his wife, three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, and Margaret, his heirs. [p] Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter, was married to Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke; Anne, to William Lygon, in the county of Worceſter, Eſq. and Margaret, to Richard Read, in the county of Glouceſter, Eſq. Which Elizabeth had the manor of Alceſter, in reverſion after her father's death, ſettled upon her at her marriage [q]; her two ſiſters having afterwards, for their proviſion, Powyke, and other lands, in the county of Worceſter.

Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke, was ſon to Sir Robert Willoughby; who (being ſon and heir to John Willoughby, a younger ſon of the family ſeated at Ereſby, by Anne his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Edmund Cheney of Brooke, in the county of Wilts) in conſideration of his ſingular ſervices and fidelity to Henry VII. was, in the ſeventh year of the reign of that King, raiſed by writ of ſummons to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Brooke; taken from the place of his reſidence, Brooke (near Weſtbury) in Wiltſhire, ſo called from the rivulet that runs there. This Robert Willoughby, the ſecond Lord Brooke, having married the ſaid Elizabeth, had iſſue by her an only ſon, Edward, who married Elizabeth, daughter to Richard Nevil, Lord Latimer, lineally deſcended of George Lord Latimer (third ſon to Ralph, the firſt Earl of Weſtmorland, by Joan, daughter to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter) and of Iſabel, wife of the ſaid George, daughter to Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. This Edward having iſſue by his wife, the ſaid Elizabeth, died, during the life-time of his father, leaving three daughters, Elizabeth,

[o] Stemm. Guil. Camden præd. [p] MS. Aut. Tho Spencer, penes Franciſc. Comit. Brooke, p. 2. [q] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 88.

Anne,

Anne, and Blanche, his heirs. Robert Lord Brooke, the father of Edward, after the death of the Lord Beauchamp's daughter, married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorſet, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, Henry and William, who both died of the ſweating ſickneſs when young; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to John Poulet, ſecond Marquis of Wincheſter; and Anne, to Charles Blount, ſon and heir to William Lord Mountjoy. The ſaid two noblemen, in right of their wives, after the death of the Lord Brooke, their father, obtained [r], by order of Henry VIII. in council (which was after confirmed by act of parliament) part of the lands of this rich family: But the inheritance paſſed by Edward, his only ſon, to his three grandaughters; and he, the ſaid Lord Brooke, died in 1521, leaving them, the ſaid Elizabeth, Anne, and Blanche, his heirs.

But of thoſe three Ladies, Anne dying unmarried, and Blanche, married to Sir Francis Dautrey, Knt. dying likewiſe without iſſue, Elizabeth, the eldeſt, was left, at length, ſole heir to the laſt Lord Brooke, her grandfather; alſo to her grandmother, Elizabeth, eldeſt of the daughters and coheirs of the laſt Lord Beauchamp of Powyke; and thus, in her own perſon, united the illuſtrious ſucceſſion of thoſe two noble families.

As the ſole heir of her grandmother, the ſaid Elizabeth came to be ſeized in fee of the whole manor of Alceſter, in conſequence of which, letters-patent of exemplification (in the poſſeſſion of the preſent Earl Brooke) were granted, 3 Eliz. to her, then a widow, confirming all the grants of fairs, markets, &c. made in the time of her anceſtors, in behalf of the manor of Alceſter. And as the ſole heir of her grandfather, it appears, by an inquiſition taken after her death (dated 6 Eliz. alſo in poſſeſſion of the Earl Brooke) that ſhe died ſeized in fee, not only of the manor of Alceſter, but of ſundry other manors and lands, in the counties of Warwick, Worceſter, Glouceſter, Leiceſter, Lincoln, Somerſet, and divers other counties; the whole amounting to ſo great a value, that ſhe might well have been eſteemed one of the richeſt heireſſes of her time, as well as one of the beſt deſcended. Having thus deduced in full the deſcent of this great Lady, an attention which the importance of the ſubject juſtly merited, I now return to the Grevile family, into which ſhe brought all her eſtate and honours.

Upon the [s] death of Robert Willoughby, the laſt Lord Brooke, her grandfather, the wardſhip of this young Lady

[r] MS. præd. [s] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 442, 443.

was obtained (as ſaid before) by Sir Edward Greville of Milcote, in the county of Warwick, Knt. Sir Edward intended her for John, his eldeſt ſon; but ſhe, perferring, in affection, Fulke, his younger ſon, was married to him.

The following account of this marriage is in a manuſcript, entitled, *The Genealogie. Life, and Death of* Robert *Lord* Brooke (wrote in 1644, and in poſſeſſion of the Earl Brooke) 'In 'the days of King Henry VIII (ſays the author of that ma- 'nuſcript) I read of Sir Edward Grevil, of Milcote, who 'had the wardſhip of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of the 'Lord Brooke's ſon. The Knight made a motion to his 'ward, to be married to John his eldeſt ſon; but ſhe refuſed, 'ſaying, that ſhe did like better of Fulke his ſecond ſon. He 'told her, that he had no eſtate of land to maintaine her, and 'that he was in the King's ſervice of warre beyond the ſeas, 'and therefore his returne was very doubtfull. Shee replyed, 'and ſaid, that ſhee had an eſtate ſufficient both for him, and 'for herſelfe; and that ſhee would pray for his ſafeties, and 'waite for his coming. Upon his returne home, for the wor- 'thy ſervice he had performed, he was by King Henry ho- 'noured with Knighthood; and then he married Elizabeth, 'the daughter of the Lord Brooke's ſon.'

By this marriage the manor of Alceſter, and many other fair lordſhips and lands, came to Sir Fulke in right of his wife; who ſeating himſelf at Beauchamp's Court, and augmenting this large eſtate, by the purchaſe of ſundry lands in the neighbourhood, raiſed his family to high diſtinction in the county of Warwick. In 34 Henry VIII. he was ſheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter; alſo in 1 Edward VI. and was Knight for the county of Warwick in three ſeveral parliaments. That he was an affectionate huſband, and tender parent; that he had encountered great difficulties, in ſecuring the inheritance of his lady (the daughters of Robert Lord Brooke, by the ſecond marriage, claiming as coheirs) and that he was remarkably accurate in his accounts, and adhered ſtrictly to juſtice in all his tranſactions, appears by the whole tenor of his laſt will, bearing date September 12, 1559, in which, he thus expreſſes himſelf: 'And my eſpecial requeſts to my 'executors for the love I have born them, and for the travel 'I have taken in eſtabliſhing the hole inheritance, with my 'great coſts alſo to be conſidered, I moſt earneſtly require 'them, and on God's behalf charge them, that my debts be 'paied, if I die before the accompliſhments thereof.' His executors were his Lady, and his eldeſt ſon Fulke Grevile. He died in the firſt year of Queen Elizabeth, and Elizabeth his wife in the year after, and both were buried in the church at Alceſter;

Alceſter; where an altar monument is erected to their memory, upon which the effigies of himſelf and his lady are laid, with the portraitures of his children on the ſides, and this inſcription round the verge:

Here lieth the Body of *Foulke Grevyll*, Knight, and Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Daughter and heir of *Edward Willoughby*, Eſquire, the Sone and Heire of *Robert Willoughby*, Knight, Lord of Broke, and Lady *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters, and Co-heires of the Lord *Beauchamp* of *Powyk*; which *Foulke* died the Xth Day of *November*, *Anno Dom.* MDLXIX, and the ſaid Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife, departed IXth Day of ..... in the Year of our Lord MDLX, of whoſe Soules God have Mercy. *Amen.*

They left three ſons, and four daughters; Fulke the eldeſt; Robert Grevile of Thorp-Latymer, in the county of Lincoln, the ſecond, anceſtor to Francis the preſent Earl Brooke; and Edward, afterwards Sir Edward Grevile of Harrold-Park, in the pariſh of Waltham-Abbey, in the county of Eſſex, the youngeſt, [t] married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord John Grey, brother to Henry Duke of Suffolk (widow of Henry Denny, Eſq. ſon and heir of Sir Anthony Denny, Knight, Privy-Counſellor to King Henry VIII.) by which Lady he had iſſue three ſons, 1 ———, died an infant; 2 Philip, who died without iſſue; 3 Sir Fulk Grevile, Knight, one of the Band of Gentleman Penſioners to King James I. alſo eight daughters, of whom Mary, Ann, and Mary, died unmarried; Frances married John Chamberlain, Eſq. Douglas unmarried; Elizabeth married Sir Francis Swift, Knt. Helena to Sir William Maxey, Knt. and Margaret to Godfrey Boſwyle, Eſq. but this line terminated in coheirs. The daughters of the ſaid Sir Fulke Grevile were Mary, married to William Harris, of Hayne, in the county of Devon, Eſq; Eleanor, to Sir John Conway, of Arrow and Ragley, in the county of Warwick, Knight; Catharine, to Giles Read, of Mitton, in the county of Worceſter, Eſq; and Blanche who died unmarried.

Fulke Grevile, the eldeſt ſon, on the death of his mother, ſucceeded to this great inheritance; and was knighted in 7 Eliz. being then 39 years of age. He was (according to the character Camden [u] gives of him) 'a perſon no leſs eſteemed for 'the ſweetneſs of his temper, than the dignity of his ſtation.' We have the following account of him in the manuſcript afore-

[s] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, p. 540. [t] Mont. Waltham Church, Eſſex.
[u] Cam. Brit. (in the laſt Edition of the Tranſlation) Vol. I. p. 607.

mentioned,

mentioned, p. 6. 'He was a gentleman full of affabilitie 'and courteſie, and much given to hoſpitalitie, which got 'the love of the whole countrie. For in his time no man did 'bear a greater ſway in the countie of Warwicke than him-'ſelfe. He was evermore attended with a brave companie 'of gentlemen. Upon the news of the death of Queen Eli-'zabeth, he being at Warwicke at the great aſſize, came 'down from the bench, and with ſome of his friends, pro-'claimed King James, which the Judges of the circuit re-'fuſed to doe.' He was Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Warwick; and one of the Knights of the Shire in 28 Eliz. and in four other parliaments. He married Anne, daughter to Ralph Nevil, Earl of Weſtmorland, and died in 1606, leaving by her Fulke, his ſon and heir; and one daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Richard Verney, of Compton-Mardok, in the county of Warwick, Knt. anceſtor to the preſent Lord Willoughby of Broke.

This Fulke, afterwards Sir Fulke, having been brought to court when very young, by his uncle, Robert Grevile, who was then a ſervant to Queen Elizabeth; had ſoon the honour to be admitted into the ſervice of that Princeſs, in a ſtation ſuitable to his age and birth. So early an introduction into one of the moſt polite and learned courts then in Europe, gave him an opportunity of improving his taſte and genius, which were naturally good; and of cultivating betimes, a friendſhip with thoſe, who either were, or who after became eminent in life: But of all the young men of quality, who then made a figure at court, his kinſman, the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, was his darling. From his earlieſt youth he lived the companion and friend of that great man; and when he died wrote his life.

The paſſion which chiefly prevailed among the youth of ſpirit, at that time, was to go to foreign courts in the train of ambaſſadors; to aſſiſt at ſieges or battles under the conduct of famous generals; or to ſail to the Eaſt or Weſt-Indies, in hopes of making diſcoveries of new countries, or conqueſts upon the Spaniards. On the other hand, Queen Elizabeth conſtantly diſcouraged thoſe irregular ſallies of ambition; as ſhe knew that if they were indulged beyond what the ſervice of the public required, the kingdom might thereby be deprived of the braveſt ſubjects, and ſhe of her moſt valuable ſervants. Sir Fulke, whoſe ambition to acquire honour or improvement in foreign countries, was equal to that of any of his age and rank, not being able to obtain leave from his royal miſtreſs to go abroad ſo often as he deſired, was bold enough to make ſeveral attempts to go without her leave. But on all thoſe occaſions, he was either recalled before he got

got out of England, or on his return, was received in ſuch a manner as was moſt proper to mortify him; being ſometimes *made to live in her court* (as he himſelf ſays) *a ſpectacle of diſfavour, too long, as he conceived.* I ſhall give an inſtance of one of thoſe expeditions, in his own words, taken from the fourteenth chapter of his life of Sir Philip Sidney.

'Laſtly, the univerſal fame of a battle to be fought between 'the prime forces of Henry the third, and the religious of 'Henry the Fourth, the King of Navarre; lifting me yet once 'more above this humble earth of duty, made me reſolve to 'ſee the difference between Kings preſent and abſent in their 'martial expeditions. So that without acquainting any crea-'ture, the Earl of Eſſex excepted, I ſhipped myſelf over, and 'at my return was kept from her preſence full ſix months, and 'then received after a ſtrange manner. For this abſolute Prince, 'to ſever ill example from grace, avers my going over to be 'a ſecret employment of her's—Protecting me to the world 'with the honour of her employment, rather than ſhe would, 'for example's ſake, be forced either to puniſh me farther, or 'too eaſily forgive a contempt, or neglect, in a ſervant ſo near 'about her, as ſhe was pleaſed to conceive it.'

We have ſtill a ſtronger inſtance of the noble ambition, which prevailed among the youth of thoſe days (which ſeems to have ſucceeded to the ancient ardor of chivalry) in a remarkable paſſage (Chap. 7.) of Sir Philip Sidney's life by Sir Fulke. Sir Philip, in the midſt of a court, that eſteemed, loved, and almoſt adored him; and where he was honoured with the favour and confidence of his royal miſtreſs, languiſhed after the glory of a mighty foreign expedition. He framed with himſelf a ſcheme of attacking the Spaniards in America; of ſubverting their government there; and of laying the foundation of an Engliſh ſettlement in its place, upon ſuch a plan, as it might become a durable eſtabliſhment, and by degrees increaſe, till it extended its power from ocean to ocean. But knowing the Queen and her Council would never conſent, that he ſhould go upon any employment of ſo hazardous a nature, and ſo far from England, he ſecretly concerted the execution of his ſcheme with Sir Francis Drake. It was agreed between them that Sir Francis ſhould have the name and reputation of the project while in England; but when they ſet ſail, the command ſhould be divided betwixt them; and in the mean while, Sir Philip was to ſupport and quicken the expedition with all his credit at court. In conſequence of this, Sir Francis ſoon had a ſquadron aſſigned him: All diſpatch was uſed, and no public expence ſpared in the equipment. Sir Philip embarked a great part of his own fortune in the adventure; but carefully kept his deſign

ſign of going himſelf on board, a ſecret from all his relations and friends, excepting Sir Fulke, *whom* (to uſe Sir Fulke's own words) *having been bred up with him from his youth, he choſe to be his loving and beloved Achates in this voyage.* When the fleet was ready, the two adventurers made uſe of ſome ſpecious pretence to leave the court, and go to Plymouth, where the fleet then was; and where they were to wait for a favourable wind. In the mean while Sir Francis Drake's reſolution failed; he durſt not riſk the Queen's diſpleaſure; but delayed his departure from time to time on various pretences, till at laſt the deſign of Sir Philip, and Sir Fulke, was known at court. The Queen immediately diſpatched meſſengers to Plymouth to ſtop them; or, if they refuſed to obey, to ſtop the fleet. Sir Philip had the courage to withſtand this firſt meſſage (the letters having been intercepted and conveyed ſecretly into his own hands:) but a ſecond came by a Peer of the realm, with an offer to Sir Philip, on the one hand, of an employment under his uncle the Earl of Leiceſter, then going General into the Low-Countries; and, on the other hand, denouncing the ſevereſt diſpleaſure in caſe of diſobedience. Upon this, our diſappointed adventurers returned to court, and left Sir Francis to purſue his voyage, from which he returned rather with wealth than honour.

After thoſe fruitleſs attempts to follow his own deſires, the fire of youth beginning now to abate, Sir Fulke came to be ſenſible (as he ſays himſelf) *that it was ſufficient for the plant to grow where the Sovereign's hand had planted it: He therefore contracted his thoughts; and bound his proſpect within the ſafe limits of duty, and in ſuch home ſervices as were acceptable to his Sovereign.*

From that time his genius led him, at his leiſure hours, to the amuſement of writing, particularly in the poetical way. In this he followed the example of his friend Sir Philip Sidney; and though it muſt be owned the language in that reign was neither pure enough, nor ſufficiently poliſhed, to admit of the eaſe and elegance of the beſt poetry; yet the writings of both thoſe authors abound with noble ſentiments, and diſcover at once genius and good ſenſe. They were not ſatisfied with the bare amuſement of writing; they were both of them great patrons of learning and arts. Sir Fulke [w] never ceaſed ſoliciting Queen Elizabeth, till ſhe promoted the learned Camden to the poſt of Clarencieux King at Arms; in gratitude for which, Camden left him in his laſt will a piece of plate; and in his *Britannia* [x] mentioning the father of Sir Fulke, he

[w] Wood's Athenæ Oxon Vol. i. p. 410.

[x] Page 907, in the laſt Edition of the Tranſlation.

adds,

adds, 'whose only son of the same name, doth so entirely 'devote himself to the study of real virtue and honour, that 'the nobleness of his mind far exceeds that of his birth, for 'whose extraordinary favours, though I must despair of making suitable returns, yet, whether speaking or silent, I must 'ever preserve a grateful remembrance of them.' Likewise, '*Speed*, in his [y] *Theatre of Great Britain*, speaking of Warwick Castle, expresses himself thus, The right worthy 'Knight, Sir Fulke Greville, in whose person shineth all true 'virtue and high nobility; whose goodness to me ward, I do 'acknowledge, in setting this hand free from the daily employments of a manual trade, and giving it full liberty thus 'to express the inclination of my mind; himself being the 'procurer of my present estate.'

The author of the manuscript before-mentioned (p 12.) says, 'He was many times elected Knight of the Shire, with 'that thrice worthy and honoured Knight, Sir Thomas Lucy. 'A better choyse the countie could not make; for they were learned, wise, and honest.'

He continued in the service of Queen Elizabeth, in some honourable station or other, during the life of that Princess: Among other employments, [z] he had the office of the Signet at the Council in the Marches of Wales, which brought him in yearly above two thousand pounds; and at the Queen's death, he was Treasurer of the Navy, having held that place for some years. Nor were his services unattended with the favour and liberality of his Sovereign; for besides what he was able to do for his friends (of whom he was never unmindful) having bought up from private hands, some small claims upon Wedgenock, he obtained from the Queen (44 Eliz.) a grant of that ancient and spacious park, for himself, his heirs and assigns, in as large and ample manner, as John Duke of Northumberland, or Ambrose Earl of Warwick had held it. At the coronation of James I. July 15, 1603, he was made Knight of the Bath; and soon after was called from being Treasurer of the Navy, to be Chancellor of the Exchequer; and was admitted into his Majesty's Privy-Council. In the second of that King's reign, he obtained a grant of Warwick Castle, with the gardens and other dependencies, about it. He then found it in a ruinous condition; the towers and other strong places of it being used for the common gaol of the county. But at an expence of about twenty thousand pounds, he repaired and adorned it for the seat of his family. Moreover, he made a purchase of the Temple grounds adjoining, and beautified them with large and stately plantations;

y Speed's Theat. of Great Brit. p. 53. z MSS. præd. p. 12.

with

with an intention, as it would ſeem, to put in execution the deſign, which George Duke of Clarence formerly had, of making a park of them under his windows: a deſign, which Francis the preſent Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick, ſince he became Lord of the manor, has been able to accompliſh. Upon the whole, he ſo repaired this great and venerable, but ruinous caſtle, as to render it (as Dugdale ſays) [a] *not only a place of great ſtrength, but extraordinary delight; with moſt pleaſant gardens, walks, and thickets: ſuch as this part of England can hardly parallel; ſo that now it is the moſt princely ſeat that is within the midland parts of this realm.* Beſides the honour of this grant, he had the benefit of ſeveral others from the crown, in the ſaid reign; one of which was a free grant of the manor and lands of Knowle, in the county of Warwick.

It appears from what has been ſaid above, that he had in his own perſon, the hereditary right of a Peerage; being, by his grandmother, heir at law to Robert Willoughby Lord Brooke, who had been called up by writ of ſummons to the houſe of Lords. But it was probably not then a point clear in law, that after an honour had been for ſome time in abeyance in the female line, it could afterwards be claimed by the heir at law; as indeed the queſtion was, but for the firſt time, and in this very caſe, decided in the houſe of Lords (8 William III) on the petition of Richard Verney, of Compton Mardok, Eſq; whoſe claim to the Peerage of Willoughby of Broke was then admitted; he being grandſon and heir to Margaret abovementioned, who was only ſiſter and heir at law to this Sir Fulke Grevile. But, however that point of law might then have been thought of, Sir Fulke accepted of letters patent, bearing date Jan 19, 1620-1 by which he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Brooke, Baron Brooke of Beauchamp's-Court in the county of Warwick; with limitations of that honour, in default of heirs male of his own body, to his Kinſman Robert Grevile, ſon to Fulke Grevile, of Thorpe Latimer in the county of Lincoln, Eſq; The reaſons aſſigned in the patent for his creation, were his faithful ſervices to Queen Elizabeth and the then preſent King; and that he was of noble extraction; being deſcended of the blood of the Nevils, the Willoughbys, and the Beauchamps. On his being created a Peer, he reſigned his employment of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was made one of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Bedchamber. He never married; but being deſirous to maintain his family in the rank to which he had greatly contributed to raiſe it, he

[a] Dugd. Warwick. p. 343.

freed

freed from intail all the eſtates he had inherited from his anceſtors; and adding to thoſe, ſuch as he had acquired by grant from the crown, or by purchaſe; he ſettled the whole, by his laſt will and teſtament, upon his couſin Robert Grevile (in whoſe favour he had obtained the reverſion of his honours) and the heirs male of his body; with the remainder over to the heirs male of Sir Edward Grevile of Harold-Park, the third branch of his family.

This will was executed on February 18, 1627-8, and was then witneſſed by ſeveral gentlemen, at that time in his ſervice; among whom was one Haywood, who had been long his ſervant. Some months afterwards, a codicil was added, granting annuities to thoſe gentlemen by name; omitting however, this Haywood, whom he probably did not think intitled to his liberality. Haywood reſented this neglect to ſuch a degree, that a few days afterwards, being alone with his Lord in his bed-chamber, in Brooke-houſe in Holborn, he entered into a warm and inſolent expoſtulation with him: and in his fury ſtabbed him in the back. The villain made his eſcape into another room, which he locked, and before it could be broke open for him to be ſeized, he murdered himſelf. Lord Brooke languiſhed a few days with his wound; but before he died, he ordered another ſhort codicil to be added to his will, in which he left handſome legacies to the ſurgeons, and others who attended him on this occaſion. He died on Sept. 30, 1628, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried with great ſolemnity; Sir William Segar, Knight, Garter King at arms, Sir Henry St. George, Knight, Richmond Herald; and Henry Chitting, Eſq; Cheſter Herald, directing the funeral. His body was laid in his own vault, in the great church at Warwick, under a monument, which he had erected himſelf, with this remarkable inſcription:

Fulke Grevile,
Servant to Queen *Elizabeth,*
Councellor to King *James*
and Friend to Sir *Philip Sidney.*
Trophæum Peccati.

Upon the death of Fulke Lord Brooke, the elder branch of the family, in the male line, ended; and, as obſerved before, Margaret, his ſiſter, carried the honours of the female line into the family of Verney.

But ROBERT, *ſecond Lord* of the ſecond branch of the family, who ſucceeded him in his fortune and title, ſucceeded him likewiſe in the honour, being next in male deſcent from the firſt Sir Fulke, and Elizabeth his wife, who, as already ſhewn, was not only heireſs of the family of Willoughby of Brooke, but twice deſcended of the old earls of Warwick: For this Robert,

bert, now ſecond Lord Brooke, and Dorothy his ſiſter (married to Sir Arthur Haſlerigg of Noſely, in the county of Leiceſter) were the only iſſue of Fulke Grevile, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon of Robert Grevile, of Thorpe Latimer, in the county of Lincoln, Eſq; ſecond ſon to the ſaid Sir Fulke Grevile, and Elizabeth his wife.

This [b] Robert, while but an infant of four years, was in a manner adopted as a ſon by his couſin, the Lord Brooke, who from that time provided, for his education and breeding, ſo as to render him worthy of the eſtate and dignity he intended to confer upon him. He returned from his travels beyond ſeas about the age of twenty; and in the ſame year was elected to ſerve for the borough of Warwick, in the parliament then called, but ſoon after unhappily diſſolved. He ſucceeded his couſin, Fulke Lord Brooke, at the age of twenty-one, and ſoon after married Lady Catharine Ruſſell, eldeſt daughter to Francis Earl of Bedford.

The principles of government he had imbibed in his education, which were probably confirmed from his intimate connection with the Bedford family, made him diſapprove of the meaſures which were carried on by the court, in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. So deeply was he affected with the grievances complained of at that time, and ſo diſcouraged at the gloomy proſpect that overſpread the nation, that he entered into a deſign with the Lord Viſcount Say and Sele, to leave England, and ſettle in a corner of the world, remote from the oppreſſion of a court. [c] Thoſe two noblemen procured from Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, an aſſignment of part of a large tract of land in North-America (now part of New England) which he had obtained a grant of from the crown; and in 1635, ſent over George Fenwick, Eſq; to begin a ſettlement in that country, and prepare a place of retreat for them and their friends; in conſequence of which a town was there built, which thence bears the name of Saybrook. But when afterwards a ſpirit roſe in England, in oppoſition to the arbitrary meaſures of bad adminiſtration, and that there were hopes of reforming the abuſes of government, he laid aſide the thoughts of retiring from his own country, and was one of the firſt who aſſumed the boldneſs of aſſerting the cauſe of liberty, even in the face of the court. [d] When the King in his expedition againſt the Scots, A. D. 1639, had ſummoned the nobility to meet him at York; and it was thought fit, by the whole body of the council, that a ſhort proteſtation ſhould be drawn, in which all men ſhould [e] Profeſs their loyalty and obedience to his Majeſty, and diſ-

[b] MSS. præd. p. 14 and 17.
[c] Brit. Emp. in Amer. Vol. 1. p. 67, 68.
[d] Clarend. fol. Vol. i. p. 93.

claim

'claim and renounce the having any intelligence, or holding 'any correſpondence, with the rebels;' of the Engliſh no- 'bility, the Lord Say, and the Lord Brooke, poſitively re- fuſed, in the King's own preſence, to make any ſuch proteſ- tation. They ſaid, 'If the King ſuſpected their loyalty, he 'might proceed againſt them as he thought fit; but that it was 'againſt the law to impoſe any oaths or proteſtations upon 'them, which were not enjoined by law; and, in that reſ- 'pect, that they might not betray the common liberty, they 'would not ſubmit to it.' From that time Lord Brooke pro- ceeded in the meaſures of his party with ſteadineſs and reſolu- tion; and when the war broke out betwixt the King and the Parliament, and all the great men in England ranged them- ſelves on one ſide or the other, he adhered to that of the par- liament; and was in ſuch eſteem with thoſe of their party, that (as Lord Clarendon [e] ſays) 'They had ſcarce a more abſolute confidence in any man than in him.' And yet, from the univerſal character he had of good nature, juſtice, and love of his country, there is reaſon to believe, that had he lived to ſee to what a height the Parliament afterwards car- ried matters, he would have diſapproved of their conduct; and might have been inſtrumental in moderating the violence of that party, and in eſtabliſhing a peace, founded upon the ſecurity of the conſtitution and rights of the crown. Lord Clarendon [f] ſeems indeed to have been of another opinion. But it is certain the earl of Bedford, with whom he lived in the ſtrongeſt connections, not long after, openly diſapproved of the violence of the Parliament party, and came over from them to the King.

To leave conjectures about what might have been, and re- turn to what really did happen; he engaged in the civil war on the ſide of the Parliament; and ſuch was his influence in Warwickſhire, that he carried with him almoſt the whole county. He was of ſo much the more conſequence to his party, that by him they had the caſtle of Warwick, which by being ſituated in the heart of England, and fortified by na- ture, proved a moſt convenient place of arms, and one of the ſtrongeſt of their garriſons.

[g] Lord Brooke having, in conſequence of a commiſſion from the Parliament, in the months of June and July 1642, ar- rayed the militia of the counties of Warwick and Stafford, repaired to London, to procure artillery and military ſtores for his caſtle; but before he went, he conſtituted Sir Edward Peito, of Cheſterton, Governor, and left with him one or two pieces of ſmall cannon, and what muſkets and ammunition

[e] Clarend. Vol. ii. p. 114. [f] Ibid p. 114. [g] MS. præd. p. 28, &c.

he could ſpare. On his return with a ſuitable train of artillery, he was met by the Earl of Northampton, at Edge-Hill, with a conſiderable body of troops. The two Lords at firſt prepared for action; but (ſays the author of the manuſcript above mentioned,) to prevent the effuſion of blood, it was at laſt agreed between them, that Lord Brooke ſhould return back to Banbury with his ordinance, and that neither of them ſhould fetch it from thence, without giving the other, three days notice. However that may be, Lord Northampton, on Lord Brooke's return to London, came up to Banbury with a powerful body of horſe and foot, ſurpriſed the caſtle, and carried off the cannon. He was no ſooner maſter of this artillery, than he marched to Warwick; and having ſummoned Sir Edward Peito to ſurrender the caſtle, he, upon his refuſal, proceeded to beſiege it. The ſiege begun Auguſt 7, and continued till the 23d of that month; when the Lord Brooke, coming from London with a body of horſe and foot, was met by part of the Earl of Northampton's troops within five miles of Warwick, between Southam and Itchington, where a ſkirmiſh enſued, in which Lord Brooke had the advantage; and upon this the ſiege was raiſed: Lord Northampton retreated towards the north, and Lord Brooke entered the caſtle, to the great joy of Sir Edward Peito, and his ſmall garriſon, who, though poorly provided with ordnance and military ſtores, had defended the place a whole fortnight.

The Lord Brooke remained at Warwick, or in the neighbourhood, till near the end of September, when the Earl of Eſſex, with the Parliament army, arrived at that town. Having intelligence that the King's army were then at Worceſter, the Earl, with Lord Brooke, and the whole army, advanced towards that place: but not to be impeded in his march, he left the moſt of his heavy ordnance, and what ammunition he had not immediate occaſion for, at Warwick-Caſtle. The Earl of Eſſex, on his approach to Worceſter, finding the King's army filed off towards Shrewſbury, and thence to the borders of Oxford and Warwickſhire, prepared to follow them. But as his heavy carriages, from the badneſs of the roads, and backwardneſs of the people in that country to furniſh horſes, could not be made to keep up with the army, it was thought proper the Lord Brooke ſhould go on to Warwick, and from thence ſend ſupplies of ammunition to meet the army on their march. He arrived at that place October 22; and the day following, ſent from the magazines of the caſtle ſome cart-loads of ammunition for the army, which the night before had come up to Kineton, within two miles of Edge-hill, where the King's army then lay. Lord Brooke having thus diſpatched his carriages, ſet out about one

one of the clock the ſame day (the 23d) to join the army. But, while he was on the road, the engagement began; which he was ſoon informed of, by the crouds who fled on the firſt charge of the King's horſe. He prevailed with many to return with him, and making what haſte he could to join the battle, arrived in time to have ſome ſhare, perſonally, in the ſucceſs of the day, and in keeping the field the night following. His own regiment had marched with the General [g], and was one of thoſe who fought in the right wing, which entirely broke the left of the King's army. The next day, in the evening, the Earl of Eſſex, the reſt of the nobility, and ſome others of diſtinction in the Parliament army, came to Warwick; the whole army followed them the day after, and went into quarters of refreſhment there, and in the neighbourhood. The priſoners of note were conducted to the caſtle; the chief of whom (ſays the author of the manuſcript before-mentioned, p. 48.) was the Earl of Lindſey, who being ſhot near the knee, died of his wound as he entered the caſtle, before he could be carried into his chamber.

Not long after the battle, viz. January 7, 1642-3, the Lord Brooke was appointed General, and Commander in chief (under the Earl of Eſſex) of the aſſociated counties of Warwick and Stafford, and the parts adjacent. [h] In conſequence of this commiſſion, having cleared Warwickſhire of all oppoſition, he advanced into Staffordſhire; and hearing that Lord Cheſterfield, with about 300 men under his command, was in poſſeſſion of Litchfield, reſolved, in the firſt place, to diſlodge them. He therefore took a troop of reformadoes, and 400 foot, which he had from London; to which he added 100 out of Warwick-caſtle, 200 out of Coventry, and about 300 of the moſt forward of the country, who came and offered themſelves; a troop of horſe ſent him by Sir John Gell, and 100 dragoons, in all about 1200 ſtrong; with thoſe, and one Demi-Culverin, and ſome ſmall Drakes, he advanced, and came before the town of Litchfield on Wedneſday, March 1. After ſome hot, but ſhort ſervice, he obliged Lord Cheſterfield to leave the town, and retire into the Cloſe (or yard belonging to the minſter) a place, which by the ſtrength of the walls, and its ſituation, was more defenſible. While his ſoldiers were aſſaulting this place, and particularly St. Chad's church, thereto adjoining, Lord Brooke having withdrawn into a houſe, to give directions, as he was looking out of the window for that purpoſe, a muſket bullet ſtruck him in the right [i] eye, of which he immediately

[g] Ruſh. Hiſt. Coll. Part III. Vol. ii. p. 37. [h] Ibid. p. 147 and 148.
[i] MS. præd. p. 57.

died. His ſoldiers were ſo exaſperated at his death, that Sir John Gell being ſent for, and ſupplying his place, the aſſault was renewed with more fury than before, the Cloſe was forced, and all within made priſoners.

Sir William Dugdale [k], ſpeaking of this Lord Brooke, gives this character of him: 'A perſon he was, who for the 'nobleneſs of his extraction, and many perſonal endow-'ments, deſerved a better fate; at leaſt to have fallen in a 'better cauſe; who (had he lived, it is believed by his 'friends) would ſoon have ſeen through the pretences of 'that faction.'

His character (not only as a great man, but an able writer) appears in the hands of one of his own party, one of the moſt celebrated writers of his age: Milton [l], in a ſpeech, in which he pleads *for the liberty of unlicenſed printing*, addreſſing himſelf to the Parliament, ſays, 'I ſhall only repeat what I have 'learnt from one of your honourable number, a right ho-'nourable and pious Lord, who, had he not ſacrificed his life 'and fortune to the church and commonwealth, we had not 'now miſſed, and bewailed a worthy and undoubted patron 'of this argument. Ye know him, I am ſure; yet I, for 'honour's ſake, and may it be eternal to him, ſhall name 'him, the Lord Brooke. He, writing of epiſcopacy, and 'by the way, treating of ſects and ſchiſms, left you his vote, 'or rather now, the laſt words of his dying charge, which I 'know will ever be of dear and honoured regard with you; 'ſo full of meekneſs, and breathing charity, that next to the 'laſt teſtament of him who bequeathed love and peace to his 'diſciples, I cannot call to mind where I have met with 'words more mild and peaceful. He there exhorts us to 'bear with patience and humility, thoſe, however they may 'be miſcalled, who deſire to live purely, in ſuch uſe of God's 'ordinances, as the beſt guidance of their conſcience gives 'them; and to tollerate them, though in ſome diſconfor-'mity to ourſelves. The book itſelf will tell us more at 'large, being publiſhed to the world, and dedicated to the 'Parliament, by him, who, both for his life and for his 'death, deſerves, that what advice he left ſhould not lie by 'without peruſal.'

After his death, which happened in the 36th year of his age, the Parliament, by an ordinance, ſettled the wardſhip of the young Lord Brooke, his ſon, upon Catherine Lady Brooke, his widow [m], daughter of Francis Ruſſell, Earl of Bedford. And a few years after, the Commons, on a meſ-

k Bar. Vol. ii. p. 443. l Proſe Works, Vol. i. p. 158. m Ruſh. Hiſt. Coll. Vol. vii. p. 965.

ſage

ſage from the Lords, voted 5000l. for the uſe of his youngeſt, a poſthumous, ſon. By this Lady he had iſſue, in all, five ſons, viz. FRANCIS, *third Lord*, who ſucceeded him in honour and eſtate, but died unmarried; Robert, who ſucceeded his brother, as fourth Lord Brooke; Edward, and Algernon, who died batchelors; and Fulke, who was born after the death of his father, and ſucceeded his brother Robert.

ROBERT, *fourth Lord* Brooke, was inſtrumental in the reſtoration of Charles II. and was [n] one of the ſix Lords ſent by the houſe of Peers to Holland, with twelve of the houſe of Commons, to preſent the humble invitation and ſupplication of the Parliament, *That his Majeſty would be pleaſed to return, and take the government of the kingdom into his hands.* He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Stafford, and city of Litchfield, Auguſt 20, 1660; and conſtituted Recorder of Warwick for life, in a new charter granted to that corporation; which office his predeceſſors, Fulke, firſt Lord Brooke, Robert Lord Brooke, his father, and the Earl of Bedford, his uncle (during the minority of his brother Francis) had held before him. He was likewiſe choſen High-Steward of Stafford, and Stratford-upon-Avon; and contributed much to the embelliſhment of Warwick-Caſtle, by fitting up the ſtate apartment there, at a conſiderable expence, and in a manner ſuited to the taſte of the times in which he lived. He married Anne, daughter, and at laſt ſole heir, to John Doddington, Eſq; ſon and heir of Sir William Doddington of Bremer, in the county of Southampton; by whom he had ſix ſons, John, Francis, Charles, Robert, William, and Fulke, who all died young; and two daughters, Anne, married to William Earl of Kingſton; and Doddington, to Charles, Earl, and afterwards Duke of Mancheſter. He died at Bath, Feb. 17, 1676, and leaving no male iſſue, was ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his youngeſt brother,

FULKE, *fifth Lord* Brooke, who was (ſoon after the death of his brother) choſen Recorder of Warwick; and, upon the renewal of the charter of that corporation, was therein conſtituted Recorder for life. He married, Sarah, daughter of Sir Samuel Daſhwood, Alderman of London, by whom he had iſſue four ſons, and ſeven daughters, viz. 1. Francis; 2. Algernon, who married Mary, daughter of the Lord Arthur Somerſet, fifth ſon of Henry Duke of Beaufort, by whom he had two daughters, Mary married to Shuckburg Boughton, Eſq; and Heſter; as alſo one ſon Fulke Greville, Eſq; who by Frances his wife, daughter of James Macartney, Eſq; had iſſue ſix ſons; Algernon, who died

[n] Clarend. Hiſt. Vol. vi. p. 768.

young; William, James, Robert, Henry-Francis, and Charles; as alſo one daughter, Frances-Ann, married to John Crewe, of Crewe-Hall in the county of Cheſter, Eſq. The above-mentioned Francis the eldeſt ſon, married Lady Anne Wilmot, eldeſt daughter of John, and ſiſter and coheir of Charles Earl of Rocheſter (and widow of Henry Baynton of Spy Park, in Wiltſhire, Eſq;) but died October 11, 1710, eleven days before his father, leaving iſſue by the ſaid Lady Ann, two ſons; Fulke, who ſucceeded his grandfather; William, who ſucceeded his brother; alſo two daughters, Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Catharine, who married the honourable Charles Egerton, youngeſt ſon of John Earl of Bridgwater. 3. Doddington, who died at Bath unmarried, in 1738; and 4. Robert, who died beyond the ſeas. Of the ſeven daughters, Catharine was married to Baptiſt Noel, Earl of Gainſborough, and ſecondly to John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamſhire; Anne died unmarried; Elizabeth, wedded to Francis Lord Guildford; the three next daughters, Sarah, Mary, and Diana, died unmarried; and Henrietta, the youngeſt, was married to Sir James Long, of Draycote, in com' Wilts, Bart. and departed this life on May 18, 1765, at Bath. The ſaid Fulke Lord Brooke died at his ſeat at Twickenham, in com' Middleſex, in the 68th year of his age, Oct. 22, 1710.

FULKE, *ſixth Lord* Brooke, ſurvived his father and grandfather but five months; dying at Univerſity College in Oxford, in Feb. 1710-11, had ſepulture among his anceſtors on March 3, following, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

WILLIAM, *ſeventh Lord* Brooke, who ſoon after he came of age, was choſen Recorder of Warwick. He married Mary, ſecond daughter and coheir of the honourable Henry Thynne, Eſq; only ſon to Thomas firſt Viſcount Weymouth. By this Lady (who died on March 29, 1720) he had three ſons; William, baptized April 2, 1718, who died four months old; Fulke, baptized April 1, 1719, who departed this life, aged twenty-two weeks and ſix days; and Francis, created Earl Brooke. This William, Lord Brooke, died in the 33d year of his age, on July 28, 1727.

The ſaid FRANCIS, *firſt Earl*, when he ſucceeded his father, as eighth Lord Brooke, was but eight years old; and ſoon after he came of age, was choſen Recorder of Warwick. His Lordſhip, on July 7, 1746, was, by letters patent, advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great-Britain, by the ſtile and title of Earl Brooke of Warwick-caſtle, in the county of Warwick; and on July 6, 1749, was inveſted with the offices of Lord-Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the ſaid county; but he reſigned them in June 1757. He was, in March

March 1753, elected a knight of the moſt ancient order of St. Andrew, or the Thiſtle: and the title of Earl of Warwick being extinct by the death of Edward Rich Earl of Warwick and Holland, on Sept. 7, 1759, his Majeſty was pleaſed to add the dignity of Earl of Warwick to his Lordſhip's other titles, by letters patent dated Nov. 27, that year, and he afterwards obtained a grant to him and his deſcendants Earls of Warwick, for bearing the Creſt anciently uſed by the Earls of that county, viz. On a Wreath a Bear erect Argent, muzzled Gules, ſupporting a ragged Staff of the firſt.

In May 1742, his Lordſhip married Elizabeth, daughter to the Lord Archibald Hamilton (a younger ſon of William Duke of Hamilton) by the Lady Jane Hamilton daughter to James Earl of Abercorn. On April 14, 1743, he had a daughter, Lady Louiſa-Auguſta (to whom his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales was godfather, and the Princeſs of Wales godmother) ſhe was married on April 23, 1770, to William Churchill, of Henbury in Dorſetſhire, Eſq. On May 11, 1744, a ſecond daughter, Lady Frances-Elizabeth, who on July 17, 1762, was married to Sir Harry Harpur of Calke in Derbyſhire, Bart. and on July 6, 1745, a third, Lady Charlotte-Mary, who married John Lord Garlies, ſon to the Earl of Galloway, and died May 31, 1763, theſe daughters were all born in London. On Sept. 16, 1746, he had a ſon, George, born at Warwick-Caſtle, (the king doing him the honour of ſtanding godfather by Lord Conway his proxy,) and is now Earl of Warwick. On March 1, 1748, he had a fourth daughter, born at London, who was chriſtened Iſabella, but died the ſame day; and on May 12, 1749, he had a ſecond ſon, Charles-Francis, born at his houſe at North-End, in the county of Middleſex, member in the preſent parliament for the county of Warwick, and one of the Lords Commiſſioners for trade and the plantations, and F. R. S. On Feb. 3, 1751, he had a third ſon, Robert-Fulke, born in London, who is a Lieutenant in the firſt regiment of Foot Guards, with the rank of Captain in the army; and is the other member for the county of Warwick; and on Aug. 26, 1760, Lady Ann, his fifth daughter. His Lordſhip departed this life at Warwick-Caſtle, on July 6, 1773, and was ſucceeded in titles and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon,

GEORGE, *ſecond Earl, and preſent* Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick; who at his ſucceeding to the Peerage, was one of the Knights for the county of Warwick, and one of the Lords Commiſſioners for trade and plantations; and is now Recorder of Warwick, and a Vice Preſident of the Foundling-Hoſpital. His Lordſhip was firſt married on April 1,

1771, to Georgina, daughter of Sir James Peachey, Bart. which Lady was delivered of a ſon George, Lord Grevile, their only child, March 25, 1772, and this Lady dying on April 3, following, his Lordſhip remained a widow till July 1776, when he was married to the daughter of Richard Vernon of Hilton, in the county of Stafford, Eſq.

TITLES.] GEORGE Grevile, Earl Brooke of Warwick-Caſtle, and Earl of Warwick, Lord Brooke, and Baron Brooke, of Beauchamp's-Court, in com' Warwick.

CREATIONS.] Lord Brooke, Baron Brooke of Beauchamp's-Court, in com' Warwick, by letters-patent, Jan. 9, 1620-1, 18 Jac. I. Earl Brooke of Warwick-Caſtle, in the county of Warwick, July 7, 1746, 20 Geo. II. and Earl of Warwick, Nov. 27, 1759, 33 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Sable, on a Croſs within a Border both ingrailed, Or, five Pellets.

CREST.] In a Ducal Coronet, Gules, a Swan with Wings expanded, Argent, beak'd, Sable.

SUPPORTERS] Two Swans Argent, beak'd and member'd Sable, and ducally gorg'd, Gules.

MOTTO.] VIX EA NOSTRA VOCO.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Warwick-Caſtle, in the county of Warwick; and at Ealing in Middleſex.

GOWER,

Gower Earl Gower

GOWER, Earl Gower.

ALL our antiquaries agree that this family is one of the oldeſt in the county of York, and of Anglo-Saxon origin, though they differ as to its patriarch, whom ſome will have to be Sir Alan Gower, ſaid to be Sheriff of that county at the time of the Norman conqueſt, A. D. 1066, and Lord of Stittenham in the ſame county, now poſſeſſed by the preſent Earl Gower; whilſt others with greater probability aſſert, that it is deſcended from one Guhyer, whoſe ſon, called William Fitz-Guhyer, of Stittenham, was charged with half a mark (or rather a mark) for his lands in the Sheriff's accounts, 1167, 13 Hen. II. and that Alan was, very likely, his ſon, who, in the 25th of the ſame reign, was taxed with one hundred ſhillings in the Sheriff's accounts, for three parts of a Knight's fee. In 1257, was living Sir Walter, probably the father of Sir Robert de Guer, alive, in the 18th and 22d years of Edw. I. about which time, perhaps, the name began to be differently written: for in the 28th of that monarch's reign, Sir John Gower was one of thoſe perſons of note [a] ſummoned to be at Carliſle with horſe and arms, on the feaſt of the nativity of St. John Baptiſt, to march againſt the Scots: Alſo the year [b] after (29 Edw. I.) had ſummons to be at Berwick with horſe and arms, on the ſame account.

In 7 Edw. II. LAWRENCE Gower, of that county [c], had the King's pardon, for being concerned, with Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, in the murder of Piers Gaveſton, Earl of Cornwall, the great favourite of Edward II. at Blacklow-hill in Warwickſhire, on June 19, 1312. To Lawrence ſucceeded,

Sir NICHOLAS Gower, Knt. who in 12 Edw. III. being with William de Remington [d] returned Knights of the Shire for the county of York, to a great council held at Northampton, by Edward, Duke of Cornwal (commonly called the Black Prince) guardian of the realm, in the abſence of King Edward beyond the ſeas, had on that account 5*l.* 12*s.* for fourteen days attendance. He [e] was in the great battle near Durham, ſo fatal to the Scots, Oct. 17, 1346, and having taken there ſeveral priſoners, the King ſent his precept to him to convey them to the Tower of London, the better to prevent their eſcapes. In 21 Edw. III. he was again [f] elected Knight of

[a] MS. in Bibl. Joh. Anſtis Arm. Not. B. *c.* 494. [b] Ryley's Placit. Parl. p. [c] Rymer's Fœd. Tom. 3. p. 443. [d] Pryn's 4th Part of a brief Regiſt. p. 163. [e] Rymer's Fœd. Tom. 5. p. 533. [f] Pryn's Brev. Parl. p. 34.

the

the ſhire for the county of York, with William de Scurveton; and the year after, with Thomas de Ingleby. In 24 Edw. III. he [g] had the King's leave to go to Rome, with ſix valets and ſeven horſes in his retinue: and (the year after) on Auguſt 2, 1351, was [h] commiſſioned to hear and determine a certain riot and offence committed on Hugh, Archbiſhop of Damaſcus, at Newſted near Boghland, or Boland. He had iſſue [i] Sir Thomas Gower his ſon and heir.

Which Sir THOMAS Gower, married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Thwaytes, of Lovetofts in com. Ebor, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons, Thomas, hereafter mentioned, and Sir John, ſecond ſon; alſo four daughters, Anne, married to Sir Ralph Ellerker, of Riſby, Knt. Margaret, to James Aiſlaby, of South-Dalton, Eſq; Alice, to William Hungate, of Saxton, Eſq; and Joan, to Robert Conſtable, Eſq.

THOMAS Gower (eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir Thomas Gower) in 11 Henry IV. [k] was conſtituted one of the Commiſſioners of array in the North-riding of Yorkſhire. And ſerving in the French wars under that victorious monarch Henry V. ſo far ſignalized himſelf, that he was made Governor of the caſtle of Mans. And in 5 Henry VI. when the town, being under the government of the Earl of Suffolk, was betrayed to the French by the treachery of the citizens, whereby the Engliſh (as Hollinſhed relates) fled to the caſtle of Mans, then under the command of this Thomas Gower, in which they being immediately beſieged, and finding themſelves, through want of proviſions, unable to hold, he privately informed the Lord Talbot of their condition, who ſuddenly ſet upon the enemy, ſlew a great number, and relieved the city.

On April 7, 1421, the King reciting that he is going into Normandy, and other parts of France, and having need of money for the payment of his ſoldiers, going with him in the expedition; he in confidence of the loyalty and care of this Thomas Gower [l], commiſſions him with Henry Earl of Northumberland, and others, to ſummon all perſons both clergy and laymen, in the North-riding of Yorkſhire, as they ſhall think proper, to treat with them about a loan, to be paid into the hands of the Treaſurer of England before May 1 enſuing.

The ſaid Thomas Gower, during his abode there, married a French lady. For in 11 Henry VI. on his petition to the

[g] Rymer, Tom. 5. p. 681. [h] Ibid. p. 720. [i] Viſ. de com. Ebor. by Glover, p. 152. penes Johan. Com: Egmont. [k] Rymer's Fœd. Tom. 8. p. 640. [l] Rymer's Fœd. Tom. x. p. 96.

parliament

parliament in England [m], ſetting forth, that Joan his wife was born at Allançon in France, and praying that his children by her might be naturalized; it was accordingly enacted, That all the children between them ſhall be Denizens. One of theſe, probably, was Walter Gower, who is ſtiled of Stittenham, 9 Hen. V. and 14 Hen. VI. and by his dying without iſſue, before his father, the eſtate might devolve to his uncle Sir John, the brother of Thomas, this Walter's father, who was living in 25 Hen. VI. being then the 9th in the liſt of the 43 principal perſons in Yorkſhire, who, with the Sheriff, returned James Pickering, and William Normanvil, Knights of the ſaid county, to the parliament held in that year: *For*, by all writs before that time, *the Attornies* (or proxies) *only of Nobles, Barons, Ladies, and ſome few Knights, who were ſuitors in the county court, made the elections of the Knights of Yorkſhire, and ſealed the indentures*, as Prynne obſerves in his *Brevia Parliament.* Part. I. p. 152, 153, 154.

Sir JOHN Gower [n], abovementioned, is ſaid to be ſon and heir of Sir Thomas, by Agnes his wife, daughter of Thomas Thwaytes of Lovetoſts, in com. Ebor. Which Sir John [o] was Standard-bearer to Prince Edward, ſon of K. Henry VI. and being taken at the battle of Tewkeſbury, May 4, 1471, was there beheaded. Stow by miſtake, calls him James, and relates, that he and others having taken ſanctuary in the church, King Edward would have entered and taken them out; but a Prieſt brought the Sacrament before him, and refuſed to let him enter, till he had granted his pardon to them. On which they ſtaid in the church, when they might have eſcaped, from Saturday till Monday, and then, notwithſtanding the King's promiſe, they were taken out and beheaded.

This Sir John had iſſue by Elizabeth his wife [p], daughter of Edward Goldſborough, Baron of the Exchequer, in [q] 1 Hen. VII. five ſons, Edward; John, who, [r] accompanying Thomas Earl of Surrey, in 13 Henry VII. in his expedition into Scotland, was knighted for his valour in taking Ayton-Caſtle; George, Robert, and Walter; alſo three daughters, Joan, married to Hugh Clytherow, of Brantingham, in com. Ebor. Elizabeth, to Chriſtopher Fenton, of Creake, in the ſame county, Eſqrs. and Anne.

Edward, the eldeſt ſon and heir, received the honour of Knighthood, and marrying Margery, daughter of Sir Robert

[m] Cotton's Abridg. of Rec. f. 610. [n] Viſ. de com. Ebor. præd. P. 134. [o] Stow's ann. p. 424. [p] Viſ. de com. Ebor. ut antea. [q] Pa. I. Hen. VII. p. 1. [r] MS. in Bibl. Cotton. ſub. Effig. Claudius, C. 3.

Conſtable,

Conſtable, of Flamborough in Yorkſhire, Knight, and relict of John St. Quintin of Harpham, Eſq; by her had two ſons, and three daughters; Thomas, his heir, and Richard, who by Agnes his wife, daughter [s] and coheir of William Leving, of Aclam, in com. Abor. had iſſue four ſons, Edward, Thomas, Francis, and Ralph. His three daughters were, Catharine, married to Walter, ſon of Thomas de la River, of Branſby in Yorkſhire, Eſq; Agnes to Sir John Widdrington of Widdrington in com. Northumb. and Barbara, to Sir Henry, ſon and heir of the ſaid Sir John Widdrington, by a former wife.

THOMAS, eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward, was conſtituted [t] on July 16, 1543, Receiver-general of all and ſingular the honours, &c. appointed for payment of the ſoldiers in garriſon at Berwick, and Surveyor of all the buildings and fortifications of that town, as alſo the caſtle of Warke. He was likewiſe Marſhal of Berwick; and in 1547, being Captain of a band of Light horſemen in that army which then invaded Scotland under the command of the Duke of Somerſet, he had the misfortune to be taken priſoner, with Sir Ralph Bulmer, Knight, and Robert Crouch, whom Hollinſhed mentions [u] to be *men of right good courage, and approved ſervice; and at this time diſtreſſed by their own too much forwardneſs, and not by the enemies force.* He was afterwards [w] made Governor of Aymouth fort, ſix miles diſtant from Berwick; alſo maſter [x] of the ordnance in that expedition made into Scotland in 1560. By his firſt wife Anne, daughter of James Maleverer, Eſq; and coheir to her grandfather Sir William Maleverer of Arncliff, he had iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Sir EDWARD Gower, who by his wife Barbara, daughter to John Baxter, Eſq; had Thomas, his ſon and heir [y], Henry, William, and Edward, Iſabel, Jane, and Barbara.

THOMAS married Mary, daughter of Gabriel Fairfax, of Steeton, in com. Ebor. Eſq; and by her (who 2dly wedded Sir Charles Kelke) had iſſue Thomas, his ſon and heir, Robert, Edward, William, and Francis; and two daughters, whereof Elizabeth was wife to —— Coventry.

His eldeſt ſon, SIR THOMAS Gower, *Baronet*, of Stittenham, was [z] eight weeks old in September 1584, and having been knighted by James I. was created a Baronet, June 2, 1620. He married Anne, daughter and coheir to John Doyley, of Merton in com. Oxon. Eſq; and by her (who died Oct. 28, 1633, and was buried in the church of St.

[s] Viſ. de com. Ebor. præd. [t] Bill ſign. 35 H. VIII. [u] Chron. p. 978. [w] Hollinſhed, p. 980. [x] Stow's Annals, p. 641. [y] Viſ. de com. Ebor. [z] Ibid.

Clements

Clements Danes in London) had iſſue Sir Thomas his ſucceſſor, Doyley a Colonel of Dragoons, in the ſervice of Charles I. and other ſons.

Sir THOMAS Gower, *ſecond Baronet*, was knighted at Whitehall, June 24, 1630, and ſucceeded his father in his eſtate, and title of Baronet. He was a ſufferer for his loyalty to Charles I. having been twice High Sheriff of Yorkſhire, and [a] attended on the King when he was ſhut out of Hull; and raiſed a regiment of Dragoons, of which his brother, Doyley, before-mentioned, was Colonel. He had two wives, 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Howard of Naworth Caſtle, ſiſter to Charles Earl of Carliſle; and 2dly, Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir John Leveſon of Haling in Kent, and of Lilleſhul in com. Salop, by Frances his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Sondes, of Throwley in Kent, elder brother of Sir Michael Sondes, Bart. By which laſt Lady, this Sir Thomas Gower had iſſue two ſons, Edward; and William, anceſtor to the preſent Lord Gower; alſo a daughter Frances; but by his firſt Lady had no iſſue.

EDWARD, the eldeſt ſon, died before his father, and by Dorothy his wife, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, of Elmſall in com. Ebor. Eſq; had iſſue a ſon Thomas; and a daughter Frances, who was married to Sir James Wood, Colonel of a regiment at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, July 1, 1690, and died that year without iſſue.

THOMAS, *third Baronet*, only ſon and heir of the ſaid Edward, ſucceeded his grandfather in title and eſtate; and being a Colonel of a regiment of foot, died in the camp at Dundalk in Ireland, Oct. 28, 1689, unmarried, whereby the title and eſtate deſcended to his uncle,

Sir WILLIAM Leveſon Gower, *fourth Baronet*; he was adopted heir to Sir Richard Leveſon of Trentham in Staffordſhire, Knight of the Bath (brother to Sir John Leveſon of Haling in Kent, beforementioned) who left him his whole eſtate. This Sir William Leveſon Gower was one of the duke of Monmouth's bail, 1683, ſerved in the four parliaments of Charles II [b]. for Newcaſtle under Line in Staffordſhire, and was elected for the ſaid borough to the Convention parliament in 1688, and in all other parliaments to the time of his death, which was in the month of December 1691. He married the Lady Jane, eldeſt daughter of John Granville, Earl of Bath, and at length coheir to her nephew William-Henry, the laſt Earl of that family; and by her (who died on Feb. 27, 1696) had three ſons, Sir John Leveſon

[a] Clarendon's hiſt. fol. edit. vol. ii. p. 106.

[b] MS. penes Brown Willis, Arm.

Gower,

Gower, Bart, Richard, and William, who died young; alſo two daughters, Catharine, married to Sir Edward Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham, in com. Somerſ. Bart. father by her of the late Sir William Wyndham, whoſe ſon and heir, Sir Charles Wyndham, became Earl of Egremont, ſhe died March 14, 1704; and Jane, wedded to Henry Hyde, the laſt Earl of Clarendon and Rocheſter.

Sir JOHN Leveſon Gower, *fifth Baronet, and firſt Baron*, born Jan. 7, 1674-5, was elected to Parliament [c], on the death of his father, for Newcaſtle under Line, and ſerved for the ſame till he was advanced to the degree and dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Gower, Baron Gower of Stittenham in Yorkſhire. He was ſworn of the Privy Council to the Queen, on April 21, 1702, and at the ſame time was declared Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter. He was introduced into the houſe of Peers on Dec. 6, 1703, between the Lord Delawarr and Lord Granville. His Lordſhip, in 1706, was one of the Commiſſioners that concluded the Union between England and Scotland, being then Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter. He departed this life at Belvoir-caſtle, the Duke of Rutland's ſeat, and was buried at Trentham on Sept. 10, 1709, greatly lamented, being a bountiful houſekeeper, and much eſteemed for his affability and other ſhining qualities. He had to wife the Lady Catherine, eldeſt daughter to John Manners, Duke of Rutland, and by her (who died on March 7, 1722, in the 47th year of her age) had iſſue four ſons and two daughters, Catharine, who died on April 20, 1712, in the 17th year of her age; and Jane, married to John Proby, of Elton-Hall in the county of Huntingdon, Eſq; and died in childbed on June 10, 1726, leaving iſſue John, created Lord Carysfort, and other children.

The ſons were John, late Earl Gower; William, who was elected one of the Knights of the ſhire for the county of Stafford, in Dec. 1720, on a vacancy; alſo in the ſucceeding parliament, 1722; and was afterwards conſtantly choſen for the ſame county until his death, Dec. 13, 1756. He married on May 26, 1730, Anne, daughter to Sir Thomas Groſvenor, of Eaton-Hall, in the county of Cheſter, Bart. which Lady died the year following, on Dec. 13, leaving one daughter, Catharine, about four months old. Thomas, third ſon, died unmarried on Auguſt 12, 1727, in the 29th year of his age, having been elected for Newcaſtle-under-Line, in the parliament that met October 11, 1722. Baptiſt, youngeſt ſon, ſerved in parliament for Newcaſtle-under-

[c] MS. præd.

Line,

Line, from the year 1727 to the end of the parliament which met in 1754. On May 7, 1745, he was appointed a Commiſſioner of Trade and the Plantations; which he afterwards reſigned.

JOHN, *firſt Earl Gower*, was created Doctor of Laws, on Aug. 19, 1732, by the Univerſity of Oxford, in a full convocation. On July 9, 1742, he was conſtituted Cuſtos Rotulorum of Staffordſhire; and four days after, appointed Lord Privy Seal, and then ſworn of his Majeſty's Privy Council, at Kenſington.

On May 12, 1740, his Lordſhip was declared one of the Lords Juſtices during his Majeſty's abſence in his German dominions. On July 29, 1742, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Stafford; and on April 25, 1743, he was a ſecond time appointed one of the Lords Juſtices, and [d] on Dec. 10, that year, reſigned his place of Lord Privy Seal, which was conferred on the Earl of Cholmondeley. He was the ſaid year, Sept. 15, unanimouſly elected Recorder of the city of Litchfield, in the room of the Earl of Uxbridge, deceaſed. On Dec. 26, 1744, he [e] was again conſtituted Lord Privy-Seal; and in 1745, one of the Lords Juſtices, whilſt his Majeſty was abroad. On the breaking out of the rebellion that year, he raiſed a regiment of foot for the King's ſervice. Whereupon his Majeſty, taking into conſideration his great merits, was pleaſed to advance him to the dignities of a Viſcount and Earl of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title, of Viſcount Trentham, in the county of Stafford, and Earl Gower, by Letters-Patent, bearing date July 8, 1746; and in 1748, his Lordſhip was again appointed one of the Lords Juſtices of the kingdom; alſo April 5, 1750, and March 30, 1752.

His Lordſhip married firſt on March 8, 1711-12, the Lady Evelyn Pierrepoint, the third daughter to Evelyn Duke of Kingſton; and by her had four ſons, viz. John, who died on July 15, 1723, aged ten years; William, who died unmarried on April 4, 1739, aged twenty-two; Granville, now Earl Gower, and Richard, born April 30, 1726; alſo ſeven daughters (whereof the eldeſt, Catharine, died an infant) the others are hereafter mentioned. And, the Lady their mother dying on June 27, 1727, his Lordſhip on Oct. 31, 1733, married Penelope, daughter of Sir John Stonehouſe, Bart. and relict of Sir Henry Atkins, Bart. by whom he had a daughter, Penelope, born at Trentham-Hall, in June 1734 (who died in the 7th year of her age): and her mother deceaſed there on Monday, Aug. 19, following.

[d] Ex Informat. Joh. nuper Com. Gower. [e] Ibid.

His

His Lordſhip married, 3dly, the Lady Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas Tufton Earl of Thanet, and widow of Anthony Earl of Harold, ſon of Henry Duke of Kent; by whom he had iſſue a daughter Mary, who died in the 7th year of her age; and three ſons, 1. Thomas, who was born at his Lordſhip's houſe in Brookſtreet by Groſvenor-ſquare, on Auguſt 23, 1738, and died about two years old; 2. John Leveſon, born in 1743, appointed a Captain in the navy, June 30, 1763, and has now the command of his Majeſty's ſhip the Valiant of 74 guns; on July 5, 1773, he married to Frances, eldeſt daughter of the late Admiral Edward Boſcawen, by whom he had a ſon, John, born June 25, and baptized July 23, 1774; and 3. Thomas, who was born on July 4, 1743, and died an infant.

His Lordſhip's ſecond ſurviving ſon, the Honourable Richard Leveſon Gower, was choſen member for Taviſtock in Devonſhire, and for the city of Litchfield, in the parliament ſummoned to meet on Auguſt 13, 1747; and died on Oct. 19, 1753, unmarried.

Lady Gertrude, his Lordſhip's ſecond daughter by his firſt wife, married John Duke of Bedford; Lady Mary, married Sir Richard Wrotteſley, of Wrotteſley in Staffordſhire, Bart. whoſe widow ſhe died April 30, 1778.

Lady Jane, third daughter, died unmarried, 1737.

Lady Frances married Lord John-Philip Sackville, ſecond ſon of Lionel, Duke of Dorſet.

Lady Elizabeth, in March 1748-9, was appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſſes Amelia and Caroline; and in 1751, married the honourable John Waldegrave, Eſq; now Earl Waldegrave.

Lady Evelyn, youngeſt daughter, wedded to John Fitzpatrick, Earl of Upper-Oſſory, and after his deceaſe, to Richard Vernon, of Hilton in Staffordſhire, Eſq.

His Lordſhip, deceaſing on Dec. 25, 1754, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

GRANVILLE, *ſecond Earl*, who married in 1744, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Fazakerly, of Preſcot, in the county of Lancaſter, Eſq; and by her, who died in childbed of the ſmall-pox, at his Lordſhip's houſe in Great Groſvenor-ſtreet, on Monday, May 19, 1745, had a ſon, John, who was born on May 14, and died the ſame day. His Lordſhip, in 1744, was elected to Parliament for Biſhop's-Caſtle, in Shropſhire; and to the next Parliament in 1747, was unanimouſly choſe for Weſtminſter; but in Nov. 1749, being conſtituted one of the Lords Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, his ſeat in parliament became vacated, which occaſioned a hard conteſted election for Weſtminſter,

minſter, between his Lordſhip and Sir George Vandeput, Bart. when, on cloſing the poll, he had a majority of upwards of 150 voters. He was, at the general election in 1754, returned for the city of Litchfield, and ſat for the ſame till the death of his father.

On ſucceeding to the Earldom, he was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Stafford. On Decem. 19, 1755, he had a grant of the office of Lord Privy-Seal, and in January following was ſworn a Privy-Counſellor. Reſigning the Privy-Seal, he was, on July 2, 1757, conſtituted Maſter of the Horſe. His Lordſhip was continued by his preſent Majeſty at the Council-Table; as alſo Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Staffordſhire; and on Nov. 25, 1760, was nominated Keeper of the Great Wardrobe. On April 23, 1763, he was declared Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and, in that quality, ſtood proxy for the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, on September the 14th following, at the baptiſm of his Majeſty's ſecond ſon, Frederick, now Biſhop of Oſnaburgh: but his Lordſhip, on July 10, 1765, choſe to reſign his place of Lord Chamberlain. On December 23, 1767, his Lordſhip was appointed Preſident of the Privy Council, and took his ſeat as ſuch on the 6th of January following. On February 11, 1771, he was elected one of the Knights Companions of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and was inſtalled July 25, the ſame year; his Lordſhip is likewiſe Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Stafford, Recorder of Stafford; a Governor of the Charterhouſe, and Vice-preſident of the Middleſex-hoſpital.

His Lordſhip, on March 28, 1748, married, ſecondly, Lady Louiſa Egerton, daughter of Scroop Duke of Bridgwater, by whom he had iſſue, George Granville, Viſcount Trentham, born on Feb. 9, 1758; Lady Louiſa, born on Oct. 22, 1749, married Dec. 25, 1777, to Archibald Mac Donald, Eſq; (brother to the Lord Mac Donald,) a Barriſter at Law, and member in the preſent parliament for Hindon in Wiltſhire; Lady Carolina, born on Nov. 2, 1753, married March 22, 1770, to Frederick the preſent Earl of Carliſle; and Lady Anne, born on Feb. 22, 1761; but the mother died on the 14th of the next month, and his Lordſhip on May 25, 1768, was thirdly married to Lady Suſanna Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Galloway, by whom he had iſſue three daughters, 1. Lady Georgiana, born April 13, 1769; 2. Lady Charlotte, born Jan. 11, 1771; 3. Lady Suſanna, born 1772; and one ſon, Gower, Lord Granville Leveſon, born in 1773.

TITLES.] Granville Leveſon Gower, Earl Gower, Viſcount Trentham; and Lord Gower, Baron of Stittenham, and Bart.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, June 2, 1620, 18 Jac. I. Baron Gower of Stittenham in com. Ebor. by Letters Patent, March 16, (1702-3) 2 Queen Anne; Viſcount Trentham, and Earl Gower, July 8, 1746, 20 George II.

ARMS.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Barry of Eight, Argent and Gules, over all, a Croſs flory, Sable, for Gower: 2d and 3d Azure, three Laurel Leaves erect, Or, for Leveſon.

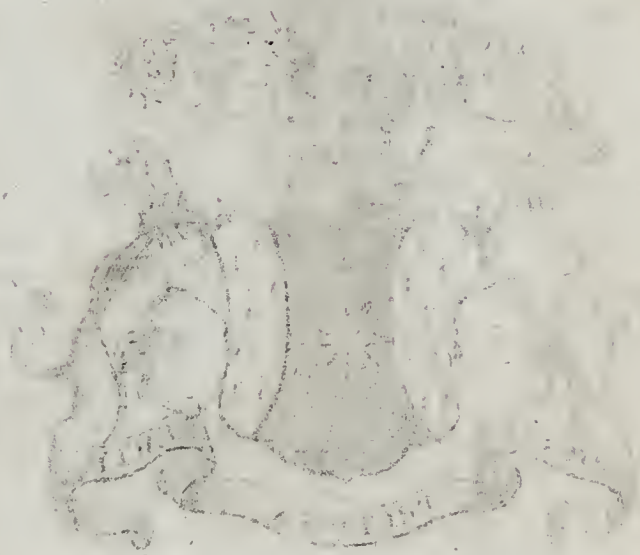
CREST.] On a Wreath, a Wolf paſſant, Argent, collar'd and chain'd, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Wolves, Argent, each having a Collar and Chain, Or.

MOTTO.] FRANGAS NON FLECTES.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Trentham in the county of Stafford.

HOBART,



Hobart Earl of Buckinghamshire. 84

HOBART, Earl of Buckinghamſhire.

FROM Sir James Hobart, Knight, Attorney general and of the Privy Council to Henry VII. do the ſeveral branches of the Hobarts owe their principal riſe; yet the family was of genteel extraction in Norfolk for many generations before. JOHN Hobart is [a] mentioned, in deeds, to be owner of lands at De la Tye, in the ſaid county, in 1389, his ſon GODFREY, of the ſame place, is alſo mentioned in 1407, and ſon *John* in 10 Henry VI. who had iſſue *Thomas* Hobart of the Tye, and Gedford ſtreet, in the ſaid county; and, deceaſing in 1458, 37 Henry VI. left iſſue by his wife Eleanor, daughter and heir of Robert At Church, (by his wife Eleanor daughter and heir of John Taylor, alias Amfrey, of Kelleſey,) William his ſon and heir living in 1478.

Which WILLIAM was father to THOMAS Hobart, who reat Leyham, and had iſſue two ſons, William, and James; whereof the eldeſt had the eſtate at Leyham, and having married Anne, daughter to Sir Philip Tilney, and heir to her mother, from them deſcended the Hobarts of Monks Illegh, afterwards of Lindſey; and the Hobarts of Milding, and others who ſettled in London.

JAMES the youngeſt ſon, by his prudent acquiſitions, left a fine eſtate to his poſterity. He was (ſays Fuller in his Worthies of Norfolk) *a right good man, of great learning and wiſdom.* Being entered at Lincoln's Inn, for the ſtudy of the laws, he made ſuch proficiency therein, that in 18 Ed. IV. [b] he was elected Lent reader of that ſociety; and in the ſame year was one of [c] the governors thereof, and ſo continued till 23 Hen. VII. alſo in 2 Hen. VII. [d] was conſtituted Attorney-general to the King, and afterwards ſworn of his Privy Council, and continued Attorney-general till his deceaſe in 1507, and was buried in Norwich cathedral [e]. On February 18, 1502-3, he was made [f] one of the Knights of the ſword, at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales, and was in the higheſt eſteem. Dr. Holland, in the additions to Camden, gives this account of him: 'The river Yare (ſaith he) receiveth a brook, which paſſeth by nothing memorable but Halles-Hall, and that only memorable for the antient owner, Sir 'James Hobart, Attorney-general, and of the Privy-Coun-'cil to King Henry the Seventh; by him dubb'd Knight, at

[a] Ex Stemmate in Brit. Muſ. No 1552 Harl. MSS. [b] Dugd. Orig. Jurid, p. 249. [c] Ibid. p. 258. [d] Dugd. Chron. ſeries, p. 75. [e] Ibid p. 79 [f] Nom. Equit. in Bibl. Cotton, Claudius. C. 3.

'ſuch time as he created Henry his ſon Prince of Wales; 'who, by building from the ground the fair church of Lod-'don, being his pariſh church, St. Olave's Bridge (com-'monly called St. Tooley's) over Waveny, that divideth 'Norfolk and Suffolk, the cauſey thereby, and other works of 'piety, deſerved well of the church, his country, and the 'common weal, and planted three houſes of his own iſſue.' From Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p. 862, we are informed, that he was buried in Loddon church, near his wife Margaret, , daughter of Peter Naunton Eſq; who died before him, A. D. 1494; and there yet remains in the north chapel, next the chancel, a raiſed tomb which was inlaid with braſs, and two portraitures thereon, but the inſcription is defac'd; but according to Dr. Blomefield's Hiſtory of Norfolk, and Dr. Browne's Repertorium, he was buried in Norwich cathedral. He rebuilt the pariſh church at Loddon, and the bridge at St. Olave's, commonly called St. Tooley's bridge, and made the cauſeway by it. They had iſſue two ſons, Walter and Miles Hobart.

WALTER, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded at Halles-Hall; and, having been knighted,[g] was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, in 27 Hen. VIII. From him,[h] and Anne, his firſt wife, daughter to Sir Henry Heydon, Knight, deſcended the Hobarts of Halles-Hall, and Blyford in com' Suff. and from his ſecond wife, Ann daughter to John Ratcliff, Lord Fitzwalter, and ſiſter to Robert Earl of Suſſex, are derived the Hobarts of Morley, in com' Norf.

MILES, ſecond ſon of Sir James, was ſeated at Plumſted in Norfolk; and having married Eleanor, youngeſt daughter to John Bleverhaſſet, Eſq; of Frenſe in Norfolk; had iſſue two ſons, Thomas, and John, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Tilney, Knight, and ſettling at Wayte in com. Norf. became the founder of that branch.

THOMAS, the eldeſt, ſucceeded to the eſtate at Plumſted; by his wife Audrey, daughter and heir of William Hare, of Beeſton, in com. Norf. Eſq; he had two ſons, Miles, who received the honour of knighthood, and inherited the eſtate at Plumſted; and Henry, who had the eſtate of Intwood, in Norfolk; alſo two daughters Mary and Ellen.

Which HENRY, *firſt Baronet*, applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the laws; and, being entered at Lincoln's-Inn, attained ſuch knowledge therein, and grew into ſuch eſteem, that in 39 Eliz. he was[i] elected one of the governors of that ſociety; and in the parliament, which met the ſame year, was[k] re-

[g] Fuller's Worthies in Norf. [h] Viſitation of Norfolk. [i] Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 262. [k] Ex Collect. B. Willis, Arm.

returned

turned one of the burgeſſes for Yarmouth, as alſo in 43 Eliz. and, two years after, [m] was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law. On the acceſſion of King James I. to the Engliſh crown, the honour of [n] knighthood was conferred both on him and John, his eldeſt ſon, July 23, 1603. In the firſt parliament called by that king, he ſerved for the city of Norwich, and after for Yarmouth. He was ſo much reverenced for his abilities and learning, that in the third of that reign, he was made [o] Attorney of the court of Wards; alſo, in the next year, [p] July 4, conſtituted the King's Attorney General. On June 22[q] in the ninth year of King James, he was, by Letters patent, conſtituted one of the governors of the Charter-houſe, at the firſt inſtitution of that great charity; and was advanced to the degree of a Baronet at the firſt erection of that dignity, in 1611, being the ninth in precedency; alſo two [r] years after, on Nov. 26, was conſtituted Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; which poſt he filled with notable ſufficiency, and died therein, Decemb. 26, 1625; *A great loſs to the weal public*, as Sir Henry Spelman [s] writes; and I find that he contributed 100*l.* towards new building the chapel of Lincolns-Inn, which was finiſhed in 1623. His motto [t] was, *Non Moriar, ſed Vivam.*

Since his death have been publiſhed reports of ſeveral law caſes, which bear this title: The reports of that Reverend and learned Judge, the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hobart, Knight and Bart. Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, and Chancellor to both their Highneſſes, Henry, and Charles, Princes of Wales, &c.

He lieth buried under a fair monument in the middle iſle, on the north ſide, in Chriſt-Church, Norwich; and by Dorothy his wife, daughter to Sir Robert Bell, of Beaupre-hall, in com. Norf. Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, whom he married at Blickling, on April 22, 1590, had iſſue ſixteen children, the nativities whereof he recorded in a Bible, bought by the late Ralph Thoreſby of Leeds, F. R. S. according to which, Henry, his eldeſt ſon, was born at Norwich, on April 28, 1591 (but died young, as did three others) and that his twelfth and youngeſt ſon, named alſo Henry, was born on November 17, 1619. Thoſe who ſurvived [u] were Sir John and Sir Miles, of whom hereafter; Nathaniel married to Ann Beke; James, who wedded Mary Proud; Thomas, Robert, Edmund, [w] who died Oct. 14,

[m] Dugd. Chron. Series, p. 101. [n] Philpot's Cat. of Knights, p. 14 and 23. [o] Dugd. Orig. p. 263. [p] Pat. 4. Jac. 1. p. 20. [q] Hiſt. Account of Tho. Sutton, Eſq; p. 46. [r] Pat. 11. Jac. 1. p. 5. [s] Gloſſar. Lit. [t] Dugd. Orig. p. 235. [u] Harl. MSS. No 1551, and 1552, in Brit. Muſ. [w] Le Neve Vol. 1. p. 15.

1607, Fellow of Eton college, and was buried in the chapel thereof. He had four daughters; the eldeſt, Dorothy, born on March 14, 1591-2, was the firſt wife of Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton in Suffolk, Knt. and Bart. and died on April 11, 1624. The others were Mary; Elizabeth, born on March 17, 1608, married to John Liſle, Eſq; and died March 15, 1633, as appears from an inſcription on a ſtone in Highgate chapel in Middleſex, where ſhe was buried; Frances, youngeſt daughter, married to —— Hewet, Eſq; died on Whitſun-Monday, May 21, 1632, and was alſo buried at Highgate.

JOHN, *ſecond Baronet*, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon, born at Norwich, on April 19, 1593, ſucceeded in the title of Baronet, having been been knighted with his father. He was ſeated at Blickling in com. Norf. a manor his father had purchaſed, and had built there a ſtately houſe; he was alſo poſſeſſed of the eſtate at Plumſted, upon the failure of the line of his couſin, Sir Thomas Hobart. He [x] ſerved in parliament in 1 Jac. I. for Corf-Caſtle in Dorſetſhire; alſo in that reign for Leſtwithiel in Cornwall, and for the borough of Thetford, 1. Car. I. and for the county of Norfolk, in the 16th of that reign. He married two wives, Philippa, daughter to Robert Sidney, Earl of Leiceſter, by whom he had a daughter Dorothy; and this Lady deceaſing in Sept. 1620, he 2dly married Lady Frances, eldeſt daughter to John Egerton, 1ſt Earl of Bridgwater, her Ladyſhip[y] was born in London, Anno 1603, and had nine children, of which, only one lived to be married, the reſt died, all either in their infancy, or before they arrived at their years of puberty. The daughter that married was——-wife to Sir John Hobart, Bart. the heir of her father's honour. This lady Frances Hobart, died at Chapplefield in Norwich, on Sunday Nov. 27, 1664, and was buried in a vault belonging to the family of her dear and noble huſband at Blickling, in Norfolk, on Dec. 1 following, therein paying her deceaſed huſband a laſt obedience, who made it his firſt requeſt to her upon her marriage day. Sir John dying in 1647, after a long illneſs, left only a daughter as is above mentioned; whereupon the title and eſtate entail'd deſcended to his nephew, John Hobart, Eſq; ſon and heir of his brother, Sir Miles Hobart, Knight.

Which Sir MILES Hobart was born at Plumſted, on April 12, 1595, and [z] knighted at Saliſbury by James I. on Auguſt 8, 1623. He was a member of that parliament which met on March 17, 1627-8, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in op-

[x] Willis's Not. Parl. p. 159, 188, 212, 246. [y] Sermon preached at her Ladyſhip's funeral, by Mr. John Collings, London printed 1669, under the title of the Excellent Woman. [z] Philpot, p. 87.

poſing

posing the designs of the court; being among those members, [a] who, on March 2, 1628-9, foreseeing the dissolution of the parliament, forcibly held the Speaker in the chair, whilst they published a protestation in the house, declaring, 1. *Whoever shall bring in innovation of religion, or by favour or countenance seek to extend or introduce Popery or Arminianism, or other opinion disagreeing from the true and orthodox church, shall be reputed a capital enemy to this kingdom and commonwealth.* 2. *Whoever shall counsel or advise the taking and levying of the subsidies of tonnage and poundage, not granted by parliament, or shall be an actor or instrument therein, shall be likewise reputed an innovator in the government, and capital enemy to the kingdom and commonwealth.* 3. *If any merchant, or person whatsoever, shall voluntarily yield, or pay the subsidies of tonnage or poundage, not being granted by parliament, he shall likewise be reputed a betrayer of the liberties of England, and an enemy to the same.* On this the parliament was immediately dissolved, and Sir Miles Hobart was imprisoned [b] for locking the door of the house, during the publishing the aforesaid protestation. He was not discharged [c] before the year 1631, and then was obliged to give sureties for his good behaviour. Whether he was again imprisoned, or what other hardships he underwent, does not appear; but, dying in 1639, before the civil wars broke out, his sufferings were esteemed so meritorious by the long parliament [d], that they voted, in the year 1646, that 5000l. should be given to his children, in recompence thereof, and for opposing the illegalities of that time. He married Susan, daughter to Sir John Peyton, of Iselham, Bart. by whom he had issue John, his son and heir, and a daughter Alice, married to John Jermy, of Bayfield in Norfolk Esq.

Sir John Hobart, *third Baronet*, who was twelve years old at his father's death, succeeding his uncle as before-mentioned, was Knight of the shire for Norfolk, in the three last parliaments called by Charles II. and had the honour of a visit from that King, at his seat at Blickling, at which time he knighted Henry, his eldest son. Sir John, by Mary his wife, daughter of John Hambden, of Hambden, in com. Bucks, Esq; and Widow of Colonel Hammond, had also issue James Hobart, Esq; his second son, who died in his father's life-time, aged near nine years, and was buried at Blickling on [e] Oct. 23, 1670; also two other sons; John, a Brigadier-General in the army of his late Majesty, and Captain and Governor of Pendennis-castle, in the county of Cornwall, who died at his

[a] Rushworth's Hist. Collections, p. 670. [b] Ibid p. 677. [c] Whitlock's Mem. p. 16. [d] Ibid p. 238. [e] Le Neve, vol. 5. p. 88.

house

houſe in Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, on November 7, 1734, and was buried at Blickling; and Thomas, who was of Lincoln's-Inn, and died unmarried; alſo two daughters, Philippa, married to Sir Charles Pye, of Clifton-Camville, in the county of Stafford, Bart. and Mary, who died unmarried *

Sir HENRY, *fourth Baronet*, ſucceeded his father in the title and eſtate, and was elected one of the Burgeſſes for Lynn-Regis, in the parliament that met at Oxford, 23 Car. II. and ſat with his father, who ſerved in the ſame parliament, as Knight of the ſhire for Norfolk. He engaged among the firſt who appeared for the revolution; and in the Convention Parliament (being one of the Knights of the ſhire for Norfolk) declared for the vacancy of the throne. He was gentleman of the horſe to King William, and attended on him at the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, on July 1, 1690. In the 7th year of that Prince's reign, he was again elected one of the Knights of the ſhire for Norfolk, and conſtantly behaved himſelf like a man of honour, and a true patriot of his country; but in 1699 reſenting ſome words ſpoken by Oliver Le Neve, Eſq; a duel enſued, wherein he was mortally wounded. He was buried at Thetford; and Mr. Le Neve, being tried at Norwich, on March 16, 1699-1700, was found guilty of manſlaughter. Sir Henry's Lady was the eldeſt daughter of Joſeph Maynard, Eſq; ſon and heir of Sir John Maynard, Knight, one of the commiſſioners of the Great Seal in the reign of King William; which Lady ſurvived him, and died of a conſumption on Auguſt 22, 1701: and by her he had iſſue one ſon, John, late Earl of Buckinghamſhire; and three daughters, 1. Henrietta, married firſt to Charles Howard, ninth Earl of Suffolk, and ſecondly to the Hon. George Berkeley, Eſq; fourth ſon of Charles ſecond Earl of Berkeley; 2. Catharine, wedded to Lieutenant General Charles Churchill, and 3. Dorothy who died unmarried.

JOHN, *firſt Earl*, only ſon of Sir Henry, was in the 5th year of his age at his father's deceaſe. He was educated at Clare-hall in Cambridge, and afterwards travelled beyond the ſeas; from whence on his return, he was elected a member for the borough of St. Ives, in the county of Cornwall, in the firſt parliament called by George I. and in 1722 for the ſaid borough, alſo for the borough of Beer-Alſton in Devonſhire. On Sept. 22, 1721, he was conſtituted one of the Commiſ-

* It appears by the funeral ſermon before quoted, that he had another wife ------- daughter and heireſs of his uncle, Sir John Hobart Bart. by whom, after ſeveral years he had a ſon, after which this lady did not long ſurvive, dying of the Small-pox, (ſeveral years before her mother) and her ſon and only child, died ſoon after.

ſioners

ſioners for trade and the plantations; and on June 17, 1725, was inſtalled one of the Knights Companions of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath. At the acceſſion of his late Majeſty, he was made Treaſurer of the Chamber; and elected one of the Knights of the ſhire for Norfolk, as alſo choſen for Beer Alſton. And, in conſideration of his great merits, was advanced, on May 28, 1728, to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Hobart, Baron Hobart of Blickling, in the county of Norfolk: and, on Jan. 31, 1739-40, was ſworn Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. On his Lordſhip's reſigning his poſt of Treaſurer of the Chamber, his Majeſty conſtituted him, on December 24, 1744, Captain of the band of Gentlemen Penſioners; and on January 3, following, he was ſworn of the Privy Council. Alſo on Sept. 5, 1746, he was advanced to the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title of Earl of Buckinghamſhire, and as ſuch took his ſeat in the houſe of Peers, on Nov. 16 following.

His Lordſhip married to his firſt wife Judith, daughter to Robert Britiffe, of Baconſthorpe in Norfolk, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue three ſons; Henry, who died an infant; John, now Earl of Buckinghamſhire, and Robert, who died in the 8th year of his age, on May 22, 1733. He had alſo five daughters, whereof Lady Dorothy, on Oct. 21, 1752, married Charles Hotham, Eſq; Colonel of the firſt regiment of Foot Guards, (and eldeſt ſon of Beaumont Hotham, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms) who has ſince ſucceeded to the Baronetage, and has taken the name of Thompſon; and the others died infants. The ſaid lady, Judith, dying on Feb. 7, 1726-7, his Lordſhip married, ſecondly on Feb. 10, 1727-8, Elizabeth, ſiſter to Robert Briſtow, Eſq; one of the Clerks Comptrollers of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and by her, had two ſons, George, and Henry. His Lordſhip died at his houſe in St. James's Square, London, on Sept. 22, 1756; and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon John, Lord Hobart, now ſecond Earl of Buckinghamſhire. His Lady, ſurvived him till Sept. 1762.

The Hon. George Hobart, his Lordſhip's eldeſt ſon of the ſecond marriage, is member of parliament for Beer-Alſton in Devonſhire. When his elder brother, in 1762, was appointed Ambaſſador extraordinary, &c. to the court of Ruſſia, he was nominated ſecretary to that legation. On May 22, 1757, he married Albinia, eldeſt daughter of Lord Vere Bertie, eldeſt ſon of Robert, firſt Duke of Ancaſter, by his ſecond marriage; and by her has two ſons and three daughters, viz. Robert, George-Vere, Albinia, Harriot and Maria, twins.

The Hon. Henry Hobart, ſecond ſon of the ſame marriage, wedded

wedded on July 22, 1761, Miſs Peggy Briſtow, eldeſt daughter of John Briſtow, of Quiddenham in Norfolk, Eſq; and ſub-governor of the South-ſea company.

JOHN, *the preſent and ſecond Earl of* Buckinghamſhire, whilſt he bore the title of Lord Hobart, was returned at the general election, in 1747, both for the city of Norwich, and the borough of St. Ives: but choſe his ſeat for the former; and was Knight of the Shire for Norfolk, when he ſucceeded to the peerage. His Lordſhip, in February 1762, exhibited a noble inſtance of public ſpirit and regard for matrimony, by alloting an annual donation of ten guineas to five young women, daughters of freemen of Norwich, upon their marriage with the ſons of freemen. In his father's lifetime, he was comptroller of his Majeſty's houſhold; and ſoon after his acceſſion to the peerage, was conſtituted a Lord of the Bedchamber, and ſworn of the Privy Council. When the preſent King aſcended the throne, his Lordſhip, was continued at the council-table, and Lord of the Bedchamber, which laſt he reſigned Nov. 6, 1767. On July 17, 1762, he was declared Ambaſſador-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Peter III. Emperor of Ruſſia; but that Prince departing this life about that time, his Lordſhip was employed in the ſame quality to his Imperial conſort and ſucceſſor Catherine II. He reſided at the Ruſſian court till January 1, 1765, when he had an audience of leave of that Princeſs; and arriving at London, on March 28 following, met with a very gracious reception from his Majeſty. In 1776, his Lordſhip was appointed Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of the kingdom of Ireland; and arriving at Dublin on Jan. 3, 1777, was immediately ſworn into the ſaid high office, and took upon him the government of the ſaid kingdom.

His Lordſhip firſt married on July 14, 1761, Mary-Ann, eldeſt daughter and coheir of the late Sir Thomas Drury, of Overſtone in Northamptonſhire, Bart. by whom he had four daughters; Henrietta, born April 7, 1762; Caroline-Hans, born Feb. 24, 1767; Sophia, born April 5, 1768; and ——, born Dec. 1769, of whom her Ladyſhip died in childbed, and was buried at Blickling. His Lordſhip, on[f] September 24, 1770, took to his ſecond wife, Caroline, daughter of William Conolly, of Stratton-Hall in Staffordſhire, Eſq. by his wife Lady Ann Wentworth, daughter of William Earl of Strafford, by whom he has had iſſue, 1. Lady Amelia-Anne, born Feb. 20, baptized March 12, 1772; 2. John Lord Hobart, born Aug. 30, 1773, and died Dec.

[f] Regiſter of marriages in the pariſh of St. George, Hanover-ſquare.

1, 1775;

1, 1775; 3. Henry Philip, born Feb. 11, baptized March 8, 1775, and died Feb. 15, 1776; 4. Lord Hobart born 1777.

TITLES.] John Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamſhire, Lord Hobart, Baron Hobart of Blickling, and Bart.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, May 22, 1611, 9 Jac. I. Lord Hobart, Baron Hobart of Blickling in Norfolk, May, 28, 1728, 1 Geo. II. Earl of Buckinghamſhire, September 5, 1746, 20 George II.

ARMS.] Sable, a Star of eight rays, Or, between two Flanches Ermin.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Bull paſſant, party per pale, Sable and Gules, all Bezanty, and a ring in his noſe, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the Dexter ſide a Stag, on the Sinifter a Talbot, both proper, and reguardant, each having a radiant Collar and Line, Or.

MOTTO.] AUCTOR PRETIOSA FACIT.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Blickling, near Aleſham in the county of Norfolk.

FITZ-

FITZ-WILLIAM, Earl Fitz-William.

IN 1565, Hugh Fitz-William, of Sprotburgh in com. Ebor. Esq; with great cost, care, and industry, collected the records of his family, from which this account is deduced; and for the verity thereof, it will not be improper to relate some particulars, set forth by the said Hugh Fitz-William, in a very curious manuscript, now in the custody of the present Earl Fitz-William, beginning thus:

'The burninge of three great Bagges of evidence of the 'Fitz-Williams, by Sir Henry Savell of Tankersley, who 'married Elizabeth Suthill, sole daughter and heir to Margery 'Fitz-William, pretendinge title, by the right of his wyfe, 'to the lordshippes of Emley, Sprotburgh, Warenhall, Da-'rington, Cromwell, Athwike, Rodington, Basforde, Ha-'thelsey, Plomtree, and others; and meaninge thereby to 'deface the bloode and name forever, hath moved me, Hugh 'Fitz-William, nowe eldist sonne to John Fitz-William, 'late of Sprotburgh, and of Hathilsey, to gather togither all 'such pieces of evidence and matter of recorde, as by dili-'gent scrutiny I could synde in the Tower, in th' Exchequer, 'in the Rowles, and in the office of the Haraldes, thereby 'to maintayne the right of the said lordshippes to the bloode 'and name. And further to declare, from what noble Pro-'genyes the bloode and name are descendid, as well within 'this realme, as in forrayn contreys. The which accordith 'with th' olde and new Testament, to mayntayne antiquity, 'nobility, and birthright.

'For the veryfyeing of every particular of this descent, and 'to shew that Hugh Fitz William, fourth sonne to John Fitz-'William, the younger, of Sprotburgh, and of Hathilsey, is 'now the next heir male of the Fitz-Williams, Lordes of 'Emley; and for a perpetuall memory of the truth thereof, 'these gentlemen of the bloode and name, whose names are 'here under written, have subscribed with th' officers of 'armes; whereunto the three Kings of Armes have sette the 'seals of their offices, of every their several provinces, the 'thirde day of Maye, in the yere of our Lord MCCCCCLXV, 'with their severall declaracions as followeth, *verbatim*, *vi-'delicet*.

'Whereas it may right well seeme, sondry of honour and 'worshippe of this name, by slouthe and negligence, have bin 'omitted and lefte owte of this lyne, as Sir John Fitzwilliam, 'Knight, in the dayes of King Henry the Third; Sir Raufe 'Fitzwilliam,

Fitz-William Earl Fitz-William 85

'Fitzwilliam, Baron of Grayſtoke, in the days of King Edward the Firſt; Sir George Fitzwilliam, Knight of the Bath, in the days of King Henry the Eighth; Sir William Fitzwilliam, of Windeſore, Knight, one of the Privy chambre to King Edward the Sixt, and others; the offſpringe whereof affirme, by reporte of their fathers, that they be deſcendid owte of Emley, and Sprotburg. But I cannot fynde, by diligent ſcrutiny, howe, neither by my evidence, nor matter of recorde, to their greate diſpleaſure, beinge utterly owte of helpe, withoute great coſte of further ſerche. I have therefore thoughte it good, and my dutie by the lawe of nature, for juſtice ſake, to preſerve the reſt of the lyne, and combyne them togither, for that they be diſperſid into ſeveral counties of this realme, and is, by the lawe of God, ſucceſſively inheritable to the ſame, accordinge, as they be ſette owte with there due differences in this booke. Taking God to witnes, that I have not omitted, or left owte any one of the name, that I coulde by eny means have authorite for my doinges, either by evidence, or the memory of manne. And have traveylid with every one of the name, that I could heere of, ſondry tymes, to my great coſtes and charges with theim, and theire freindes, to know by what auctoritie, either by mater of recorde, or memory of manne, that may menteyne ther deſcent and birtheright: and have ſet theim foorthe accordingly, and of as meny as I could obteyne auctoryte for the ſame. And for a perpetuall memory of the truthe herof, I have ſubſcribed my name, the thirde daye of Maye, *Anno Domini* MCCCCCLXV, and in the VIIth yere of the proſperous reigne of our Sovereyne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queene of Englande, France, and Irelande, defendour of the faith, &c. *By me Hugh Fitzwilliam de Sprotſburg, in com. Ebor. And hereunto alſo hath ſet my ſeale of armes* [*Loſenge*] *with the Kinges of Armes.*

The reſt of the family ſubſcribed as follows:

'*By me, William Fitzwilliam, of Milton, Knight, and eldeſt brother of that houſe, have, with the reſt of my bloode, ſubſcribed hereunto.*

'*John Fitzwilliam de Milton, in com. Northampton.*

'*By me Brian Fitzwilliam de Geinſparke, in Eſſex.*

'*In the verifyinge of the truthe of this deſcent, I doo ſubſcribe my name, William Fitzwilliam de Lincolne.*

'*I have peruſid the evidence of the originall of the particulars of this deſcent, and for the verifienge of the truth thereof, I have ſett to my hande, with the reſt of my bloode and name, by me Gervis Fitzwilliam of Bentley.*

'*By*

'*By me William Fitzwilliam, eldeſt ſonne to John Fitzwilliam* 'of *Kingeſley, in Hampſhire.*

'*William Fitzwilliam de Plomtree.*

'*George Fitzwilliam of Hathilſey.*

'*Thomas Fitzwilliam, eldeſt ſonne to Frauncys Fitzwilliam of* 'Fenton.

'*By me John Fitzwilliam, ſonne and heire to Richard Fitzwil-* 'liam *of Ringſtede.*

'*Charles Fitzwilliam de Swandbie, in com. Nottingham.*'

Alſo Sir Gilbert Dethicke, Garter; Harvey, Clarencieux; and William Flower, Norroy, Kings of Arms, ſigned the following certificates.

'I have exactly examyned this deſcent, with the recordes 'of myne office, and do fynde the ſame to agree with this 'booke; and that the above namyd Hugh Fitzwilliam, ſonne 'to John Fitzwilliam, now is the next heire male of Sprot-'burgh and Elmeley, &c. and for the verification of the truth 'hereof, I have ſubſcribed my name, and ſet to the ſeale of 'myne office. Per me G. Dethicke, alias Garter principall 'Kinge of Armes, 1565.'

'Although the order of this deſcent is ſufficient to ſatisfye 'eny judge, alleadginge ſuch auctoritie of recorde and evi-'dence, being thoroughly peruſid and ſubſcribid of the eldiſt 'of every ſeverall braunche of the bloode, and name thereof, 'ratyfyenge the true naminge and placinge of there cotes, 'with there due diferences, of every one of their aunceſtors, 'that is to be knowne preſently, either by mater of recorde, 'or memory of manne, fathers, mothers, uncles, auntes, 'brothren and ſiſters: Nevertheleſſe, being erneſtly requeſt-'ed, I have conferrid the ſaide deſcent with the records of 'myne office, and alſo conferrid the evidence and recordes 'mentioned in the ſame with the originalls, brought unto 'me by Hugh Fitzwilliam, the next heire male, now of 'Emley and Sprotburgh, as it may appeere by the ſame. 'And in the verifyinge the truthe of every particular of this 'deſcent, I have ſubſcribed my name, and ſette the ſeale of 'myne office, the day and yeere above written, William 'Harvey, alias Clarencieux Roy d'Armes.

'I Norroy Kinge of Armes, have thoroughly peruſed this 'deſcent of Hugh Fitzwilliam, with the bookes of my re-'cordes; and for the verifyenge of the truth thereof, I have 'ſubſcribid my name, and ſet thereunto the ſeal of myne 'office.' Per moy William Flower, alias Norrey Roy d'Armes.

The firſt mentioned in the ſaid pedigree is Sir WILLIAM Fitz-Godric, couſin to King Edward the Confeſſor. His ſon and heir,

Sir

Sir WILLIAM Fitz-William, being Ambaſſador at the court of William Duke of Normandy, attended him in his victorious expedition into England, as Marſhal of his army, A. D. 1066; and for his bravery at the battle of Haſtings on Oct. 14, that year (when King Harold loſt the crown with his life) the Conqueror gave him a ſcarf from his own arm. This Sir William Fitz-William married Emma, daughter and heir of Monſieur de Solabis, a Norman Knight, and by her was father of

Sir WILLIAM Fitz-William [a], who is ſaid in the manuſcript beforementioned, and in ſeveral pedigrees by different antiquaries and heralds, to have wedded Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir John Elmley of Elmley and Sprotborough, &c. in Yorkſhire, and to have had iſſue,

Sir WILLIAM Fitz-William, Lord of Elmley and Sprotburgh, who was living in 1117, as appears from his agreement that year with the monks of Biland, wherein he is wrote William ſon of William, and grants to the ſaid monks a piece of his wood in Elmley, viz. from the way which comes from the Monk's-Mill, as far as Benetly, and from thence to Dyrne, and ſo through Dyrne to the Sart of Simon, and thence through the dry ground which comes from Simon's houſes, to Simon's-gate, and to the highway leading from Emmelie, and ſo to Walter's Sart, and thence to Tonelie Dry Way, and ſo as far as Emmelie-Mill, and thence to the Monk's-Sart, and ſo to the Monk's-Mill. And whatever oak ſhall be ſtanding, to do with the ſame as they ſhall think proper, and to hold it for ten years, paying fourteen marks at Michaelmas. And that no perſon be permitted to meddle with the ſaid wood, beſides thoſe who have Sarts there, Simon de Torp's men, and the men of the upper town, &c. This agreement commenced on the day of the incarnation of our Lord, 1117.

To this grant, in a round ſeal, is repreſented a man on horſeback compleatly armed, and circumſcribed, *S. Willmi Filij Willmi Dni. de Emmalaia.* And on the reverſe, the arms of Fitz-William, viz. Lozengè.

This Sir William Fitz-William, or one of his deſcendants, cauſed a croſs to be ſet up in the high-ſtreet at Sprotborough, with theſe words engraven on braſs [b]:

Whoſo is hungry, and liſt, well, eate,
Let him come to Sprodburgh to his meate;
And for a night, and for a day,

[a] Liber. Coll. mark'd 4th D. 15, in the Herald's office. [b] From manuſcript in the cuſtody of the Rt. Hon. William Earl Fitz-William.

His

His horſe ſhall have both corn and hay,
And no man ſhall aſk him where he goith away.

Which croſs was pulled down in the year of our Lord, 1520.

The ſon and heir of the laſt Sir William Fitz-William, was after his own name [c], Sir WILLIAM Fitz-William, Lord alſo of Elmley and Sprotburgh, who had to wife [d], Ella, daughter and coheir of William de Warren, Earl of Surry, Grandſon of William Earl of Surry, by Gunered his wife, daughter of King William the Conqueror, by Maud daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, and Alice, daughter of Robert, King of France. Which Baldwin was lineally deſcended from Baldwin, Foreſtier de Ardern, firſt Earl of Flanders, and his wife Judith, the widow of Ethelwolf King of England, and daughter of Charles the Bald, King of France, ſon of Lewis, King of France, ſon of Charlemagne, King of France, and Emperor of the Romans. By which great lady Sir William Fitz-William had iſſue two ſons, Sir William Fitz-William, and Roger Fitz-William [e], to whom William, Earl Warren, gave the lordſhip of Gretewell, to him, his heirs and aſſigns, paying yearly, at Whitſuntide, two pair of gilt ſpurs. To which grant is appendant, on a ſeal, a man compleatly armed on a courſer, and on the reverſe, a ſhield Chequy, the arms of the ſaid Earl.

Sir WILLIAM Fitz-William, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to the inheritance of Elmley, Sprotburgh, &c. in 1148, and married Albreda, daughter of Robert de Liſoures, and ſiſter of the half blood to Robert de Lacy Lord of Pomfret, alias Pontefract, and alſo widow of Richard Fitz-Euſtace, Conſtable of Cheſter. Sir William Fitz-William left her in her ſecond widowhood, in 1184, and ſhe was living in 1193, as [f] appears by a fine levied April 1, that year, and to which is appendant the broad ſeal of King Richard I. There are likewiſe deeds, in the ſaid manuſcript, of the beforementioned Albreda, which prove ſhe had a ſon Sir William Fitz-William, and a daughter Donatia, to whom ſhe gave lands in Crowle, Sir William Fitz-William her ſon, joining in the conveyance; to which is a round ſeal of the arms of Fitz-William.

The ſaid Sir WILLIAM Fitz-William (ſon of Albreda) is mentioned in ſeveral deeds without date, whereunto the arms the family now bear are appendant. And by a fine levied at Leiceſter, on Wedneſday after the feaſt of St. Andrew in 1208, he grants the advowſon of Marham-church to Friar

[c] Chitting & Jekyl, præd. [d] Ib. & MSS. præd. p. 3. & 4. [e] Ibid. MSS. p. 4. [f] MSS. ut antea, p. & ſeq.

Hemet,

Hemet, master of the Knights Templars in England. He married Ella, daughter to Hameline Plantagenet, natural brother to King Henry II. and Earl of Surry in right of his wife Isabel, daughter of William de Warren, Earl of Surry. By the said Ella, Sir William had a son and heir,

Sir THOMAS Fitz-William, who in 1226, 10 Henry III. confirmed the grant, which Albreda his grandmother made to the priory of Haverholme (in Lincolnshire) of lands in Wardeberg. He also granted, to the said priory, the Wold from Chipston towards Daneberhon, and from Stanton to Cotgrave, paying yearly half a mark. He married Agnes, daughter of Roger Bertram, Baron of Mitford in Northumberland, and sister of Roger; and had with her, by way of portion, the manor of Steinton, besides a rent of 50 s. yearly in the manor of Gretam, by grant from the said Roger, to him and such heirs as he should beget of the said Agnes. In 26 Hen. III. the truce [g] being broke between the King of England and Lewis VIII. King of France, he was commanded to repair to the King with horses and arms, according to the service he owed, in order to enter France, and thereby gain honour to himself and the kingdom. This Sir Thomas had, in 37 Hen. III. [h], a charter for free warren in his lordships of Plumetree in Nottinghamshire, Bambrough, and Darrington in Yorkshire; and for a market at his manor of Elmley every week, on Thursday, and a fair to be held every year, on the eve and day of Holy-Cross, and the three following days. In 1253, he granted, and confirmed, to Roche Abby, all those lands, tenements, &c. which they held in the town of Mar, by gift of Jordan, son of Philip de Mar. He also gave lands to Byland Abbey, and Hampal; likewise confirmed the gift of John, Constable of Chester; his uncle, to Welbeck-Abbey. He left issue Sir William, who succeeded him; Sir Roger, to whom he gave the lordship of Woodhall; and Peter, to whom he gave lands in Denby alias Denbigh; also four daughters, Margaret, to whom he gave lands in Thorpe, Rytone, Lyme, and Hallyhope; and to his daughter Agnes, lands in Hangthwaite, Adwick, and Stedfold; also to another, named Bartha, he gave Steanton, and Ramita; and the fourth, Albreda, was married to Sir Richard Walleis of Burghwalleis, Knt. all which is proved by ancient evidences.

The said Sir ROGER Fitz-William, of Woodhall, second son, wedded Maud, daughter of Sir John Bosvile, of Erdesley: and by her had an only son and heir, John Fitz-William, who, by Alice his wife, daughter of William Middleton, of Stockeld in Yorkshire, was father of another John

[g] Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i. p. 404. [h] Claus. 27, Hen. III.

Fitz-William, who married Catherine, daughter and coheir of Robert Haringal, of the county of York (by Margaret his wife, daughter of William St. George, of Hatley St. George, Cambridgſhire) and by her had iſſue, two ſons, Thomas and Roger, who died batchelors, and four daughters, viz. Iſabel, the wife of Thomas Barley, of Woodſom in Yorkſhire; and Catherine, Margaret, and Joan, nuns. The ſaid Thomas Barley, by his wife Iſabel, had two daughters, Margaret, married to John Drax, Eſq; who in her right became lord of Woodhall, and Mary wedded to John Boſville, of Erdeſley, Eſq;

Sir WILLIAM Fitz-William, eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas, married Agnes, daughter of Richard Lord Grey of Codnor. To this Sir William, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leiceſter, gave a fee of twenty marks per annum; and he was alſo ſeiſed of four Knights fees in the honour of Pontefract, viz. one in Darrington, and three of Lizours, in Sprotburgh, Cateby, Athwick, and elſewhere. By fine, in 48 Henry III. he granted, in dower, to Agnes his mother, the manor of Plumtree in com. Nottingham, during her life. By indenture dated at Pontefract, March 25, 1287, he binds himſelf to King Edward and his heirs, in all his lands and chattels, and made oath to aſſiſt him, and his heirs, in all quarrels and enterprizes. In the ſame year, on Nov. 10, the King granted him licence to turn the highway, which was through the middle of his Park at Elmley, provided he made another way of the ſame length and breadth, through the weſtern part of that Park, commodious for paſſengers, to contain in length 380 perches, and 60 feet of land. In 19 Edw. I. the King from Roxburgh, on Jan 29, ſignifies, that, underſtanding his faithful Knight, Sir William de Fitz-William, is in ſuch an ill ſtate of body, that he cannot well travel; and having ſent him two armed men and two archers, who are in his army in Scotland; therefore he excuſes his coming to him, and commands his being not moleſted on that account.

Sir WILLIAM Fitz-William, his ſon and heir, by the ſaid Agnes, married Maud, daughter of Edward Lord Deyncourt; and was found by inquiſition, bearing date the 5th of Edw. II. to be one of the heirs of Roger Bertram, Baron of Mitteford: In the firſt year of Edw. III. he was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons of this realm; and in the fifth of that reign, gave lands to the nunnery of Hampall, near Doncaſter, in Yorkſhire. By his ſaid wife, Maud, he had four ſons, 1. Sir John Fitz-William, his heir; 2. Robert Fitz-William; 3. Thomas Fitz-William, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Mablethorp, of Mablethorp (otherwiſe Mallerthorp) in the county of Lincoln, Knt. and from them the

Fitz-

Fitz-Williams of that place are deſcended; and, 4. Richard Fitz-William. By the ſame Lady he was alſo father of five daughters, 1. Elizabeth, wedded to Sir Thomas Muſgrave, of Hartley-caſtle in Weſtmorland, Knt. 2. Margaret, to Henry, de Pierrepont, anceſtor to the Duke of Kingſton; 3. Joan, ſaid by ſome to be the wife of Sir William Truſbut; 4. Agnes; and, 5. Iſabel, married to William Bingham, Lord of Bingham in Nottinghamſhire.

Sir JOHN Fitz-William, Knt. the eldeſt ſon, married Joan, daughter of Sir Adam Rereſby, and was ſeiſed of Skelton, and Weſt-Drayton. He died about the 24th of Edw. III. having had iſſue Sir John, his heir, and Elizabeth, married to Reginald Lord Mohun.

Sir JOHN Fitz-William, ſon and heir of Sir John, was ſeiſed of the lordſhip of Shadeſtre, and John Thurſby, Archbiſhop of York, did homage to him in 1353, for lands held of him. This Sir John, in 1372, founded the chantry of St. Edward in the church of Sprotburgh; and having wedded Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Clinton, had by her three ſons, 1. Sir William, his heir, of whom more fully, as anceſtor to the preſent Earl Fitz-William; 2. Richard Fitz-William, to whom he gave, in reverſion, Eaſt, Weſt, and Middle Haddleſey; and, 3. Edmond Fitz-William, of whom and his poſterity, after giving an account of his ſiſters, who were, 1. Joan, firſt married to Thomas Stapleton, Eſq; ſon and heir of Sir Miles Stapleton; and ſecondly, to John Felton, Eſq; 2. Anne, wedded to Sir Henry Haſtings, of Piceringlith, Knt. and, 3. Iſabel, to Sir Bryan Thornhill, Knt.

EDMOND Fitz-William, third ſon of Sir John, beforementioned, was poſſeſſed of Stainton, Salt-Fletby, Caſtle-Drayton, Skelmanthorp, Bilham, Sandall, and Wadſworth, as appears by his will dated in the 6th year of the reign of Richard II. and having eſpouſed ——, daughter of Sir John Hotham, of Scorborough, Knt. had by her an only ſon and heir, Edmund Fitz-William, who, by Catherine his wife, daughter of Sir John Clifton, Knt. had a ſon and heir, Sir Richard Fitz-William, and a daughter, Catherine, married to Sir Richard Sutton, Knt. The ſaid Sir Richard Fitz-William lies buried at Ecclesfield; having had by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Clarell, of Aldwark in Yorkſhire, ſix ſons; 1. Sir Thomas Fitz-William, his heir, 2. Richard Fitz-William; 3. Edward, anceſtor of the Fitz-Williams of Claworth in the county of Nottingham; 4. Edmund Fitz-William; 5. George, from whom the Fitz-Williams of Kingſley, in Hampſhire; and, 6. Humphrey Fitz-William. Sir Richard, by the ſame wife, had alſo five

daughters, 1. Elizabeth, married to her couſin John Fitz-William, of Sprotborough, aftermentioned; 2. Iſabella, wedded to William Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouſe, anceſtor to the Earl of Strafford; 3. Margaret, to Ralph Rereſby of Yorkſhire; 4. Anne, to Sir William Myrefield, Knt. and, 5. Catherine, to Sir John Skipwith, of Ormeſby in Lincolnſhire. Knt. anceſtor of the Baronets of Newbold-hall in Warwickſhire. Sir Thomas Fitz-William, eldeſt ſon of Sir Richard, was ſeated at Aldwark, aforeſaid; and by Lucy his wife, daughter and coheir of John Nevil, Marquis Montacute, or Montague, beſides two daughters, viz. Margaret married to Sir William Gaſcoigne, of Gauthorpe, Knt. and Elizabeth, who had two huſbands, 1ſt, Sir William Maleverer (in ſome pedigrees called Thomas) and 2dly, Sir Nicholas Hervey, Knts. had three ſons, 1, Thomas, his heir, who was killed at Flodden on Sept. 9, 1513, 5 Hen. VIII. and by Anne his wife, daughter of Nicholas Pagenham (by ſome called Hugh) had a ſon, William, who died unmarried; and alſo three daughters, Alice, wedded to Sir James Foljambe, of Walton in Derbyſhire, Knt. but left no iſſue; Anne, who died unmarried; and Margaret, the wife of Godfrey Foljambe, Eſq; brother to Sir James. 2. John Fitz-William, who fell with his elder brother, at Flodden, unmarried: and, 3. William Fitz-William, who enjoyed the great offices of Vice-admiral of the fleet, Treaſurer of the King's houſhold, Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, Admiral of England, Wales, Ireland, &c. and Lord Privy-Seal, in the reign of Henry VIII. by whom he was moreover created Earl of Southampton, by letters patent dated Oct. 18, 1537. This eminent ſtateſman and warrior, who was alſo Knight of the Garter, died A. D. 1543, and lies interred at Midhurſt in Suſſex; but left no iſſue by Mabel his wife, daughter of Henry Lord Clifford, and ſiſter to Henry firſt Earl of Cumberland; whereupon his two ſurviving nieces aforeſaid were his heirs.

Having thus deduced the poſterity of Edmond Fitz-William, third ſon of Sir John Fitz-William, by Elizabeth his wife Lord Clinton's daughter, we ſhall proceed with the deſcent of Sir WILLIAM Fitz-William, the eldeſt ſon, anceſtor to the preſent Earl Fitz-William.

The ſaid Sir William Fitz-William wedded Maud, daughter of Ralph Lord Cromwell of Tatterſhall, and coheir to her nephew, Ralph Lord Cromwell, Treaſurer of England in the reign of Henry VI. and by her was father of one ſon and two daughters, viz. Sir John, his heir; Joanna, married to Sir Henry Suthill, of Suthill-hall; and Elizabeth, to Sir Robert Rockley, of Rockley.

Sir

Sir JOHN, the only ſon and heir, received homage from Henry Bowett, Archbiſhop of York, as his grandfather, Sir John, had done from Archbiſhop Thurſby; and departed this life in 1418. By Eleanor his wife, daughter to Sir Henry Green, of Drayton, he had a daughter, Maud, wedded to William Boſville, of Erdeſley: and alſo ſix ſons, 1. John, his heir, of whom afterwards: 2. Nicholas, who was ſeated at Aldwick, and by Margery his wife, daughter of John Cauſley, had a ſon, John, who died without iſſue: 3. Ralph Fitz-William, captain of the caſtle and county of Salvaterra in France, of whoſe deſcendants afterwards: 4. Robert Fitz-William, who was ſeated at Bentley, and had a ſon Ralph, who left one ſon, named Nicholas, who, by Alice his wife, daughter of Robert Bayldon, was father of Gervis Fitz-William, (who died without iſſue,) and two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret: 5. William Fitz-William, who died at Plumtree: and, 6. John Fitz-William, of Milton and Green's-Norton, in Northamptonſhire, Eſq; anceſtor to the Earl Fitz-William; but before we proceed with his line, we ſhall give an account of the deſcendants of John and Ralph, the firſt and third ſons of Sir John Fitz-William, his elder brothers.

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon, departed this life, A. D. 1421, and had ſepulture at Sprotburgh. By Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Clarell, of Aldwark, in the county of York, he was father of two ſons and a daughter, viz. William, his heir, Hugh, and Eleanor, the ſpouſe of Sir William Ryder. William, the eldeſt ſon and heir, wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Chaworth, of Wiverton in Nottinghamſhire, Knt. and by her had Sir William, his only ſon and heir, and two daughters, Iſabel, married to Richard Wentworth, of Bretton, in Yorkſhire, Eſq; progenitor to the knightly family ſeated there, and Catherine the wife of Sir Thomas Wortley, of Wortley in the ſaid county of York, Knt. Sir William, the only ſon, aforeſaid, wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Conyers, of Sockburne, in the palatinate of Durham, and Hornby Caſtle in Yorkſhire, Knt. and by her was father of five children, 1. John, his heir; 2. Richard, who died without iſſue; 3. William, who alſo died without iſſue. 4. Margery, the wife of Thomas Suthill, of Suthill-hall, Eſq; whoſe daughter and heir Elizabeth, was wedded to Sir Henry Saville, of Tankerſley, Knight of the Bath, mentioned in the before quoted collection made by Hugh Fitz-William; and, 5. Dorothy married to Sir William Copley, of Copley in Yorkſhire, Knt. Sir William departed this life in 1494, and had interment at Sprotburgh. John, his eldeſt ſon, died before him, in 1490, and having wedded Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Sir Richard

Fitz-William, beforementioned, had by her an only ſon, William, who ſucceeded his grandfather, but left no iſſue by Margery his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Broughton, Knt. and was the laſt heir male of the eldeſt line of Fitz-William of Sprotburgh (or Sprotborough) and Elmley.

The following is a copy of his will (ſhewed in the office of arms, unto Robert Cook alias Clarencieux, and William Flower alias Norroy, Kings of Arms) under the ſeal of the Fitzwilliams, and the Chancellor's ſeal, ſubſcribed by a publick Notary:

'In the name of God, ſo be it, the 5th day of March, in 'the year of our Lord 1516. I William Fitzwilliam, of 'Sprotborough, Eſq; of whole mind and perfect remem- 'brance, thanked be God, maketh this my laſt will and teſ- 'tament, of all my lands in reverſion, and will that William 'Lord Conyers, and all other my cofeoffees, and their heirs, 'that be ſpecified in a deed of feoffment, bearing date the '27th of January, in the 7th year of King Henry the Eighth, 'after my debts and legacies paid, and after the death of 'Thomas Suthill of Suthill-Hall, Margery his wife, and Eli- 'zabeth Suthill his daughter, ſtand ſeiſed of my manors of 'Emley, Darrington, and Hathilſay, and their appurtenances 'in the county of York, to the uſe of John Fitzwilliam of 'Sprotſborough, and to his heirs and aſſigns for ever, eldeſt 'ſon to Ralph Fitzwilliam that was Captain Deſalva Terra in 'France, in Henry the Sixth's days, and was third ſon of Sir 'John Fitzwilliam of Sprotſborough, Knight, Lord of Elm- 'ley; for whereas William Fitzwilliam, my dear anceſtor, 'entailed the aforeſaid lordſhips, with the manor of Plumtree 'in com. Nottingham, to the ſaid John Fitzwilliam and his 'heirs male, it ſhall never be juſtly ſaid of me, that I am a 'hinderer of him, and his being of my blood, and name, 'which God hath ſo long bleſſed with worſhip and ancienty, 'that I think all ſuch as go about to prejudice the fame, can- 'not avoid his plague and indignation: And therefore I have 'given nothing away, at all from the ſaid John, and his 'heirs; but only to Margaret my wife, for term of life, and to 'the above-written Thomas, Margerie, and Elizabeth, for 'term of their lives, to pay my debts and legacies; in conſi- 'deration whereof I do give unto the ſaid John Fitzwilliam, 'and his heirs for ever, my manor of Cromwell, with the ap- 'purtenances in com' Nottingham, after the deceaſe of the 'ſaid Thomas Suthill, and Margery his wife, and Elizabeth 'his daughter. In witneſs whereof, I have ſet to my ſeal the

'day

'day and year above-written, in the preſence of theſe witneſs-'es; Sir Thomas Rockley, Knight, John Everingham, Par-'ſon of Sprotborough, Hugh Boſwell, Parſon of Darfield, Sir Thomas Silles, Prieſt, and others.

Having thus traced the deſcent of John, the eldeſt ſon of Sir John Fitz-William, by Eleanor Green, we ſhall next go on with that of RALPH, the third ſon, before-mentioned, who was captain of the caſtle and county of Salvaterra in France, as appears by his patent bearing date 1441, the 19th year of King Henry VI. He married Joan daughter of Richard Bolton, Eſq; and had iſſue, John, his eldeſt ſon and heir; William, Elizabeth, and Joan married to William Holmes, of Holmes-hall, Eſq;

JOHN Fitz-William, of Sprotborough, and Hadleſey, Eſq; his eldeſt ſon and heir, married Margery, daughter of John Clarevaulx, of Croft-Hall, Eſq; and had iſſue, John, William, and Margaret, married to John Cranmer of Aſlacton, Eſq; eldeſt brother of the renowned Thomas Cranmer, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

JOHN Fitz-William, Eſq; eldeſt ſon and heir of John Lord of Sprotborough and Hadleſey, was living in the 9th of King Henry VIII. He married Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heir of Chriſtopher D'amory of Crockwell Grange: and by her had iſſue nine ſons, of whom, Ralph died young; Anthony, ſecond ſon, died in London, anno 1540; John, third ſon, went beyond ſea in the laſt year of King Henry VIII. where he died in 1562; Hugh, the fourth ſon, was put young to William Fitz-William, Earl of Southampton aforeſaid, when King Henry VIII. was at York; went into Italy in the reign of Queen Mary, as appears by her licence, bearing date Oct. 11, 1554, the ſecond year of her reign; returned to England, and made the beforementioned collection, of vouchers relating to his family; Ralph, fifth ſon, travelled into Spain; William ſixth ſon, went into Ireland; George, ſeventh ſon; Nicholas, the eighth ſon, died at London; and Thomas, ninth ſon. The ſaid John Fitz-William had alſo two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne.

Having thus brought the male branches of Woodhall, Aldwark, and Sprotborough, to a period, we ſhall proceed with that of John Fitz-William, of Milton and Green's-Norton, in Northamptonſhire, Eſq; (ſixth ſon of Sir John Fitz-William, by his wife Eleanor, daughter to Sir Henry Green of Drayton) beforementioned, lineal anceſtor to the preſent Earl Fitz-William, chief of all the families of his ancient and illuſtrious ſurname.

Xa p.165

This JOHN Fitz-William, of Milton, &c. married Ellen (or Eleanor) daughter of William Villers, of Brokeſby in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq; and by her had three ſons, 1. Sir William his heir; 2. Bartholomew; and, 3. Richard, who was of the city of London, and by —— his wife, daughter of —— Harris, is ſaid to have had a daughter —— wedded to Robert Denham. By the ſame Lady, John Fitz-William, Eſq; was alſo father of two daughters, 1. Elizabeth, ſucceſſively married to Thomas Rolleſton, of Rolleſton (commonly Rolſton) in Staffordſhire, Eſq; ([i] whoſe only daughter and heir, Iſabel, was wife of Richard Peſhall, Eſq; of Horſley com. Staff.) and Richard Francis, of Formark in the county of Derby; and, 2. Mary, who alſo had two huſbands, 1ſt, Thomas Waddington, Eſq; and 2dly, Richard Ogle, of Pinchbeck in Lincolnſhire, Eſq;

Sir WILLIAM Fitz-William, the eldeſt ſon, was of Milton, aforeſaid, of Geinsparke (or Gaines-park hall) in Eſſex, and alſo of the city of London, of which he was Sheriff in 1506, and was alſo Alderman of Breadſtreet ward, and rebuilt the greateſt part of the church of St. Andrew Undershaft at his own expence. He ſerved the office of Sheriff for Eſſex in 1514, and in 1521, for Northamptonſhire. He had been for ſome time retained in the ſervice of Cardinal Wolſey, and retiring afterwards to his houſe at Milton [k], there gave his old maſter, the Cardinal, kind entertainment, when he was in diſgrace, and being interrogated by his Majeſty how he durſt entertain ſo great an enemy to the ſtate; he anſwered, that he had not contemptuouſly or wilfully done it, in diſobedience to his Majeſty, but only as the Cardinal had been his maſter, and (partly) the means of his greateſt fortunes: At which anſwer the King was ſo well pleaſed, that, ſaying he had few ſuch ſervants, he immediately knighted him, and made him one of his Privy-Council. The ſaid Sir William Fitz-William gave a charity of 12l. 13s. 4d. to the poor of Marham, in the county of Northampton, payable by the company of Merchant taylors of London, for ever, out of the revenues belonging to their company; and alſo gave a charity to maintain ſix poor women in an alms-houſe at Gainſpark-Hall, in Eſſex, payable likewiſe by the Merchant-taylors company, for ever, out of their revenues. This noble Knight was poſſeſſed of a great eſtate, and was very prudent, munificent, and charitable; which is apparent from the following abſtract of his laſt will and teſtament, dated May 28, 1534, 26 Hen. VIII.

[i] Stemm. Peſhall in Viſit. com. Staff. [k] Stow's Survey, p. 89.

Writing

Writing himſelf Sir William Fitz-William the elder, of Milton in the county of Northampton, [1] Knt. he bequeaths his body to be buried in the new chancel at Marham in the ſaid county of Northampton, which he had of late cauſed to be made, and newly edificed there; and that his executors cauſe a tomb of marble to be made there, with a ſcripture, making mention of his name, as ſhall be deviſed by his executors; and wherever he happens to deceaſe within the realm of England, that his corpſe be conveyed to the ſaid chancel of Marham.

He charges his executors, that, without fraud and delay, they cauſe to be immediately paid all juſt debts at the time of his deceaſe, and expences of his funeral; and make ſuch reſtitution to every perſon, or perſons, as they could duly prove he had injured them. And if he happens to deceaſe in London, he bequeaths five pounds to the five orders of Friers within that city, viz. the Grey Friers, the Black Friers, Auguſtine Friers, White Friers, and the Croſſed Friers; to the intent that they ſhould bring forth his corpſe (if he deceaſes there) out of the liberties of the ſaid city, and to have, in each of the ſaid places, a trental of maſſes. Alſo to the four orders of Friers of Stamford, if they be at his burial at Marham, four pounds, they ſaying a trental of maſſes, in every of their places, for his ſoul, and all chriſtian ſouls.

He likewiſe bequeathed 40s. to each of the pariſhes of St. Peter the Poor's church, and St. Thomas the Apoſtle, within London, and the like ſum to the pariſh of Theydon, in the county of Eſſex, they ſaying a trental of maſſes as aforeſaid. And to the marriages of poor maidens 100 l. ſterling, to be diſtributed by the diſcretion of his executors, as well amongſt his tenants within the counties of Northampton and Eſſex, as within the city of London. And remits and forgives all ſuch poor as be in his debt, and not able to content the ſame, whoſe names appeareth in his ſeventh book of debts, under whoſe names he had written theſe words, *Amore Dei Remitto*; and Wills that they be in no wiſe troubled for the ſame by his executors.

And whereas he had given, and executed by indentures, to his right dear and well-beloved wife, Dame Jane Fitz-William, for term of her life, the manors of Hennialls, Maydells, Marſhalls, and Arneways, with other lands and tenements, in the county of Eſſex, for, and in the name of her jointure, he Wills that ſhe ſhall peaceably enjoy the ſame, and after to deſcend to Sir William Fitz-William, his eldeſt ſon. He farther bequeaths to her his baſon, with the ewer thereunto, of ſilver

[1] Ex Regiſt. vocat Hogen in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

gilt,

gilt, and ſeveral other pieces of plate there ſpecified; and 500 marks ſterling, on condition that ſhe ſuffer Robert Dormer, Eſq; to enjoy the manor of Eythorpe, with the appurtenances, according to a leaſe made by him, the ſaid Sir William Fitz-William, he paying her yearly 100l. ſterling, during her life, for the ſame manor, &c. Alſo, that the ſaid Dame Jane, his wife, ſhall have the poſſeſſion of his manſion-houſe, &c. within the pariſh of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, in the city of London, during her life, whilſt ſhe remained his widow, on condition of paying 4l. per annum to his executors, which he orders them to beſtow yearly, for the delivery of poor priſoners within the city of London, that ſhall be acquitted and remain for their fees.

He bequeaths to the poor ſcholars within the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge 40l. to be diſtributed by the advice of two Doctors of Divinity, and 30l. amongſt poor people; alſo 50l. on the making the highway between Gaynes Park-Hall and Chigwell, in Eſſex; alſo the like ſum of 50l. to mending the highways between Thornhaugh and Sawtrey-Chapel, in the county of Huntingdon. And to the prior and convent of Clerkenwell, in London, 10l. to have a dirge and maſs for his ſoul within their monaſtery. Alſo to the maſter and wardens of the fellowſhip of Merchant-taylors, in the city of London, his beſt ſtanding gilt cups with covers, for a perpetual remembrance of him, to be kept in their hall, and they to pray for his ſoul.

He bequeaths to Sir William Fitz William, his eldeſt ſon, 300 marks ſterling, with all his harneſs and coats of fence, in his gallery chamber; his rich briganders, his croſs of gold with a ruby, ſet with three diamonds, on condition he keepeth it as long as he liveth; likewiſe ſeveral pieces of plate, and all his houſhold-ſtuff, &c. at Gaynes-Park-Hall, and his manor place of Milton. He farther, beſides his wife's jointure before-ſpecified, ſettles on him his manors of Milton, Marholme, alias Marham, Etton cum Woodcroft, Butlers, Thoroldes, Mynſkipes, and Gaynes-Park-Hall, and all and ſingular his other manors, &c. within the counties of Northampton, Eſſex, and Lincoln, not by his will beqeathed. To hold to his ſaid eldeſt ſon and heir, Sir William Fitz-William, for the term of 80 years, if he ſhould ſo long live, and after to his grandſon, William Fitz-William, and his heirs male; in default to John Fitz-William, ſecond ſon, in tail male; in default to Brian Fitz-William, third ſon of his ſaid eldeſt ſon, Sir William Fitz-William; in default to the heirs male of the body of the ſaid Sir William Fitz-William their father; in default to Richard Fitz-William, in tail male; in default to Chriſtopher Fitz-William; in default to Francis Fitz-

Fitz-William; in default to Thomas Fitz-William; ſons of him the ſaid Sir William Fitz-William the elder; in default to the daughters of the ſaid Sir William Fitz-William, viz. Elizabeth, Anne, Ellyn, and Mary, for their lives only; and after their deceaſe, to the right heirs of the body of Sir William Fitz-William, his eldeſt ſon; in default to the right heirs of his brothers before recited, in tail; in default to the next heirs of him the ſaid Sir William Fitz-William the elder.

On Richard Fitz-William, his ſecond ſon, he ſettles his lands at Lambourn, in the county of Eſſex, and all ſuch manors, &c. ſpecified in indentures between him the ſaid Sir William Fitz-William, Sir John Danſie, Knt. John Cheney, and Anthony Babington, Eſqrs. dated the 16th of November, 20 Henry the Eighth, to the uſe of the ſaid Richard, and the heirs male of his body; in default to William Fitz-William, his elder brother, in tail male; in default to Chriſtopher, Francis, and Thomas, before-mentioned, younger ſons of him the ſaid Sir William Fitz-William. Alſo his manors of Colys, Ringſtede, and Raunds, with the appurtenances, in the county of Northampton, lately bought of Robert Dormer, Eſq; and of the manors of Champneys and Forſters, in Wiggington, in the county of Hertford; with the like remainders.

He bequeaths to Chriſtopher Fitz-William, his third ſon, 500 marks, to purchaſe lands, &c. to him, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; alſo his manſion and dwelling-place, with the garden and other appurtenances, in the pariſh of St. Peter in Bread-ſtreet, London. To him, and the heirs male of his body; in default, with like remainders to his brothers, as afore-mentioned.

On Francis, his fourth ſon, he ſettled his manor of Fenton, in com. Linc. and on the heirs male of his body; in default, with like remainders on his brothers.

On Thomas Fitz-William, his youngeſt ſon, he ſettled the manor of Northborough, alias Norborough, with the appurtenances, in com. Northamp. and on the heirs male of his body; in default to Sir William Fitz-William, his eldeſt ſon; in default with like remainders on his brothers before-mentioned, in tail male.

He bequeaths to his ſingular good lord, the Earl of Wiltſhire, Thomas, father of Q. Anne Boleyn, his rich roſe of diamond and rubies, beſeeching him to be aiding to his executors, in the performance of his Will. He alſo bequeathed legacies and annuities to ſeveral of his ſervants, particularly mentioned, payable out of his manor of Etton in Northamptonſhire. He conſtitutes his executors, John Baker, Eſq; Recorder

Recorder of London; Anthony Cook, the younger, Esq; Richard Waddington, his couſin; and his couſin Richard Ogle, the younger; and they to diſpoſe of all his goods and chattles, pay his debts, legacies, and bequeſts. And directs, that the reſidue of his plate, jewels, ready money, &c. and whatſoever he has not bequeathed by this his laſt will, ſhall be divided into two parts, the one half among his children indifferently, and the other to his poor kinsfolks, and for the health and profit of his ſoul, according to the diſcretion of his executors.

He died at his houſe, in the pariſh of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, in London, on Auguſt 9, 1534, and was buried at Marham aforeſaid, where a tomb is erected to his memory.

He married, to his firſt wife, Anne, daughter to Sir John Hawes, of the city of London, Knt. Mildred his ſecond wife, was ſecond daughter to Richard Sackville, of Buckhurſt, in the pariſh of Withiam, in the County of Suſſex, Esq; anceſtor to the preſent Duke of Dorſet; and his third wife was Jane, daughter to John Ormond, or Ormond, but by her he had no iſſue.

By his firſt wife, he had two ſons, 1. Sir William, his heir; and 2. Richard, who was ſeated at Ringſtede, in the county of Northampton, and by his wife, —— daughter of ——, had a ſon, John Fitz-William, who died without iſſue, A. D. 1568. Sir William, by the ſame Lady, was alſo father of two daughters, viz. Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Brudenell, of Deane in Northamptonſhire, anceſtor to the Duke of Montague, and Anne, wedded to Sir Anthony Coke, of Giddy (or Gedney) hall, in Eſſex, who by her had a daughter, Mildred, who is celebrated for her knowledge in the Greek tongue, by the learned Roger Aſcham in his Epiſtles, and was the ſecond wife of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treaſurer of England; who, by her, was father of Robert the firſt Earl of Saliſbury.

Sir William Fitz-William, by his ſecond wife, beſides two daughters, Eleanor, married to Sir Nicholas Strange, of Hunſtanton in Norfolk, Knt. and Mary, ſucceſſively wedded to Sir William Shelley and Sir John Guilford, Knights, had three ſons; 1 Chriſtopher, who died without iſſue: 2. Francis, of Fenton in Lincolnſhire, who by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Saintpere, was father of Henry, who, by his firſt wife, Frances, daughter of Sir James Foljambe, Knt. had no iſſue, but by his ſecond, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Armſtrong, of Blithburgh, Esq; had two ſons, Henry and William, who both died iſſueleſs, and five daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, Joan, Mary, and Mildred; and 3. Thomas of Northborough (or Norborough) in Northamptonſhire,

tonſhire, who married Alice, daughter of William Rufford.

Sir WILLIAM Fitz-William, the eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir William, ſucceeded his father in 1534, at Milton, and Gaines-Park-Hall; and, by his will, had alſo the manors of Hennals, Madells, and Marſhals, in the county of Eſſex; alſo the manors of Marham, Etton, Woodcroft, Butlers, Thorolds, Minſkipes, and all and ſingular his other manors, lands, &c. in the counties of Northampton, Eſſex, and Lincoln, not otherways bequeathed by him in his will. This Sir William Fitz-William married Anne, daughter to Sir Richard Sapcote, of Elton in the county of Huntingdon, Knt. by whom he had four ſons, and a daughter named Chriſtian, firſt married to Sir Richard Wingfield, Knt. Lieutenant of Portſmouth; and ſecondly, to Sir George Delves, Knt. one of the Gentlemen Penſioners to Queen Elizabeth. The ſons were, Sir William, John, Bryan, and another John, who was trained up in France, and when queen Mary involved England in a war, in behalf of her huſband, Philip II. king of Spain, againſt the French monarch, Henry II. in 1557, he was appointed *maiſtre de camp* to the Engliſh auxiliaries. He alſo ſerved in Ireland againſt the great rebel O'Neile, whom he defeated in 1567; and died without iſſue; as did Bryan his brother, who was a Captain, and in 1569 ſerved againſt the rebels in the north of Ireland; whither he went again in 1580, in company with Sir William Ruſſell, ſon to the Earl of Bedford, [m] with 150 horſe, raiſed by the clergy of England.

Sir WILLIAM, the eldeſt ſon, was ſole heir to his father, and ſucceeded him at Milton, &c. The ſaid Sir William was born in the year 1526, and being bred up under the tuition, and in the ſervice of his kinſman, by the mother, John Lord Ruſſel Lord Privy-Seal, and firſt Earl of Bedford, of that noble family, was by him preferred to Edward VI. by whom he was made Marſhal of the King's Bench; and was afterwards employed by Queen Mary, in Ireland, under Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Suſſex, the Lieut. of that kingdom. On July 24, 1559, the firſt of Queen Elizabeth, he was by letters-patent, made Vice-Treaſurer, and Treaſurer at War, in the ſaid realm, and ſo continued until the 14th year of that Queen's reign. In the interim, notwithſtanding his employments in thoſe offices, the ſame Queen called him to a greater authority, making him five ſeveral times Governor over that realm, as particularly hereafter followeth:

Imprimis, by letters-patent, bearing date at Weſtminſter January 18, 1560, he was Lord Deputy, and received

[m] Cox's Hiſtory of Ireland, p. 368.

his

his oath, and her Highneſs's ſword, in the preſence of divers of the Nobility, and Commons, at Chriſt Church in Dublin, February 15 following, and ſo continued until June 25, 1561.

Item, by letters-patent, dated January 10, 1561, he was made Lord Juſtice the ſecond time, and again received his oath, and her Highneſs's ſword, as aforeſaid, at Chriſt-Church February 2 following, and ſo continued till June 5, 1562.

Item, by other letters patent, dated December 20, he was made Lord Juſtice the third time, and likewiſe received his oath, and the ſword, as before, at Chriſt-Church, January 22 following, anno 1562, and ſo continued until the 29th of July 1563.

Item, by other letters patent, dated October 9, 1566, he was made Lord Juſtice the fourth time, and alſo received his oath, and the ſword, at Chriſt-Church, the ſame day, together with Dr. Weſton, then Lord Chancellor (joined with him in the patent) and ſo he continued until the 28th of October 1567.

Item, by other letters patent, dated April 1, he was made Lord Juſtice the fifth time, and then alſo received his oath, and the ſword, as before, at Chriſt-Church, the ſame day, 1570, being elected and choſen thereunto by the Nobility and Commons of the ſaid realm, according to a ſtatute in ſuch caſe ſet forth and provided, and ſo he continued until the eleventh of December 1571, and received his oath, and the ſword, as aforeſaid, at St. Patrick's, the thirteenth of January following, and ſo continued until the 5th of Auguſt 1575; at which time Sir Edward Fitton, Knt. was ſent over to be his ſucceſſor in the office of Vice-Treaſurer, and Treaſurer at War, as aforeſaid.

Item, by other letters patent, dated the 20th of February, 1588, he was made Lord Deputy of Ireland the ſecond time, and received his oath, and the ſword, at Chriſt-Church, in the preſence of the nobility, and divers of the Commons, there aſſembled, the laſt day of June following, and ſo continued until the [m] 11th of Auguſt 1594.

'This Sir William Fitz-William was not only eminent for 'his great ſervices in Ireland, in which he continued between 'thirty and forty years, and diſcharged himſelf, in all his 'honourable employments in that kingdom, with great pru- 'dence and fidelity, whereby he juſtly merited his Royal 'Miſtreſs's favour, and gained an univerſal applauſe and eſ- 'teem, among the nobility and people of that realm. And 'her majeſty, as a further mark of the truſt and confidence

[m] Cox's Hiſtory of Ireland, p. 403.

'ſhe

'she reposed in his abilities and fidelity for her service, was 'pleased to constitute him Constable of Fotheringay-Castle, 'in the county of Northampton, where he behaved himself 'with so much civility towards the Queen of Scots, during 'her imprisonment, under his care, in that castle, that, the 'morning before she was beheaded, she presented him with 'the picture of her son, King James the First; which pic-'ture is yet in the family.'

Thus far the manuscript history of the family, in possession of the present Earl Fitz-William; and I find this further mention of him [n], That in October 1554, this Sir William Fitz-William, with Sir John Allen, and Valentine Brown, Esq; were commissioned by Queen Mary, with Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lord Deputy of Ireland, for the management of the Crown lands in that kingdom; also on the third of July 1555 [p], he was made Keeper of the Great Seal, till September 13, when Hugh Curwen, Archbishop of Dublin, was appointed Lord Chancellor. Fuller, in his Worthies of England, p. 285, recites, 'That Sir William Fitz-William, was 'five times Lord Deputy of Ireland, a sufficient evidence of 'his honesty and ability, Queen Elizabeth never trusting 'twice, where she was once deceived in a Minister of State. 'And she so preserved him in the power of his place, that 'sending over Walter, Earl of Essex, to be Governor of Ul-'ster, the Earl was ordered to take his commission from the 'Lord Deputy.' And Sir John Davis, in his *Discourse of Ireland*, p. 257, relates, *That he was very serviceable in the reduction of Ireland. First, in raising a composition in Munster; afterwards in settling the possessions of the Lords and tenants in Monahan, one of the last acts of state (tending to the reformation of the civil government) performed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His vigilance was very conspicuous in the memorable year of the Spanish invasion, anno* 1588, *when the routed Armada, in its return, dared not to land in Ireland, except against their wills driven by tempest, when they found the shore worse than the sea to them.* He died on June 22, 1599, and lies buried at Marham, in Northamptonshire, where a noble monument is erected to his memory, exhibiting the figures of him and his lady, with the following inscription:

To the memory of
The Right Honourable Sir *William Fitz-William*, Knt.
who by her Majesty Queen *Elizabeth*
was three several Times made her Deputy,
alias Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of
Ireland. He was also five several Times

[n] Cox's Hist. of Ireland, p. 301. [o] Ibid, p. 302.

one

one of the Lords Juſtices of that Kingdom, and General and Commander in Chief of the Army there, near 30 years; when being in a very advanced Age, and worn out by the Fatigues of the War, and the State there, he, by her Majeſty's Permiſſion, returned into this Kingdom, and retired to his Native Place, *Milton*, where he died in *June*, 1599, and lies buried in this Chancel: He married *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *William Sidney* and Siſter to Sir *Henry Sidney*, Father of the firſt Earl of *Leiceſter*. She lies alſo here buried by him.

His ſaid lady died June 11, 1602, and appointed by her Will an hoſpital to be erected at Heydon Gernon, in Eſſex (in which church a monument is erected to her memory,) for the perpetual maintenance of four poor widows and their ſucceſſors, and bequeathed to each of them twelve pence a week.

He had iſſue by her two ſons, and three daughters; Mary, married to Sir Richard Dyer, nephew and heir of Sir James Dyer, of Great Stoughton in the county of Huntingdon, Knt. Lord Chief-Juſtice, Philippa, to Sir Thomas Coningſby, of Hampton-Court, in the county of Hereford, Knt. anceſtor to Margaret late Counteſs of Coningſby; and Margaret, married to John Byron, Eſq; ſon and heir of Sir John Byron, of Clayton in the county of Lancaſter, Knt. grandfather by her of John firſt Lord Byron.

The two ſons were, Sir William, and John, a Captain in the wars of Scotland, who died without iſſue. The eldeſt ſon, Sir WILLIAM, ſucceeded his father, and reſided at Milton, and Gaines-Park-Hall, aforeſaid. He married Winifred, daughter to Sir Walter Mildmay, of Apethorp in the county of Northampton, Knt. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Under Treaſurer of England; and deceaſing on Auguſt 5, 1618, was buried at Marham.

He had by her, a daughter, Anne, married to John Iſham, of Picheley, in the county of Northampton, Eſq; and two ſons, William, and Walter Fitz-William, who died without iſſue.

WILLIAM Fitz-William, of Milton, and Gaines-Park-Hall, Eſq; their eldeſt ſon was, by letters patent bearing date at Weſtminſter Dec. 1, 1620, created Lord Fitz-William of Liffer, alias Lifford, in the county of Donegall, in the kingdom of Ireland: and deceaſing at his houſe in the Strand, on January 6, 1643-4, was buried at Marham, aforeſaid. He had iſſue, by Catharine his wife, daughter of William Hyde, of South Denchworth, in the county of Berks, Eſq; and ſiſter of Sir George Hyde, of Kingſton Liſle, in the

ſame

ſame county, Knight of the Bath, two ſons, and three daughters, viz.

William, ſecond Lord Fitz-William, his eldeſt ſon:

John, ſecond ſon, who died without iſſue in November, 1637: Winifred, eldeſt daughter, who died without iſſue 1635, and, Catharine, ſecond daughter, who was married to Sir John Lee, of St. Edmund's Bury, in the county of Suffolk, Knight. Ann the third daughter, died unmarried.

WILLIAM, *ſecond Lord* Fitz-William, married Jane, daughter and coheir to Hugh Perry, alias Hunter, Eſq; who was Sheriff and Alderman of London, ſecond ſon of Thomas Perry, alias Hunter, of Wotton under Edge in com' Glouceſter, by whom he had iſſue four ſons and three daughters.

William, eldeſt ſon, who died at ſix months old. William, third Lord Fitz-William.

Charles, third ſon, who was a Colonel of Horſe, *Anno* 1689, and died in Ireland without iſſue;

Ferdinando, fourth ſon, who deceaſed young;

Catherine, eldeſt daughter, who died young;

Jane, ſecond daughter, who was married to Sir Chriſtopher Wren, Knt. Surveyor-General to her Majeſty Queen Anne, and the architect of St. Paul's cathedral, London.

Frances, third daughter, who died young.

The ſaid William, ſecond Lord Fitz-William, deceaſing at his houſe in the Savoy, in com. Middleſex, was interred at Marham aforeſaid, on February 21, 1658; and his lady ſurviving him, was buried at Marham, April 8, 1671.

WILLIAM, *third Lord* Fitz-William, was born at the Dutchy-houſe in the Savoy, on April 29, 1643. His Lordſhip, on the acceſſion of George I. was conſtituted Cuſtos Rotulorum of the city and liberty of Peterborough; and was created Viſcount Miltown, in the county of Weſt-Meath, and Earl Fitz-William of the county of Tyrone in Ireland, by letters-patent bearing date July 21, 1716, in the ſecond year of his reign. His Lordſhip married Anne, daughter, and, at length ſole heir, to Edmund Cremor, of Weſt-Winch, in the county of Norfolk, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue four ſons, and ſix daughters,

William Fitz-William, eldeſt ſon, born at Milton, on Auguſt 19, 1678, died unmarried on November 25, 1699, and was buried at Marham;

Charles Fitz-William, Eſq; ſecond ſon, who died an infant;

John Fitz-William, third ſon, who ſucceeded his father, and was Earl Fitz-William;

George Fitz William, fourth ſon, who deceaſed young; Catherine, eldeſt daughter; Frances, ſecond daughter, Rachel, third daughter; and Mary, fourth daughter, who all died young.

Anna Maria, fifth daughter, who was married to Sir Charles Barrington, of Barrington-Hall in the county of Eſſex, Bart. who died in Jan. 1714-15, and his Lady on July 17, aged 41, and was buried in her family vault at Marham; and

Jane Fitz-William, ſixth and youngeſt daughter, who died young.

The ſaid William, Earl Fitz-William, departed this life on Dec. 28, 1719, in the 77th year of his age, and was buried at Marham, having ſurvived his Lady, who died on Feb. 4, 1716-17, aged 71. He was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon,

JOHN, *2d Earl Fitz-William*, who was Member of Parliament for the city of Peterborough, and Cuſtos Rotulorum for the ſaid city and liberty; and died on Aug. 28, 1728. He married Anne, daughter and ſole heir to John Stringer, of Sutton upon Lound, in the county of Nottingham, Eſq; who died in 1726, and was buried at Marham, and by her had iſſue one ſon, William, born on January 15, 1719, third Earl Fitz William, and three daughters, Lady Anne, born on Auguſt 23, 1722, married to Francis Godolphin, Eſq; who has ſince ſucceeded to the Barony of Godolphin, Lady Elizabeth, born on December 9, 1724; and Lady Mary, born on February 4, 1725, married to John Archer, of Welford in the county of Berks, Eſq; ſhe died [a] 10 September, 1776, and was buried at Cooperſale, in Eſſex.

WILLIAM, *the third Earl Fitz-William*, of Ireland, and the firſt of Great-Britain, being left a minor, was firſt of Eaton ſchool; and after having finiſhed his travels abroad, was early diſtinguiſhed by King George II. who on April 19, 1742, created him a Peer of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title of Lord Fitz-William, Baron of Milton in the County of Northampton. On September 6, 1746, his Lordſhip was created a Viſcount, and Earl of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and titles of Viſcount Milton, and Earl Fitz-William of Northborough, in the county of Northampton; and appointed Cuſtos Rotulorum of the city and liberty of Peterborough on November 23, 1741. At the funeral of Frederick Prince of Wales, his Lordſhip was one of the ſix Earls, who ſupported the pall; and on June 24, 1751, was conſtituted one of the Lords of his Majeſty's bed chamber.

[a] Coffin plate.

On

On June 22, 1744, his Lordſhip married the Lady Anne Wentworth, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Marquis of Rockingham; and by her (who died on May 4, 1759, and was interred at Marham) he had iſſue ſix daughters, viz. Lady Anne, born March 24, 1744; Charlotte, born on July 14, 1746, and married to Thomas Dundas, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Lawrence Dundaſs, of Aſke-hall in the ſaid county, Bart. Lady Frances, born October 22, 1750; Lady Emilia-Maria, born Dec. 12, 1751, and died on Auguſt 8, 1752; Lady Henrietta, born on March 21, 1752, died unmarried; and Lady Dorothy, born on May 22, 1754. His Lordſhip had alſo two ſons, viz. William, now Earl Fitz-William, and the Hon. George Fitz-William, a poſthumous child. He departed this life on Auguſt 10, 1756, and had ſepulture with his anceſtors at Marham. His Lordſhip was ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his ſaid eldeſt ſon,

WILLIAM, *the preſent and ſecond Earl Fitz-William*, of Great Britain, and fourth of Ireland. His Lordſhip was born on May 30, 1748, was married on 11 July 1770, to Lady Charlotte Ponſonby, daughter of William Earl of Beſborough; and is the 22d in paternal deſcent from Sir William Fitz-Goderick, couſin to King Edward the Confeſſor.

TITLES.] William Fitz-William, Earl Fitz-William, Viſcount Milton, and Lord Fitz-William, Baron of Milton, Engliſh honours: alſo Earl Fitz-William, Viſcount Miltown, and Baron Fitz-William of Liffer, alias Lifford, in the kingdom of Ireland.

CREATIONS.] Baron Fitz-William of Liffer, alias Lifford, in the county of Donegall, by letters patent dated December 1, 1620, 18th James I. Viſcount Miltown of the county of Weſt-Meath, and Earl Fitz-William of the county of Tyrone, by letters-patent bearing date July 21, 1716, 2d of George I. honours of the kingdom of Ireland.

Lord Fitz-William, Baron of Milton, by letters patent dated April 19, 1742, 15th of George II. Viſcount Milton, and Earl Fitz-William of Norborough, all in the county of Northampton, by letters patent, dated September 6, 1746, 20th of George II. Engliſh honours.

ARMS.] Lozengy, Argent and Gules.

CREST.] In a Ducal Coronet, Or, a triple Plume of Oſtrich Feathers, Argent.

SUPPORTERS.] Two ſavage Men; wreathed about their Heads and Waiſts, with Oak-leaves, and in their exterior Hands, a Tree eradicated, the Top broken off, all proper.

MOTTO.] APPETITUS RATIONI PAREAT.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Milton in the county of Northampton.

HER-

Herbert Earl of Powis

HERBERT, Earl of Powis.

THE antiquity of the noble family of Herbert is ſet forth in the pedigree of the Earl of Pembroke, where, it is ſhewn, that William ap Thomas, of Ragland caſtle, in the county of Monmouth, had three ſons, whereof William Herbert, the eldeſt (whoſe legitimate male iſſue is extinct) was created Earl of Pembroke, and Sir Richard Herbert, of Colbrook, Knt. the ſecond ſon, was anceſtor to the Lords Herbert of Chirbury, and to the preſent Earl of Powis. The ſaid Sir RICHARD Herbert of Colbrook was a perſon of more than common ſtature, as Fuller relates in his Worthies of England: and in the conteſts between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, taking part with the former, he was renowned for his valour in ſeveral adventures, but more particularly in the battle of Danes-More, near Edgecote, in Northamptonſhire, [a] on July 26, 1469. In that engagement (as Hall and Hollinſhed [b] relate) Sir Richard Herbert, with his pole-axe in his hand, paſſed and returned twice through the enemies army, killing with his own hand (as it is ſaid) 140 men, without any mortal wound received: but as they were upon the point of obtaining the victory, John Clapham, Eſq; with 500 men he had got together, bearing before them the ſtandard of his maſter, Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, ſtiled the King-maker, and crying a Warwick, a Warwick, the Welſhmen, thinking that Earl was advancing with his army, fled ſuddenly, as men amazed; and the northern forces, purſuing, ſlew above 5000, beſides making many priſoners. The Earl of Pembroke, with Sir Richard Herbert, his brother, endeavouring to rally their men, were taken, and being brought to Banbury, were beheaded the next day after the battle. Hall in his Chronicle gives an account, *That much lamentation, and no leſs intreaty, was made to ſave the life of Sir Richard Herbert, both for his goodly perſonage, which excelled all men there, and alſo for the noble chivalry he had ſhewed in the field the day of the battle; inſomuch that his brother, the Earl, when he laid down his head on the block to ſuffer, ſaid to Sir John Conyers, Let me die, for I am old, but ſave my brother, who is young, luſty, and hardy, mete and apt to ſerve the greateſt Prince of Chriſtendom.* But Sir John would not hearken to any intreaties, and the Earl with his brother, and ten others, loſt their heads.

[a] Hall's Chron. p. 203. [b] Hollin. Chron. p. 672.

This noble knight [c] married Margaret, daughter of Thomas ap Griffith ap Nicholas, and ſiſter to Sir Rice ap Thomas [d], Knight Banneret, a famous commander, and Knight of the Garter, in the reign of Henry VII. and by her had iſſue three ſons [e], Sir William Herbert of Colbrook, Knt. anceſtor to the Herberts, of the city of York, Baronets, which branch is now extinct; Richard, ſecond ſon, of whom I ſhall hereafter treat, and Thomas Herbert of St. Pere, Eſq; anceſtor to Thomas Herbert of Tintern in Monmouthſhire, created a Baronet on July 3, 1660, 12 Car. II. but that dignity is extinct.

The beforementioned RICHARD Herbert, ſecond ſon (of Sir Richard Herbert) had his reſidence in the caſtle of Montgomery. He was one of the gentlemen uſhers of the privy chamber to King Henry VIII. and conſtable of the caſtle of Abergavenny in the firſt year of his reign. The Lord Herbert [g], in his life of the ſaid King Henry, has obſerved, that before the union of England and Wales, in 27 Hen. VIII. the government thereof was not only ſevere, but various in many parts; particularly in the eaſt, weſt, and north of Wales, which at that time being under the government of his great-grandfather this Sir Richard Herbert *ſuch juſtice was uſed, as I find him in our records highly commended to the King's council by Rowland Lee, biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, and preſident of Wales.* By Anne his wife, daughter of Sir David ap Enion, ap Leuelling Vaughan he had iſſue [h],

EDWARD Herbert, Eſq; his ſon and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Price of Newton, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue three ſons and five daughters; Mary, married to Thomas Purcell of Llanoriba; Catherine, to Edward Price of Glaſſigge; Anne, to Charles Lloyd; Jane, to Jenkyn Lloyd of Llanydlas; and Bridget, to John Spencer of Witton, Eſqrs.

The three ſons of the ſaid Edward Herbert, Eſq; by his wife Elizabeth Price, were, 1. Richard his ſon and heir, father of Edward firſt Lord Herbert of Chirbury:

2. Matthew Herbert of Dolegeiog (or Doiglog) in Com. Montgomery, anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Powis, of whom I am principally to treat: and

3. Charles Herbert of Aſton in Com. Montgomery, Eſq; who had iſſue Sir Edward Herbert, Knt. [i] attorney general to Charles I. and afterwards [k] Lord Keeper of the great ſeal to Charles II. in the time of his exile; and died [l] at Paris, in

[c] Viſ. de Com. Salop, 1623, by Robert Treſwell and Aug. Vincent in Offic. Arm. p. 270. 271. [d] Aſhmole's Order of the Garter, p. 713. [e] Viſit. de Com. Salop. præd. [f] Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. p. 1. m. 14. [g] Hiſt. of Eng. Vol. II. p. 189. [h] Ex. Collect. Tho. Miller, penes meipſ. [i] Dugdale's Chron. Series, p. 111. [k] Clarendon's Hiſt. of Rebel. 8vo. Vol. VI. p. 514. [l] Ib. p. 614, 615.

December

December, 1657, leaving iſſue, by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Smith, Knt. three ſons[m], Arthur Earl of Torrington, Edward, and Charles Herbert, Col. of the 23d regiment of foot in Ireland in the reign of King William, who behaved with great gallantry [n], at the battle of Aghrim, on July 13, 1691, and being taken priſoner, was barbarouſly murdered by the Iriſh, when they ſaw he was like to be reſcued.

EDWARD, his brother, was knighted by Charles II. and from being Chief Juſtice of Cheſter [o], was promoted by James II. to be Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, on Oct. 11, 1685, and five days afterwards was ſworn of his privy council. After which, in 1686, he was [p] in the commiſſion for eccleſiaſtical affairs, and was [q] at the opening of the commiſſion on Auguſt 3, when a citation was ordered to be ſent to Dr. Henry Compton, Biſhop of London, to appear before them in the council chamber at Whitehall, on the 9th of that month. However, Sir John Hawles, in his remarks or Mr. Wilmer's trial, has obſerved, that when the judgment againſt the city was given, it was done by two judges only; and the delivering the ſenſe of an abſent judge, though it had been ſometimes practiſed, was not allowable, for ſometimes another opinion had been delivered, than what the abſent judge is of. Sir John ſpeaking of Sir Francis Withens, who was one of the Juſtices of the court of King's Bench, but removed in April 1687, ſays, that Sir Francis *did ſo in ſeveral caſes, when he delivered the opinion of Sir Edward Herbert, which, Sir Edward Herbert himſelf, afterwards in open court diſowned.* Likewiſe, when the King was for reviving obſolete laws, with a ſharper edge than had been at firſt ſet on them, and deſiring Sir Edward Herbert to expound an old *act of parliament, that made it death for any ſoldier taking pay in the King's ſervice, in his wars abroad, or on the high ſea, or in Scotland, to deſert from his colours*, Sir Edward, and the worthy recorder of London, Sir John Holt, delivered their opinions, that this law could not be executed in time of peace; and not expounding it according to the King's deſire [r], they were both in Eaſter term, 1687, removed. Sir Robert Wright, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, was made Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, on April 22, that year, and hanged ſome poor ſoldiers on that antiquated ſtatute. But the King would not totally diſmiſs Sir Edward Herbert (who had been his attorney when Duke of York) and therefore alſo on April 22, 1687, conſtituted him Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; whereby he was delivered from having any ſhare in thoſe

[m] Ex Collect. Tho. Miller. [n] Life of K. William in Hiſt. Eng. Vol. III. p. 620. [o] Hiſt. of Eng. Vol. III. p. 440. [p] Ib. p. 459. [q] Ib. p. 480. [r] Ib. p. 493.

illegal decrees in the Court of King's Bench, on writs of *Quo Warranto* to ſurrender charters; the trial of the ſeven Biſhops, &c. in all which Sir Robert Wright, his ſucceſſor, was concerned. Yet when King James abdicated the Kingdom, and retired into France [s], he was induced to follow that miſguided Monarch, [t] who, at Paris, on January 7, 1688-9, delivered him the Great Seal of England; and he afterwards attended him in Ireland, and returned with him into France, continuing his nominal Lord Chancellor. But notwithſtanding all his ſervices, the Papiſts, finding they could not ſeduce him from his religion, firſt accuſed him of ſpeaking diſreſpectful words of the King, of which he had no ſooner cleared himſelf, but he was charged with illicit correſpondence in England; and being impriſoned died in diſgrace.

I ſhall now give an account of ARTHUR Herbert his eldeſt brother, who was created Earl of Torrington, &c. by King William. He took early to a maritime life, and in the reign of Charles II. having by his merit raiſed himſelf to the honourable poſt of Vice-Admiral in the navy, he was ſent by that King with the command of a fleet to Tangier, employed againſt the Algerines, where he arrived in March, 1679-80, and forced the Moors to retire from the ſiege; after which having brought them to a ſubmiſſion to the Crown of England, he arrived [u] at Deal from that expedition, July 19, 1683. His behaviour was ſo much to his Majeſty's ſatisfaction [w], that on February 4 following he was conſtituted Rear-Admiral of England.

At King James's acceſſion to the throne he was turned out of all commiſſions, as he did not chuſe to comply with the meaſures of that reign: and was one of the firſt that went [x] over to Holland to the Prince of Orange, and concerted, with other Noblemen there, the means of rendering the intended ſcheme of his Highneſs ſucceſsful. When the Prince was ready to embark, he publiſhed his declaration to juſtify his undertaking, which was diſperſed (under-hand) with his letter to the army. And Admiral Herbert, from on board the Leyden at the Goree [y], wrote a letter to the Engliſh fleet, to influence the ſeamen, concluding as follows: *I as a true Engliſhman, and your friend, exhort you to join your arms to the Prince, for the defence of the common cauſe, the Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberties of your Country. It is what I am well aſſured, the major and beſt part of the army, as well as the nation will do,*

[s] Hiſt. of K. James's Eccleſ. Commiſ. p. 74. [t] Orange Gazette, No. 3.
[u] Pointer's Chronol. Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 309. [w] Pointer's Chronol. Hiſt. Vol. I. p 314. [x] Biſhop Kennet's Hiſt. of Eng. Vol. III. p. 518.
[y] Ibid. p. 525.

as

as ſoon as Conveniences offer. Prevent them in ſo good an action, whilſt it is in your power; and may it appear, That as the Kingdom has always depended on the Navy for its defence; ſo you will yet go farther by making it, as much as in you lies, the Protection of her Religion and Liberties; and then you may aſſure yourſelves of all marks of favour and honour, ſuitable to the merits of ſo great and glorious an action. This, as my author [z] obſerves, had an influence on the ſeamen; and he was in ſuch eſteem with the Prince, that on the ſailing of the fleet, he had the [a] command of the Van, and the Prince himſelf was in the Center, carrying a flag with Engliſh colours. He had alſo the honour of convoying the Princeſs of Orange to England [b], who embarked at the Brill on February 10, 1688-9, and arrived in London two days after.

King William and Queen Mary having been proclaimed on February 13, 1688-9, Admiral Herbert was, on the 8th of next month, conſtituted firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty. He had alſo the chief command of the fleet, in the Channel, to ſecure us from any attempts of the French. On May 1, 1689, he engaged the French fleet in Bantry-Bay in Ireland, but neither ſide could claim any great advantage.

A fortnight after, King William went to Portſmouth, both to haſten the refitting of the fleet, and to diſtribute rewards to thoſe who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the engagement. On Admiral Herbert he conferred the honour of Peerage, and knighted Captain John Aſhby of the Defiance, and Captain Cloudeſly Shovel of the Edgar, and gave each ſeaman a gratuity of ten ſhillings. Admiral Herbert's patent, creating him Baron of Torbay, and Earl of Torrington, bore date May 29, 1689, 1 William and Mary [c]; and in default of heirs male of himſelf, entailed the honours on Charles Herbert his younger brother, and his heirs male: but the ſaid Charles was ſlain in Ireland, as beforementioned, unmarried.

The next year the French fleet was more formidable than was expected, and ours much inferior to it; and there was a ſuſpicion that ſome of the officers and ſeamen were diſaffected. The Earl of Torrington had the chief command, with five Admirals under him; and a conſpiracy was diſcovered againſt King William, which was to have broke out on July 18. He had therefore orders to fight the French fleet, wherever he met them, notwithſtanding their ſuperiority. They had entered the Channel, expecting the effect of the conſpiracy, ſo that on June 30 (the day before the battle of the Boyne) the two fleets drew up in lines of battle off Beachy; and about nine

z Kennet's Hiſt. ut antea. a Ibid. b Pointer, p. 356. c Pat. 1 Will. and Mary.

in

in the morning, the Dutch (having the van-guard) began the fight, as did alſo ſome of the Engliſh: but it is ſaid they began the battle with too much precipitancy, and the reſt of the fleet being prevented by a calm from giving them due aſſiſtance, occaſioned a total defeat. The action was thought ſo inglorious, that the Earl of Torrington ſuffered extremely in his reputation among the people, who are too apt to revile on any miſcarriage. He was therefore removed on Auguſt 9, and, on Dec. 19, brought to his trial, where the inequality of ſtrength, and the diſadvantage of the wind, were ſo fully proved, that he was acquitted. However, King William, next day, took his commiſſion from him, which his Lordſhip reſented ſo much, that he never made any intereſt to be employed again.

His Lordſhip, by his marriage with Anne, daughter of .... Hadley, Eſq; and widow of .... Pheaſant, Eſq; a rich old Lady, near 70 years of age, poſſeſſed a great eſtate in Yorkſhire and elſewhere; and ſhe dying ſoon after, he ſecondly took to wife Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir William Airmine, of Oſgoodby in com. Linc. Bart. She had, for her firſt huſband, Sir Thomas Woodhouſe, of Kimberly in com. Norf. Knt. and to her ſecond, Thomas, Lord Crew, of Stene in com. Northamp. Whereby ſhe had two conſiderable jointures, and the half of the large eſtate of her father, Sir William Airmine; ſo that ſhe alſo brought a very great fortune to the Earl of Torrington.

His Lordſhip, as ſaid before, ſought for no employment, but ſhewed a ſteady conduct, through the whole courſe of his life. He ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the miniſtry, in the laſt four years of the reign of Queen Anne, and was ſo taken with the integrity and honour of Henry, 7th Earl of Lincoln, that he left him the bulk of his eſtate.

His Lordſhip died, without iſſue, on April 14, 1716, and was buried in Weſtminſter-Abbey, and his Lady on April 2, 1719.

Having brought to a period the line of the youngeſt of the three ſons of Edward Herbert, Eſq; by his wife, Elizabeth Price, beforementioned, I ſhould proceed to treat of Matthew Herbert, the ſecond ſon, from whom the preſent Earl of Powis is deſcended; for though Richard the eldeſt ſon, had a numerous iſſue, I do not find any of his deſcendants in the male line remaining. However, as Edward, the eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Richard, was the firſt of this branch, on whom the honour of peerage was conferred, and was an ornament to his family, and to the nation, I think it neceſſary to give ſome account of him; but I ſhall firſt take notice of his father, Richard Herbert, Eſq.

Which

Which RICHARD Herbert, Esq; possessed the estate of his ancestors, and resided at the castle of Montgomery, near to the town of that name. That castle was then a place of state and strength, and (as [d] observed by Mr. Walton) *had been successively happy in the family of the Herberts, who had long possessed it; and with it a plentiful estate, and hearts as liberal to their poor neighbours: A family that had been blest with men of remarkable wisdom, and with a willingness to serve their country, and indeed to do good to all mankind; for which they were eminent: But, alas! this family did, in the rebellion against King Charles I. suffer extremely in their estates, and the heirs of that castle saw it laid level with that earth, which was too good to bury those wretches that were the cause of it.* The said Richard Herbert had to wife Magdalen, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Newport, grandfather of Richard, 1st Lord Newport, of High-Ercall, father of Francis, 1st Earl of Bradford. He had issue by her seven sons, and three daughters [e], and died in the year 1597. His wife, surviving him, continued a widow twelve years, and was highly esteemed for *her great and harmless wit, her chearful gravity, and her obliging behaviour, which gained her an acquaintance, and friendship, with most of any eminent worth or learning in the University of Oxford*, where she lived four years, to take care of the education of her eldest son, her children being all young at the death of their father. When she had provided for them, she took, to her second husband, Sir John Danvers, brother and heir to Henry, Earl of Danby, *who highly valued both her person, and most excellent endowments of her mind.* She died on July 11, 1627, and was buried in the parish church of Chelsea, near London. The celebrated Dr. Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, whilst he was preaching her funeral sermon, could not refrain from tears, as Mr. Walton asserts, who was present. She had issue only by her first husband, viz. seven sons, as beforementioned, and three daughters (which she often said was *Job's number, and Job's distribution*) Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Jones, of Abbemarles in com. Montgom. Margaret, to John Vaughan, of Lledairth; and Frances, to Sir John Brown, of Kirby in com. Linc.

The seven sons were,

1. Edward, created Lord Herbert of Chirbury. [f]

Richard, and William, 2d and 3d sons [g], ventured their lives to purchase honour in the wars of the Low-Countries, and died Officers there.

[d] Life of George Herbert, p. 13. [e] Ib. p. 19. [f] Ib. p. 21. [g] Walton's Life of George Herbert, p. 16.

Charles,

Charles, the 4th ſon [h], died Fellow of New-College in Oxford, unmarried.

George, the 5th ſon, born at Montgomery-caſtle, on April 3, 1593, was remarkably eminent for his great learning, whoſe life is wrote by Mr. Iſaac Walton, who thus concludes, *He died like a ſaint, unſpotted of the world, full of alms deeds, full of humility, and all the examples of virtuous life.* In 1619, he was choſen Orator for the Univerſity of Cambridge, ſucceeding Sir Francis Netherſol, who was made Secretary to the Queen of Bohemia. He continued orator eight years, *and managed with as becoming and grave a gaiety, as any had ever before, or ſince his time. For he had acquired great learning, and was bleſt with a high fancy, a civil and ſharp wit, and with a natural elegance, both in his behaviour, his tongue, and his pen. Of all which there might be many particular evidences* (ſaith Mr. Walton) but I will limit myſelf to the mention of three.

The firſt was manifeſt in a letter to King James, who had ſent the Univerſity his book, called *Baſilicon Doron*; and their Orator, Mr. Herbert, was to acknowledge this great honour, and return their gratitude, for ſuch a condeſcenſion. This letter was writ in ſuch excellent Latin, was ſo full of conceits, and all the expreſſions ſo ſuited to the genius of the King, that he inquired the Orator's name, and then aſked William Earl of Pembroke, if he knew him? whoſe anſwer was, *That he knew him very well, and that he was his kinſman; but he loved him more for his learning and virtue, than for that he was of his name and family.* At which anſwer the King ſmiled, and aſked the Earl leave, *That he might love him too; for he took him to be the Jewel of that Univerſity.*

The next was his diſpute with Mr. Andrew Melvin, Rector of St. Andrew's in Scotland, who was poſſeſſed with a hatred of Church Government by Biſhops, and writ many pieces againſt our Prayers, Publick Worſhip, &c. whereby Mr. Herbert was ſo concerned, that he wrote anſwers, with great ſharpneſs, upon him and them.

As to the third obſervation of his great abilities, it will be needful to declare, that King James coming very often to hunt at Newmarket and Royſton, he was almoſt as often invited to Cambridge, where Mr. Herbert was to welcome him with gratulations, and the applauſes of an Orator; which he performed with ſuch eloquence, that he grew more and more into the King's favour, who appointed him a particular time to attend him at Royſton, his Majeſty was ſo taken with his diſcourſe, as to declare to the Earl of Pembroke (who was his Lord Cham-

[h] Walton's Life of George Herbert.

berlain)

berlain) *That he found the Orator's learning, and wiſdom, much above his age.* The year following, the King appointing to ſtay at Cambridge ſome days, and being attended by the great ſecretary of nature and all learning, Sir Francis Bacon (Lord Verulam) and the ever memorable Dr. Lancelot Andrews, Biſhop of Wincheſter, they both deſired a friendſhip with our Orator. And the firſt put ſuch a value on his judgment, that he uſually deſired his approbation, before he would expoſe any of his books to be printed; and thought him ſo worthy of his friendſhip, that having tranſlated many of the Prophet David's Pſalms into Engliſh verſe, he made Mr. Herbert his patron of them, by a public dedication to him, as the beſt judge of Divine Poetry. And for the learned Biſhop, it is obſervable, that there being a debate, about that time, of Prediſtination and Sanctity of Life, the Orator ſent the Biſhop ſome uſeful aphoriſms, in a long Greek letter, which was ſo remarkable for the language and matter, that, after the Biſhop read it, he put it into his boſom, and often ſhewed it to ſuch who were eminent for their learning; but always returned it back to the place where he firſt lodged it, to the laſt day of his life.

During the time of his being Orator, he learned the Italian, Spaniſh, and French tongues very perfectly; hoping, that as his predeceſſor, ſo he might, in time, attain to the place of Secretrary of State, being then high in the King's favour, and valued, and loved by the moſt eminent and moſt powerful of the Court Nobility. This laudable ambition drew him often from Cambridge to attend the King, who then gave him a ſinecure, vacant by the death of the Biſhop of St. Aſaph; the ſame that Queen Elizabeth had given to her favourite, the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, valued at 120 pounds per annum. With this, and his annuity, and the advantage of the fellowſhip of his College, and of his oratorſhip, he enjoyed his genteel humour for cloaths, and court-like company, and ſeldom looked towards Cambridge, unleſs the King was there; and had often deſigned to leave the Univerſity, as he had a body apt to a conſumption, and to fevers, which he judged were increaſed by his ſtudies; for he would often ſay, *He had a wit, like a Pen-knife in a too narrow ſheath, too ſharp for his body.*

To give other particulars of his life would too much ſwell my account, but it may be needful to mention, that whilſt he attended the court, two of his moſt powerful friends, Lodowick, Duke of Richmond, and James, Marquis of Hamilton, died, and ſoon after them, King James, which put an end to his thoughts of a court life: So that he retired to a friend in Kent, with whom he lived very privately for ſome time, and there came to a reſolution of entering into ſacred orders. I find

find him made a Prebendary of Layton Eccleſia, in the dioceſe of Lincoln, July 15, 1626, given him by John Williams, Biſhop of that See. In 1630, Dr. Walter Curl, being made Biſhop of Bath and Wells, the rectory of Bemerton, in Wiltſhire, which he held, fell to the King. and Philip, Earl of Pembroke, requeſting his Majeſty to beſt w it on Mr. Herbert, he ſaid, *Moſt willingly to Mr. Herbert, if it were worth his acceptance*; and the Earl ſent the preſentation to him, without his ſeeking.

About three months before he was inducted into Bemerton, he was married to Jane, daughter and coheir of Charles Danvers, of Bainton in Wiltſhire, Eſq; (a near Kinſman of Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby) who had nine daughters; and he took ſuch a liking to Mr. Herbert, that he offered him any of them, but rather Jane, than any other, becauſe ſhe was his beloved daughter; and if he could like her for a wife, and ſhe him for a huſband, ſhe ſhould have a double bleſſing. On April 29, the third day after he was inducted to the rectory of Bemerton, and had changed his ſword and ſilk cloaths into a canonical habit, he ſaluted his wife (who was then at Bainton) ſaying to her, *You are now a miniſter's wife, and muſt now ſo far forget your father's houſe, as not to claim a precedence of any of your pariſhioners; for you are to know, that a prieſt's wife can challenge no precedence, but that which ſhe purchaſes by her obliging humility; and I am ſure, places, ſo purchaſed, do beſt become them; and I am ſo good a herald, as to aſſure you that this is truth.* And ſhe aſſured him, *he ſhould ſee her obſerve it with a chearful willingneſs.* There was a happy harmony between them, and their chriſtian carriage, both to God and man, was hardly ever imitated; of which Mr. Walton has cited ſeveral particulars. He rebuilt the pariſh church of Layton Eccleſia, in Huntingdonſhire, being, 'for the workmanſhip, [i], a coſtly 'moſaick; for the form, an exact croſs; and for the decency 'and beauty, the moſt remarkable pariſh-church, that this 'nation affords. He lived to ſee it wainſcoted, as to be ex-'ceeded by none; and by his order, the reading pew, and 'pulpit, were a little diſtance from each other, and both of an 'equal height;' for he ſaid, *They ſhould neither have a precedency or priority of the other; but that Prayer and Preaching, being equally uſeful, might agree, like brethren, and have an equal honour and eſtimation.*

He alſo [k] repaired the pariſh-church of Bemerton, near Saliſbury, and beautified the chapel, which ſtood near his houſe, at his own great charge. He likewiſe rebuilt the parſonage-houſe, very compleatly; and cauſed theſe verſes to be ingraven, in the mantle of the chimney, in the hall:

i Vide his Life, p. 48. k Ibid. p. 68.

To

TO MY
SUCCESSOR.

If thou chance for to find
A new houſe to thy mind,
And built without thy coſt:
Be good to the Poor,
As God gives thee ſtore,
And then my labour's not loſt.

He ſet no limits to his charity, or ever turned his face from any he ſaw in want, without affording them relief. When he was adviſed by a friend to be more frugal, becauſe he might have children, his anſwer was, *He would not ſee the danger of want ſo far off*; *and Sir* (ſaid he to his friend) *my wife hath a competent maintenance ſecured her after my death.*

He lived not quite nine years, after his entering into holy orders, a conſumption having ſo weakened him, as to confine him to his houſe for about a month before he died, where he continued in meditation and prayer till his deceaſe. His poems were publiſhed by Nicholas Farrar, of Little Gedding near Huntingdon, Eſq; (to whom he ſent them) and bear the name of, *The* TEMPLE: *or, Sacred Poems, and Private Ejaculations.*

He died in 1635, without iſſue; and his wife continued a diſconſolate widow five years, *till time and converſation had ſo moderated her ſorrows*, that ſhe became the wife of Sir Robert Cook, of Higham in the county of Glouceſter, Knt. by whom ſhe had one daughter, Jane (married to Sir Dawes Wymondſold, of Putney, Knt.) and ſurvived Sir Robert eight years, having lived his wife nine: and dying in 1663, was buried at Higham. Mr. Herbert lies in his own church, under the altar, and covered with a grave-ſtone without any inſcription[1]. *This Lady Cook had preſerved many of Mr. Herbert's private writings, which ſhe intended to make public, but they and Higham-Houſe were burnt together by the rebels: And by them was alſo deſtroyed a choice library, which Mr. Herbert had faſtened with chains, in a fit room in Montgomery-Caſtle, being by him dedicated to the ſucceeding Herberts, that ſhould become the owners of it.*

His next brother was Sir Henry, of whom I ſhall hereafter treat, being father of Henry, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, ſo created on April 28, 1694, on the failure of heirs male of his elder brother Edward, who was the firſt Lord Herbert of Chirbury.

The ſeventh and youngeſt was Thomas Herbert, who, betaking himſelf to the ſea ſervice, was Captain of a ſhip in that

[1] Vide his Life, p. 118.

fleet

fleet under Sir Robert Manſel, ſent againſt Algiers, and there diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a very eminent manner[q], ſhewing true Engliſh valour.

I now return to EDWARD, the firſt Lord Herbert, of Chirbury, eldeſt ſon and heir of Richard Herbert, Eſq; by his wife Magdalen Newport. He was born in Montgomery Caſtle[r], and became a Gentleman-commoner of Univerſity-College, in Oxford, 1595, at 14 years of age. His mother removed from Montgomery Caſtle to Oxford, on purpoſe to take care of his education, and continued with him four years[s], managing her power with ſuch a ſweetneſs and compliance with the recreations and pleaſures of youth, as inclined him to ſpend much of his time in her company. From the Univerſity he thought it expedient to travel[t], and betook himſelf to certain military exerciſes, whereby he became much accompliſhed. He returned to England ſoon after King James's acceſſion to the throne, and at his coronation, July 25, 1603, was made one of the Knights of the Bath[u], with Philip Herbert, afterwards Earl of Montgomery and Pembroke, Sir Robert Carr of the bed-chamber to his Majeſty, afterwards Earl of Somerſet, and many others of the firſt rank. He was not long after, made[w] one of the council to the King for his military affairs, wherein he gave ſuch proofs of his abilities, that he was ſent Ambaſſador and Commiſſioner, in 1619[x], to ſign the treaty of alliance between King James, and Lewis XIII. King of France; and to ſee and require him to take his oath for the due obſervance of the ſame. He continued at the French court two years; but then having private inſtructions, from England, to mediate a peace for thoſe of the reformed religion, at that time beſieged in ſeveral places, he in purſuance thereof had an audience of the Duke de Luines, Conſtable of France, and the great favorite of that King.

Luines had hid, behind the curtain[y], two gentlemen of the reformed religion, who, being ear-witneſſes of all that paſſed, might relate, to their friends, what little expectation they ought to entertain from the King of England's interceſſion.

He thereupon behaved very haughtily[z]. *What hath your maſter to do with us, and our buſineſs?* Sir Edward Herbert replied[a], *It is not to you to whom the King my maſter oweth an account of his*

q Walton's Life, p. 17. r Wood's Athenæ Oxon. Vol. 2. p. 117. s Walton, p. 20. t Wood ut antea. u Anſtis's Eſſay upon the Knighthood of the Bath, 4to p. 57, 58. w Ex Cod MS. penes Edw Dom. Herbert. x Rymer's Fœdera, Vol VII p. 159. y Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 372. z Hiſt. of Eng. Vol. II. p. 748. a Obſervations in Life of the Lord Herbert, in State Worthies, p. 1019.

actions

actions; and for me it is enough that I obey him. In the mean time I must maintain, That my master hath more reason to do, what he doeth, than you to ask why he doth it. Nevertheless, if you desire me in a gentle fashion, I shall acquaint you farther. Whereupon Luines, bowing a little, said, *Very well.* Sir Edward answered, 'That it was not on this occasion only, that the King of Great-'Britain had desired the peace and prosperity of France, but 'upon all occasions, whenever any war was raised in their 'country. And this he said was his first reason. The se-'cond was, that when a peace was settled here, his Majesty 'of France might be better disposed to assist the Palatinate in 'the affairs of Germany.' Luines said, *We will have none of your Advices.* Sir Edward replied, *That he took that for an answer, and was sorry, that the affection and the good will of the King, his master, was not sufficiently understood; and that since it was rejected in that manner, he could do no less than say, That the King, his master, knew well enough, what he had to do.* Luines answered, *We are not afraid of you.* Sir Edward, smiling a little, replied, *If you had said you had not loved us, I should have believed you, and made another answer: In the mean time, all that I will tell you now is, that we know very well what we have to do.* Luines, thereupon rising from his chair, with countenance discomposed, said, *By God if you were not Monsieur the Ambassador, I know very well how I would use you.* Sir Herbert rising from his chair, said, *That as he was his Majesty's of Great Britain's Ambassador, he was also a gentleman, and that his sword* (whereon he laid his hand) *should do him reason if he had any offence.* To which Luines making no reply, Sir Edward went toward the door, and Luines rising to accompany him, he said to him, *There was no occasion to use such ceremony after such language.* And departing, expected to hear farther from him. But no message being brought him from Luines, he had, in pursuance of his instructions, a more civil audience of the King, at Coignac. After that the Marshal of St. Geran told him, he had offended the Constable, and he was not in a place of security there. Whereunto he answered, *That he held himself to be in a place of security, wheresoever he had his sword by him.*

Luines, resenting the affairs got Cadenet his Brother, Duke of Chaun, with a rustling train of officers (whereof he told King James, there was not one, but had killed his man) as an ambassador extraordinary, to represent these matters to his Majesty, which he reported so much to the disadvantage of Sir Edward, that to prevent a misunderstanding between the two crowns, it was judged proper to recal him. However, the gentlemen, who were behind the curtains, relating the whole circumstances to King James, his Majesty was well

ſatisfied, that Luines gave the firſt affront, and that Sir Edward kept himſelf within the bounds of his inſtructions, and behaved very honourably, diſcretely, and worthily.

However [b] on his return, in 1621, he gave ſuch an honourable account of his employment, and ſo juſtified his comportment, to the Duke of Buckingham, and all the court, that he was ſuddenly ſent back on the ſame embaſſy. And, *for managing that truſt with ſuch fidelity and prudence*, the King advanced him to the dignity [c] of a Baron of the realm of Ireland (where he had a fair eſtate) by the name and ſtile of Lord Herbert of Caſtle-Iſland (alias Caſtle of the Iſland of Kerry in thoſe parts) by letters patent, dated Dec. 31, 22 Jac. After which he continued in France three years, returning from his embaſſy in the reign of Charles I. And, *approving himſelf to that King a moſt faithful ſervant, as well in council as in arms* (as the [d] patent recites) was by his Majeſty created a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Herbert of Chirbury, in Com. Salop, on May 7, 1629, the 5th year of his reign.

This noble Lord was endowed with great learning and reaſon, as appears by his philoſophical tract (in Latin) *De Veritate*, printed in 1638, and ſince tranſlated into ſeveral languages. He was likewiſe author of

De Clauſis Errorum, & de Religione Laici. Edit. Lond. 1645.

De Expeditione in Ream *Inſulam. Edit. Lond.* 1658.

De Religione Gentilium, &c. *Edit. Amſtelodami, An.* 1663.

He alſo wrote the life and reign of King Henry VIIIth, Edit. Lond. 1649: which from the univerſal eſteem it has among the learned, may juſtly be ſaid to be the beſt hiſtory among the lives of our Kings. The original copy, written with his own hand, is preſerved in the univerſity of Oxford, to which he preſented it, and what follows has been juſtly remarked of it. *'Tis large and copious, as the multiplied affairs of a buſy reign required; and as all Europe was concerned in the intreagues of thoſe times, the politicks then were intricate to trace them; nor can we imagine that any one, beſide himſelf, could ſo happily have conquered the difficulty he complains of, viz. To write that Prince's hiſtory, of whom no one thing might conſtantly be affirmed; and to draw his picture well, who had ſeveral countenances.*

He alſo left in manuſcript, *His own life, for the inſtruction of his poſterity*, as the title informs us. This manuſcript was in the poſſeſſion of the Lady Dowager Herbert, daughter of Francis Newport, Earl of Bradford, and on June 11, was

[b] Camden's Annals in Hiſt. of Eng. Vol. II. p. 657. [c] Pat. 22. Jac. p. 15.
[d] Pat. 5 Car. I. p. 14.

borrowed,

borrowed, of her, by Henry Earl of Clarendon, as I have read in a memorandum in his own hand writing.

His Lordſhip married Mary, daughter and heir to Sir William Herbert, who was Lord of St. Julian's, near Newport, in the county of Monmouth, Knt.[e] and of his wife Jane, daughter and coheir of Edward Griffith, Eſq; and was deſcended from Sir Walter Herbert, Knt.[f] who had to wife, Anne, daughter of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. Which Sir Walter was ſecond ſon[g] of William Herbert, created Earl of Pembroke by Edward IV. A. D. 1468. By the beforementioned Mary his wife, he left iſſue two ſons and a daughter, Richard, who ſucceeded him in his honours, Edward, and Beatrix, who died unmarried.

He died at his houſe in Queenſtreet, London, and was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Fields; and over his grave, under the ſouth-wall, was laid a flat marble ſtone, with this inſcription[h]:

Hic inhumatur Corpus Edwardi Herbert Equitis Balnei, Baronis de Cherbury & Caſtle-Iſland, Auctoris Libri cui titulus eſt De Veritate. *Reddor, ut Herbæ; Viceſimo die Auguſti Anno Domini,* 1648.

RICHARD, *ſecond Lord Herbert*, during his father's lifetime, gave very eminent proofs of his great courage and valour, in the ſervice of Charles I. In 1639, he had the command of a troop of horſe, in the expedition againſt the rebellious Scots: and when the Engliſh parliament had come to an open rupture with the King, he raiſed at his own charge a full regiment of foot, and a troop of horſe[i], the numbers whereof (by death and other diſaſters) were at ſeveral times ſo diminiſhed, as that his frequent recruits at length amounted to 2,800 men, as was credibly reported. Which regiment he upheld and continued, until his Majeſty's authority and intereſt, through the prevalency of his adverſaries, was totally forced out of South-Wales; never forſaking him, though he had at laſt no more than thirty men left; and of thoſe divers hurt and maimed.

Among his particular ſervices in thoſe calamitous times[k], he was one of the chief, who, in 1643, conducted the Queen on her arrival (from Holland) at Burlington in Yorkſhire, to the King then at Oxford: and did for the moſt part attend

[e] Deſcent of Nobility MS. by Sir Henry St. George Gart. Not. B. 21, in Bib. Joh. Anſtis nup. Gart. Reg. Armor. [f] Ibid. [g] Ibid.
[h] Wood's Athenæ Oxon. Vol. I. p. 524. [i] Dugdale ex inform. Edw. Dom. Herbert de Chirbury. [k] Ibid.

his Majeſty in all his adventures, who had an eſpecial love for him, and employed him in divers weighty affairs; well knowing his integrity, and being able to ſerve him, as well with his pen, as ſword.

When the parliament had got the King in their power, and ſubdued all that were loyal to his Majeſty, he was ſuffered to compound for his eſtate, and paid a large fine: and on June 11, 1649, they ordered the demoliſhing of Montgomery-Caſtle [l], but that an allowance ſhould be made to the Lord Herbert for his damage thereby, out of his fine. He departed this life on May 13, 1655, and was buried in the chancel of the pariſh church of Montgomery in North-Wales.

By Mary his wife, daughter to John Egerton, firſt Earl of Bridgwater, he had iſſue four ſons, Edward, his ſucceſſor; John, who died young; Henry, who ſucceeded his brother Edward; and Thomas, who died unmarried: Alſo four daughters, Frances, married to William Brown, Eſq; Florence, to Richard Herbert of Dolgiog in com. Montgomery, and of Oakley Park in com. Salop, Eſq; grandfather of the preſent Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis; Arabella; and Alice, married to Paul Burrard, Eſq.

EDWARD, *third Lord Herbert*, the eldeſt ſon and heir, in 1659, took the firſt opportunity to manifeſt his loyalty to Charles II. and accompanied by no ſmall number of his kindred and friends, reſolved to have riſen in Shropſhire; but being there betrayed, he readily joined with Sir George Booth (afterwards Lord Delamer) in that appearance of the Cheſhire men, and others, in order to the reſtoration of his Majeſty. Which attempt miſcarrying, he was thereupon impriſoned, but preſently releaſed by thoſe in power, on a proſpect of the reſtoration of the King, upon ſecurity to live peaceably. This was done (ſaith [m] Whitlock) by the Committee of ſafety, to ingratiate themſelves with the Cavaliers.

After the reſtoration of the King, he was conſtituted Cuſtos Rotulorum of Montgomeryſhire, on Auguſt 24, 1660, and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Denbighſhire, on December 24, 1666. He was much eſteemed for his prudence, moderation, and other amiable qualities. He had two wives, firſt, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Myddleton, of Chirk-Caſtle in com. Denbigh; and, ſecondly, Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of George, ſixth Lord Chandos: but departed this life without leaving iſſue, and was buried in St. Edmund's Chapel, in the collegiate church at Weſtminſter, under a graveſtone of black marble, on which, under his arms, is this Epitaph,

[l] Whitlock's Memorials, p. 392. [m] Memorials, p. 688.

Edward

'Edward Lord Herbert, Baron of Cherbury in England, 'and Caſtle Iſlands in Ireland, died on the 9th of December, '1678, in the 64th year of his age, and lies buried under this 'ſtone.'

He was ſucceeded in honour and eſtate, by his only ſurviving brother,

HENRY, *fourth Lord Herbert*, who betook himſelf, in his youth, to a military employment, and engaged with his brother, A. D. 1659, in his attempt for the reſtoration of Charles II. In 1672, being Captain of a troop of horſe in Sir Henry Jones's regiment, he went over with thoſe forces, under the command of the Duke of Monmouth, to the aſſiſtance of the French King; and was afterwards Captain of a troop of horſe in the regiment of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. In 1678, ſucceeding his brother, he reſigned his military employments, and was conſtituted Cuſtos Rotulorum of Montgomeryſhire, on December 20, 1679. He was of the party of the Duke of Monmouth: and on Jan. 25, 1680-1, ſigned, with him [n], the Earl of Bedford, and ſeveral other Peers, *The humble petition and advice to the King*, 'Setting forth the danger they would be expoſed to, by the aſ'ſembling of the Papiſts and their adherents, if the parlia'ment met at Oxford, where they could not act with that 'freedom which is neceſſary, &c. and therefore pray his Ma'jeſty would order it to ſit at Weſtminſter, where they may 'conſult and act with ſafety and freedom.' But the King frowned on the deliverers of this petition, and perſiſted in his reſolution of holding the parliament at Oxford. He went heartily into the Revolution, and on the abdication of King James [o], voted to ſupply the vacancy of the throne, by the Prince and Princeſs of Orange: Wherefore, on their acceſſion to the throne, his Lordſhip was made Cofferer of their houſehold. He married Catharine, daughter to Francis Newport, firſt Earl of Bradford: but dying without iſſue by her, on April 21, 1691, the honour of Lord Herbert of Chirbury, &c. became extinct.

However, it did not continue ſo much above three years, King William being pleaſed to revive it in the perſon of Henry Herbert, of Ribbesford in the county of Worceſter, whoſe father, Sir Henry Herbert, was ſixth brother to Edward, the firſt Lord Herbert of Chirbury, as beforementioned.

Which Sir HENRY was made Maſter of the Revels in the reign of James I. by [p] whom he was knighted at Wilton, on

[n] Hiſt. of Eng. Vol. III. p. 384. [o] Ibid. p. 544. [p] Philpot's Catal. of Knights.

Auguſt 7, 1623. He continued [q] fifty years in the poſt of Maſter of the Revels, and was likewiſe one of the Gentlemen in ordinary of the Privy Chamber to Charles I. who eſteemed him for his many years faithful ſervice, and his great ſufferings during the rebellion, when his eſtate was ſequeſtered [r], and he not allowed to compound for it under 1,330 *l.*

It is further memorable of him, that a few days before the murder of the King, meeting in Hyde Park with Thomas Herbert, Eſq; his kinſman, who then waited on his Majeſty as one of the Grooms of his Bedchamber; and enquiring how his Majeſty did, deſired he would let him know, that if he pleaſed to read the ſecond chapter of *Eccleſiaſticus*, he would there find comfort [s]. Accordingly Mr. Herbert acquainted the King therewith, who (as my author ſaith) thanked Sir Henry, and commended him for his excellent parts, being a good ſcholar, ſoldier, and an accompliſhed courtier, and, for his many years faithful ſervice, much valued by the King, who preſently turned to the chapter, and read it with much ſatisfaction. He lived to ſee the reſtoration of Charles II. and ſerved for the borough of Bewdley [t], in that parliament which met on May 8, 1661. He left iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Offley, of Dalby in the county of Leiceſter, Knt. Henry his ſon and heir.

This HENRY was elected a member for the [u] city of Worceſter, in the parliament which met at Oxford on March 21, 1680-1, and afterwards ſerved for the borough of Bewdley, whilſt he was a Commoner. As he eſpouſed the ſame political principles with his couſin Henry, the fourth Lord Herbert, he engaged heartily in the Revolution; for the furtherance of which he [w] went over to Holland, in 1688, to offer his aſſiſtance to the Prince of Orange; and returned [x] with him the ſame year into England. For his ſervices on that occaſion, and in conſideration of his being the next heir male to the laſt Lord Herbert of Chirbury, he was advanced to the degree of a Baron of this realm, by the title of *Lord Herbert of Chirbury*, on April 28, 1694. On April 6, 1695, he was conſtituted Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Brecon. In 1705, he was made one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and the Plantations [y]. He was diſtinguiſhed for his affability, politeneſs, and great natural abilities, which he had much improved by ſtudy. He died on January 22, 1708-9, and was buried in St. Paul's-church, Covent-

[q] Wood's Athenæ Oxon. Vol. I. p. 524. [r] Catal. of Compounders in Letter H. [s] Wood, ut antea. [t] Not. Parl. MS. penes B. Willis, Arm. [u] Ibid. [w] Hiſt. of Eng. Vol. III. p. 518. [x] Ib. p. 526. [y] Annals of Queen Anne.

Garden.

Garden. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of .... Ramſey, Eſq; Alderman of the city of London, and by her, who ſurvived him till April 24, 1716, had iſſue Henry, his only ſon and heir.

Which HENRY, *ſixth* Lord Herbert of Chirbury, married, on December 12, 1709, Mary, ſiſter to John, 1ſt Earl of Portſmouth, and dying without iſſue, in April, 1738, was buried at Ribbesford, in Worceſterſhire, leaving his Lady ſurviving, firſt Lady of the Bedchamber to Anne Princeſs of Orange.

The title of *Lord Herbert* of Chirbury being therefore again extinct, King George II. taking into conſideration, that Henry-Arthur Herbert was the chief heir male remaining, was pleaſed to create him *Lord Herbert of Chirbury*, &c.

I have before mentioned, that Matthew Herbert, of Dolgiog in Com. Montgom. Eſq; was the ſecond ſon of Edward Herbert, Eſq; grandfather of Edward, firſt Lord Herbert of Chirbury: I ſhall therefore now give an account of him, and his deſcendants.

This MATTHEW Herbert, Eſq; [z] with George Herbert, Eſq; were returned to parliament, in 5 Eliz. Repreſentatives for the county of Monmouth. He married Anne, daughter of Charles Fox, of Bromfield in Com. Salop, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue,

FRANCIS, his ſon and heir, who for his loyalty to King Charles I. had his eſtate ſequeſtered, and I find him wrote Francis Herbert, of Dolgiog in Com. Montgom. Eſq; in the *Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, that compounded for their eſtates.* London, printed an. 1655. He married, to his firſt wife, Dorothy, daughter of Dr. Richard Parry, biſhop of St. Aſaph; but ſhe dying without iſſue, he wedded, ſecondly, Abigail, daughter of William Garton, of the county of Suſſex, Eſq; and by her had iſſue two ſons, 1, Sir Matthew, ſeated at Bromfield, in Shropſhire, who was created a Baronet, 1663. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlcotte, in Staffordſhire, but died without iſſue: 2, Richard Herbert, of Dolgiog, and of Oakley-Park, in Com. Salop, Eſq; who (as I have already mentioned) married Florence, ſecond daughter of Richard, 2d Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and ſiſter and coheir of Henry, 4th Lord Herbert of Chirbury, by whom he had iſſue two daughters, Arabella, and Mary, firſt married to William Nichols, and afterwards to .... Cæſar, alſo two ſons 1, Francis, 2d George, who married Florentia, daughter of John Newton, by whom he had ſeveral children, whereof the eldeſt ſon, Francis Herbert, Eſq; ſerved in the tenth par-

[z] MS. penes B. Willis, Arm.

liament of Great Britain for the borough of Montgomery, and was included in the limitation of the patent of creation, which his couſin the Earl of Powis obtained as Baron Herbert of Chirbury and Ludlow. He married Mary, daughter of John Baugh of Stouchann, in Shropſhire, and had iſſue two ſons Henry and Foliot, who both died without iſſue, and two daughters, Mary, the wife of Frederick Cornwall, Eſq; and Arabella.

The eldeſt ſon, FRANCIS Herbert, of Dolgiog in Com. Montgom. and of Oakley-Park in Com. Salop, Eſq; married Dorothy, daughter of John Oldbury, of London, merchant, and dying on February 27, 1718-19, left iſſue five ſons; the right honourable Henry-Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis; Richard Herbert, Eſq; who ſerved for the Borough of Ludlow in the 9th and 10th parliaments of Great Britain, and deceaſed on May 17, 1754, unmarried; Francis, who died unmarried in 1730; Herbert, and John, who both died in 1719. He had likewiſe three daughters, Urania, married to Coulſon Fellows, of Eggesford in Com. Devon, Eſq; Dorothy, ſecond daughter, wedded to John Harris, of Pickwell in com. Devon. Eſq. She died June 1, 1759, aged 50, and is buried at Barnſtaple in Devonſhire, where a monument is erected to the memory of herſelf and her huſband, and Florentia, who died young, in 1720.

HENRY-ARTHUR, *Earl of Powis*, while he was a Commoner, ſerved in three parliaments for the borough of Ludlow, having been firſt elected in 1727. And his Majeſty taking into conſideration his noble deſcent, and that the title of Lord Herbert of Chirbury being extinguiſhed, was pleaſed to create him Lord Herbert of Chirbury, by letters patent, [a] dated December 21, 1743. Moreover, on the death of William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, who died on March 8, 1747-8, and left his Lordſhip his whole eſtate, he was further advanced to the dignity of *Baron Powis*, of Powis-Caſtle, *Viſcount Ludlow, and Earl of Powis* [b], by letters patent, bearing date May 27, 21 Geo. II. In 1735, his Lordſhip was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum for the county of Salop. His Lordſhip, in 1745, being one of the thirteen Peers, who were commiſſioned to raiſe each a regiment of foot, in order to ſuppreſs the rebellion, he compleated his in Shropſhire, in a very ſhort time, and when it was cloathed and armed, it was ſent to Briſtol, and other parts. And his Lordſhip being Lord Lieutenant of that county, by his intereſt there, the Nobility, Gentry,

[a] Bill. Signat. 17 Geo. II. [b] Ibid. 21 Geo. II.

Clergy,

Clergy, and Freeholders, aſſociated themſeves in defence of his Majeſty's perſon and government.

His Majeſty was further pleaſed in October 16, 1749, to grant unto him the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title of *Lord Herbert, Baron Herbert of Chirbury, and of Ludlow:* to hold the ſame to him, and the heirs male of his body; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to Richard Herbert, Eſq; (brother to the ſaid Earl of Powis) and the heirs male of his body; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to Francis Herbert, of Ludlow, in the County of Salop, Eſq; and the heirs male of his body.

He was, by his preſent Majeſty, on May 22, 1761, conſtituted Comptroller of the Houſhold. His Lordſhip was ſoon after ſworn of the Privy-Council, and in October, that year, reſigning the place of Comptroller of his Majeſty Houſhold, was inveſted with the office of Treaſurer of the Houſhold, which he gave up in July, 1765.

On July 23, 1761, his Lordſhip was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the Counties of Salop and Montgomery. He was alſo Recorder of Shrewſbury, and a Lieutenant-general.

His Lordſhip married, on March 30, 1751, Barbara, ſole daughter and heir of the right hon. Lord Edward Herbert, only brother of William the laſt Marquis of Powis, and of his wife the Lady Henrietta, only daughter of James, Earl of Waldegrave; by which Lady, who is now living, his Lordſhip had iſſue one ſon and four daughters, George-Edward-Henry-Arthur, now Earl of Powis; Lady Georgiana-Amelia, Lady Auguſta, Lady Barbara-Henrietta, who all died young, and Lady Henrietta-Antonia born September 3, 1758.

His Lordſhip died at Bath the 11th of September, 1772, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

GEORGE-EDWARD-HENRY-ARTHUR, *the preſent Earl of Powis*; born on July 7, 1755. His Lordſhip is Lord Lieutenant, and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Montgomery, and Recorder of Ludlow; but is at preſent unmarried.

TITLES.] George-Edward-Henry-Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, Viſcount Ludlow, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, Baron Powis of Powis-Caſtle, and Baron Herbert of Chirbury, and of Ludlow.

CREATIONS.] Lord Herbert of Chirbury, Dec. 21, 1743, 17 Geo. II. Baron Powis of Powis-Caſtle, Viſcount Ludlow, and Earl of Powis, May 27, 21 Geo. II. Baron Herbert of Chirbury and Ludlow, Oct. 7, 1749, 23 Geo. II.

ARMS.]

ARMS.] Party per pale, Azure and Gules, three Lions rampant Argent, armed and langued, Or.

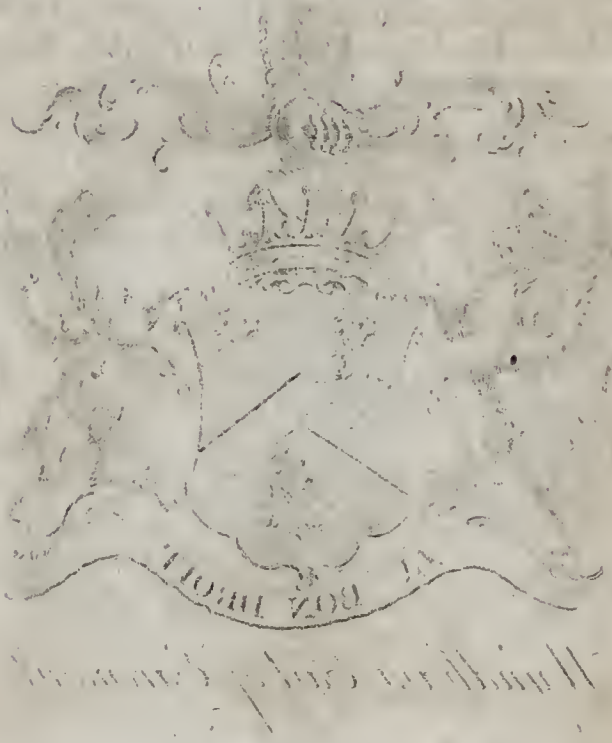
CREST.] On a wreath, a Wyvern, with wings expanded, Vert, holding in his mouth a ſiniſter hand, couped at the wriſt, Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide a Lion Argent, on the ſiniſter ſide a Panther Argent, enraged proper, and ſpotted Gules, Azure and Sable; each gorged round the neck, with a leather collar proper buckled and ſtudded, Or, and a Shield pendant, Or, that of the Lion charged with a Lion's Gamb eraſed in Bend Gules, and that of the Panther, charged with a Lion rampant, Gules.

MOTTO] UNG JE SERVIRAY.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Powis-Caſtle, and Lymore, both in Montgomeryſhire, and at Oakley-Park, in Shropſhire.

WYNDHAM,



Wyndham Earl of Egremont.

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WYNDHAM, Earl of Egremont.

HIS Lordſhip derives his deſcent from AILWARDUS, an eminent Saxon, in the county of [a] Norfolk, who ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, being poſſeſſed of lands in Wymondham (now wrote Wyndham) in that county, aſſumed his ſurname from thence; and the ſaid Ailwardus de Wymondham, with Richard his ſon, Hugh, Pagan, and Edmund de Wymondham, were witneſſes to a charter of William de Albini, butler to King Henry I. whereby he gave the church of Wymondham to the prior and convent of Wyndham.

RICHARD, ſon of Ailward, was father of RICHARD, who had iſſue JOHN de Wymondham, who by Margaret, daughter to Robert Churchon (or Curzon [b]) had iſſue another JOHN, of Wichlewood, and Crounthorpe, in the county of Norfolk; which were their principal ſeats for many generations, and are yet part of the poſſeſſions of a branch of the family.

In 44 Hen. III. Thomas de Wymondham, Chanter of Litchfield, was a Baron of the Exchequer; and on [c] April 4, 1266, was conſtituted Treaſurer of England; alſo the year after [d], bearing the title of Chanter of the church of Litchfield, had his patent renewed.

In 52 Hen. III. he had a [e] grant of fifty marks per annum, for the better maintaining himſelf in the office of Treaſurer, wherein he continued till 54 Hen. III. [f].

In 10 Edw. II. WILLIAM, ſon of RALPH de Wimondham, was poſſeſſed of the manors of Crounthorpe, and Wichlewood, wherein he was ſucceeded by his ſon, Sir JOHN, who by Catherine, daughter of Sir John de Rediſham, of Rediſham, Knt. had three ſons, 1. Thomas; 2. Sir Richard de Wymondham, Knt. [g] who, in 1356, had the King's protection, going into Brittany under his ſon Edward, Prince of Wales; and on September 19, that year, was at the famous battle of Poictiers, wherein John the French King was taken priſoner; 3 Henry, Prior of Wyndham.

THOMAS de Wimondham, in the pedigree of the family, is ſaid to be elder brother to Sir Richard, and to have married Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Walcot, Knt. by whom he had iſſue JOHN de Wimondham, who had to wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Sharington, by whom he was

[a] Monaſt. Ang. Vol. I. p. 37, and 339. [b] Ex Stemmate. [c] Pat. 50 Hen. III. m. 20. [d] Pat. 51 Hen. III. m. 6. [e] Liberate de Anno 52 Hen. m. 5. [f] Dugdale's Chron. Series, p. 22. [g] Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. V. p. 844.

father

father of JOHN Wimondham, who wedded Margaret, daughter of Sir John Segrave, Knt. and had iſſue John, his ſon and heir.

Which JOHN was of Crounthorpe, and of Felbrigge, in Com. Norfolk; which laſt eſtate he purchaſed of the truſtees of Sir John Felbrigge, Knight of the Garter. He was an eminent aſſerter of the Houſe of Lancaſter; and in 38 Hen. VI. was joined in commiſſion with others, to withſtand the attempts of the Earl of Warwick: Alſo, in the ſame year, [h] was one of the Knights for the county of Norfolk, in the parliament held at Coventry, wherein the Earl of Warwick, and other accomplices of the Duke of York, were attainted of high-treaſon. He had to wife Margery, daughter of Sir Robert Clifton, of Bokenham caſtle, in Com. Norfolk, and widow of Sir John Haſtings. But Weever, in his Funeral Monuments, p. 804, ſays, ſhe was the widow of Sir Edward Haſtings, and was buried in the Auguſtine Friers in Norwich, in the year 1456. By the ſaid John Wyndham, Eſq; ſhe had iſſue two ſons, Sir John; and Sir Roger, who died without iſſue; Ela married to Thomas Faſtolfe, Eſq; and Iſabel, to Simon Wiſeman, of Great Thornham in Suffolk, Eſq.

Sir JOHN Wyndham, in 1487, was in the battle of Stoke, near Newark, againſt the Earl of Lincoln, Lambert Simnel, and their adherents [i], and was knighted, immediately after the victory, for his valiant behaviour: But being afterwards engaged in the intereſts of the Houſe of York, he was apprehended; and on May 2, in 17 Hen. VII. arraigned in Guildhall, London, where being found guilty of high-treaſon, as an accomplice of Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, he [k], with Sir James Tyrrell, Lieutenant of Guiſnes-caſtle, were beheaded on Tower-Hill, May 6, following, and their bodies, and heads, were buried in the Auguſtine Friers church of London, as Stow writes.

Sir Francis Bacon, in his Life of King Henry VII [l], gives the following account: 'In 1501, on the Earl of Suffolk's 'flying into Flanders, King Henry the Seventh growing 'jealous of him, cauſed Sir Robert Curſon, Captain of the 'caſtle of Hammes, to fly from his charge, and to feign 'himſelf a ſervant of the Earl of Suffolk's; who thereby in-'ſinuating himſelf into his ſecrets, gave advertiſements to 'the King of ſuch who were friends to him. Whereupon 'William Courtney, Earl of Devonſhire, brother-in-law to 'the Earl, as alſo William de la Pole, his own brother,

[h] Pryn's Brevia Parliam. p. 60. [i] MS. Claudius C 3. in Bibl. Cotton.
[k] Stow's Annals, p. 484. [l] General Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. I. p. 630, 631.

'Sir

'Sir John Wyndham, and others, were taken into cuſtody;
'and Sir John was attainted and beheaded the 6th of May,
'1503.'

This Sir John Wyndham had two wives; firſt the Lady Margaret, daughter to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, by whom he had iſſue Sir Thomas, his ſon and heir; Edward; George, who died in 1543, having been Archdeacon of Norwich, Precentor of St. Paul's, and Maſter of the college of Ruſhworth in Norfolk; who, together with his brethren, the friers of that college, in 26 Hen. VIII. [m] ſwore fealty to the King, Queen Anne, and the iſſue begotten on her body; alſo that they will make known, preach and perſuade the people to do the ſame; whenever place and opportunity ſhall ſerve. Likewiſe three daughters, Anne, wife of Thomas Radcliffe, Eſq; Elizabeth, firſt of Sir Francis Calthorpe, of Ingham in Com. Norfolk, and afterwards of Sir John Culpeper, Knt. and Dorothy.

His ſecond wife [n] was Eleanor, daughter of Norman Waſhbourne, of Waſhbourne in Worceſterſhire, Eſq; and widow of Sir Richard Scrope, a younger ſon of Henry Lord Scrope of Bolton; by whom he had a ſon Francis, who died young, and a daughter Frances, which Lady died in 21 Hen. VII. as appears by the probate of her will, bearing date December 11, 21 Hen. VII. 1505. She therein writes herſelf *Elianore Wyndham, widowe, late wife of Sir John Wyndham, Knt.*; and orders her body to be buried in the choir of the Auſtin Friers, in Norwich, beſide the high-altar there, to which ſhe bequeaths a pair of chalices, ſilver and gilt; to the intent, that the Friers there ſhall pray for the ſoul of her, the ſaid Eleanor, and Sir John Wyndham, late her huſband; and that a Frier prieſt ſing, and pray for her ſoul, within the ſaid place, the ſpace of a whole year, and to have for his ſalary 53s. 4d. She was alſo a benefactor to the White Friers of Norwich, to the Black Friers in Norwich, and to the Grey Friers there; the abbey of Barking, and to other religious houſes. And wills, that on the day of her burial, 5l. be beſtowed in alms; and at her burying day, her ſeventh day, month day, and year day, there be diſpoſed for her 40l. after the diſcretion of her executors. And that an honeſt prieſt ſing for her in the univerſity of Cambridge, for two years, and be allowed for his ſtipend eight marks every year. She bequeaths to the Lord of Oxford a croſs of gold with diamonds; and to the Lady, his wife, a ring with a ruby. To the Lady Beaumont, her daughter, a purſe of

[m] Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. XIV. p. 518. [n] Vis. de Com. Norf. G. I. in Offic. Armor. [o] Regiſt. Dean Qu. 1. in cur. prærog. Cantuar.

ſable,

ſable, her beſt feather-bed, and other furniture. To Thomas Wyndham, her ſon-in-law, a veſtment and maſs-book, three hangings, and other furniture. To her daughter Alianore Wyndham, wife of the ſaid Thomas, a gown of black velvet, furred with marten, &c. And other legacies to Dame Anne Scrope, her daughter, her daughter Mary Scrope, her daughter Jane Scrope, her daughter Frances Wyndham. Alſo to George Wyndham, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Eleanor Wyndham, Edmund Wyndham, and John Wyndham. Alſo to her daughters unmarried, which ſhe had by her firſt huſband Sir Richard Scrope, all the reſidue of her array, and houſhold ſtuff, not before bequeathed; and leaves the reſidue of her fortune to her executors, Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Knt. John Tey, Eſq; and Richard Wode, Gent. To which ſhe ſet her ſeal, &c.

Sir Thomas Wyndham of Felbrigge, eldeſt ſon, was [p] one of the commanders of that fleet, which, ſailing from Dover, and ſcouring the ſeas, came into Portſmouth about the middle of May, in 4 Hen. VIII. He alſo attended Sir Edward Howard, Lord Admiral, in the expedition to Biſcay the ſame year [q], and was by him knighted in Croyton-Bay, in France. He [r] was alſo with that Admiral, when he was drowned in the attempt on Breſt: And being one of the Knights of the King's body [s], attended his Majeſty at the ſieges of Therouene and Tournay, where he did good ſervice; as alſo in other places; and was of his Privy-Council.

In 12 Hen. VIII. he attended the King [t], at his conferences with the French King, between Guyſnes and Ardres, having, in his retinue, a chaplain, eleven ſervants, and eight horſes.

This Sir Thomas Wyndham, Knt. made his will, [u] at his manor of Felbrigge, October 22, 1521, which being remarkable, I ſhall inſert it his own words. Firſt (ſays he) for the recommendacion of my ſoule into the mooſt mercifull hands of him that redemed me, and made it, I make and ſay this my accuſtomed prayer. *Domine Ihu Creſte, qui me ex Nichelle Creaſti, Feciſti, Redemiſti, & Prædeſtinaſti ad hoc quod ſum, Tu ſcis, quod de me facere vis. Face de me ſecundum Voluntatem tuam cum Miſericordia.* Therfor do of me thy wylle, with grace, petie and mercy, humbly and intirely I beſeche the; and into thy mooſt mercifull hands my ſoule I commytte. And howe be it, as ſynfull creature, in ſynns conceyved, and in ſynne have lyved; knowinge perfectly that

p Hall's Chron. in Life of Hen. VIII. f. 16. q Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 796. r Stow's Annals, p. 492 s Weever præd. t MS. B. 5. in Bibl. Joh. Anſtis Arm. nup. Gart. Reg. Arm. u Ex Regiſt. Bodfelde Quire 3. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

of

of my merits I cannot atteyn to the lyfe everlaſtyng, but only by the merits of thy bliſſid paſſid, and paſſion, and of thyne infinite mercy and grace. Nevertheleſs my merciſull Redemer, Maker, and Savyour, I truſt that by the ſpeciall grace and mercy of thy bleſſed mother, ever virgyn, our Lady Mary, in whom, after the in this mortall lyfe, hath ben my mooſt ſingular truſt and confidence, to whom in all my neceſſities I have made my contynuall refuge, and by whom I have hitherto ever had my ſpeciall comfort and releef; will in my mooſt extreme nede, of her infinite pitye, take my ſoule into her hands, and hit preſent unto her mooſt dere ſonne; whereof ſwete Lady of mercy, very mother and virgyn, well of petie, and ſureſt refuge of all nedefull, mooſt humbly, moſt intirely, and moſt hartely I beſeche the, and for my comforte in this behalfe I truſt. Alſo to the ſingular mediacions, and prayers of all the holy company of hevyn, aungells, archaungells, patriarches, prophets, apoſtells, evaungeliſts, martyres, confeſſoures and virgynes; and ſpecyally to myn accuſtomed advourrys, I call and crye, Saint John evangeliſt, Saint George, Saint Thomas of Canterbury, Saint Margaret, Saint Kateryn, and Saint Barbara, humbly beſeche you, that not onlye at the houre of deth, ſoo too ayde, ſocour and defend me; that the auncyent and gooſtly enemy, nor noon other yll or dampnabell ſpirite, have power to invade me, nor with his tereablenes to anoye me; but alſo with your holy prayers, to be interceſſorice, and mediatrice, unto my maker and redemer, for the remyſſion of my ſynnes, and ſalvacion of my ſoule; and for as moche as I intende and purpoſe, to the honor of God, and our bleſſed Lady Saint Mary the virgyn, to adowrne and vawghte a chapell, called our Lady Chapell, ſet and buylded at the eſtende of the Quere, within the ſight of the monaſtery of the Holy Trinitie, at the citie of Norwiche; and alſo to have in the ſame monaſtery, for the comforte of my ſoule, and remiſſion of my ſynnes, a yerely memorial of my obyte, inperpetuum, I will and bequethe that whenſoever it ſhall pleaſe my Savyer *Jhu Criſt*, to call me owyte of this tranſitorye lyfe, my body be buryed in the mydſt of the ſame chapell of our bliſſed Lady, after my poor eſtate and ſubſtaunce that God hath gevyn me, without dampnable pomp, or ſuperfluities. Where, uppon my body I woll have a tombe, as ſhall be thought convenient to myn executors, ſufficiently large for me and my two wyfs, yf my wife Elizabeth woll be there buried. And as touching the funerall interment of my body, and charges of my ſepulture, I remitt it to the diſcrecion of myn executors, deſyring theym that it may be convenient after my littell ſubſtance. And in any wyſe, I woll

have

have a ſermon made by a Doctor of divinitie, at the maſs of requiem. Alſo I will have immediatelie after my deceſſe, as ſhortly as may be poſſible, a M. maſſes to be ſaid within the citie of Norwich, and other places, within the ſhire of Norfolk; whereof I will have, in the honor of the bliſſed Trinitie, one hundreth; in honor of the 5 wounds of our Savyour *Jhu Criſt*, one hundreth; in honour of the 5 joys of our *bliſſed Lady*, one hundreth; in the honor of the 9 orders of *Aungells*, one hundreth; in the honor of the *Patriarchs*, one hundreth. In the honor of the 12 *Apoſtells*, one hundreth. In the honor of all *Saints*, one hundreth. Of *Requiem*, one hundreth. In the honor of *St. John* the *Evangeliſt*, 30. In the honor of *St. George*, 40. In the honor of *St. Thomas* of *Canterbury*, 30. In the honor of *St. Margaret*, 40. In the honor of *St. Kateryn*, 30. And of *St. Barbara*, 30; which maketh the whole nombr of M. maſſes. Alſo I will that all my debts, firſt and before all other charges, be paid by the handes of myne executors; wherewith I charge theym, as they will aunſwere before God, and diſcharge my conſcience. Alſo I will yf any man or woman cauſe or complayne of any injuries, or wrongs, doen by me, and ſo duely proved before myn executors, or ſuperviſors, that they be reſtored to the uttermoſt. Alſo I will that myn executors, as ſone as it may be boorn out of my goodes, doo cauſe the ſaid chapel of our bliſſed Lady to be wawtyd with free ſtone after the workmanſhip and wawtyng of the church there, as well in ſtars and colours, as in gilding with ſterrys, as ſhall be devyſed by myn executors; and with myn armys, badgys, and devyſes. Alſo I will have a prieſt, ſecular or religious, to ſynge for me, my ſaid wyffs and frends, in the ſaid chapel inperpetuum, with an yerely obite, to be kept with a ſolempne dirige and maſſe of requiem, by the prior and convent and their ſucceſſors; every ſuch a daye as it ſhall happen me to dye upon, or as near as it may be conveniently; and the ſaid prior and convent, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall diſtribute yerely as they think convenient, inperpetuum. Proved 4 March 1522; and Eliz. his relict, and Thomas Earl of Surry were adminiſtrators. As to his manors, lands, &c. he made the following diſpoſition.

I Sir Thomas Wyndham, Knyght, [w] ſonne and heire of Sir John Wyndham, Knyght, this 12 October, 13 Hen. VIII. As to the diſpoſition of all my manors, lands, tenements, rents, ſervices, and reverſions, hereditaments, with their appurtenaunces. And alſo of all my wards and mariages now bowght by me, with all advowſons by any means belonging to me, or to any other to my uſe, in the counties of Nor-

[w] Ex Reg. Bodfelde Qu. 3, ut antea,

folk,

folk, and Yorkſhire, or ells where within the realme of Englond.

Firſt I will that my co-feoffees, ſuffre Dame Elizabeth my wife, to occupie my manors of Bentley and Hamelthwayte in Yorkſhire, and all purchaſed lands within the ſame manors; and my manor of Melton Conſtable in Com. Norfolk, for term of hir lyfe, according to the purport of indentures the ſame ſhall deſcend; remainder to my ſonne Edmonde and to the heires of his body; and in defaulte to the right heires of me the ſaid Sir Thomas Wyndham. And yf it fortune my next heire to be not of full age at the death of my ſaid wyfe, that then my executors ſhall receive and take the proffits of the manors of Bentley and Hamelthwayte, in Yorkſhire, during the nonage of my ſaid next heire, toward the performaunce of my laſt will and teſtament. He wills that his ſon Edmonde, his heir apparent, ſhall have all his manors of Crownthorpp, Wybylwode, and Hackforth, immediately after his deceſſe, to hym and to Suſanne his wyfe, and to the longer lyver of them, and to the heires of his body lawfully begotten. And for defawte of iſſue, to the right heires of him the ſaid Sir Thomas, in fee ſimple. And yf it fortune the ſaide Edmonde, and Suſanne his wyfe, to dye without yſſue within vii yeres next after his deceſſe; and yf his next heire be then of full age, he wills that he ſhall have the ſaid manors to him and his heires. And that his executors ſhall receive, towards the performance of his will, all the proffits of the manors of Felbrigge, Aylmerton, and Runton, with the advowſons and preſentations to the ſame; and of the manors of Todyngton, Barnyngham, Yngworth, and Colby, with the like advowſons and preſentations; and of the manors of Briſton, and Wolterton, and of the maner of Whighton in Yorkſhire, with all purchaſed lands within any of the ſaid manors; excepted ſuche purchaſed lands as he had graunted to Peter Nobis D. D. for terme of his life. To holde the ſaid manors for terme of vii yeres fully complete after his deceſſe, to be imployed to the uſe of his wille. Alſo my wyfe ſhall have the manor place of Felbrigge, the manors of Aylmerton and Runton, for terme of her lyfe, being a wydowe, ſole and unmaryed. And yf ſhe will dwell in the ſaid place, to pay to my executors for the performance of my will, yerely xl l. out of the ſaid manors. And Doctor Peter Nobys, the proffits of 2 partes of the manors of Lyſtens in Metton, and of all the lands called Tyllocks, and Sadelers, lying in Colby and Suffeld. And alſo of the manor of Yves in Bryſton, by me purchaſed, for terme of his lyfe; as I have graunted unto him by my dedes. That my ſonne Edmonde, or who ſhall fortune to be my next heire, ſhall have the ma-

nors of Felbrigge, Aylmerton, and Runton, after the 7 yeres exſpyred. And after the deceſſe of my wyfe, to him and to the heires of his body; and for defaulte of the heires of my ſonne Edmonde, to remayne to the right heirs of me the ſaid Sir Thomas, according to an intaile thereof made by my grauntfatder, John Wyndham, Eſquier. That my ſonne Edmonde, or any other that ſhall fortune to be my next heire, ſhall have out of the ſaid manors of Felbrigge, Aylmerton, and Runton, yerely after the vii yeres exſpyred, the which I have appoynted for the perfourmance of my wylle, xl l. to be paide by my wyfe, Dame Elizabeth Wyndham, yf ſhe will dwell in it. Alſo I woll that my ſonne Edmonde, or any other that ſhall fortune to be my next heire, ſhall have the manors of Todyngton, Barnyngham, Yngworth, and Colby, imediatly after the 7 yeres exſpyred next after my deth, and to his heirs of his body lawfully begotton. And for defaute of iſſue of him, the ſaid manors to remayn to the right heirs of me the ſaid Sir Thomas, according to an intayle thereof, made by my grauntfader John Wyndham, Eſquier. Alſo I woll that immediatly after the 7 yeres exſpyred, for the perfourmaunce of my will, the ſaid Edmonde my ſonne, or any other that ſhall be myn next heire, ſhall have the manor of Bryſton to him and to his heires, in fee ſimple. Alſo I woll that my executors ſhall take and receyve the profitts of the manor of Suſted, called Danys, and of all other londes thereto belonging, the which I lately purchaſed of Robert Danne, for terme of 7 yeres after my deceſſe; and after the 7 yeres exſpyred, and the deth of my wyfe, to my next heire, upon ſuche condicion as before expreſſed. That my ſonne, John Wyndham, ſhall have my parte of the manor of Wulterton, after 7 yeres exſpyred, for the perfourmance of my wille, and alſo the manor of Melton Conſtable, after the deceſſe of my wyfe, to hold the ſaid manors to him and his heires, and for defaute of yſſue of him, to the right heires of me the ſaid Sir Thomas. That my ſonne, Thomas Wyndham, ſhall have my manor of Whighton in Yorkſhire, when he comyth to the age of 21 yeres. To hold to him and to th heires of his body; and for defaute of ſuche iſſue, to the right heires of me the ſaid Sir Thomas. That my ſaid ſon, Thomas, ſhall have the moytie of the manors of Bowking called Dorwarde. And alſo of the moytie of the manor of Alſeford, of the which manors I lately bought the reverſion. I woll that Eraſmus Paſton, ſonne and heire of William Paſton, Knyght, ſhall marry, and take to wife, Mary Wyndham my daughter. But yf the ſaid marriage happen not to take effect for lack of agreement, caſualtie of deth or otherwiſe,

wife, then I will that myn executor ſhall receive all ſuche ſumes of money compryſed in certain indentures.

I will that my ſonne Edmonde, or any other of my ſonnes and their heires, that ſhall happen to be myn heire, whenſoever it ſhall happen them to have my purchaſed londs, with the profits of my manors of Felbryge, Aylmerton, and Metton, Runton, and Suſted, with their appurtenances, and all my purchaſed lands within the ſame; and my manors of Todyngton, Barnyngham, Yngworth, and Colby; that he or they ſhall fynde an honeſt preeſt to ſynge in the churche at Felbrige, for my ſoule, my wyfs ſoule, my fader, and moder ſoules, and all my frends ſoules. And that he ſhall have x marks by yere, without mete and drynk. And yf he will have mete and drynk with them at the place, then he to have v marks for his ſtypende; and this to be contyned as long as it ſhall pleaſe God, that any of my blood ſhall contynue, and to kepe myn obeite. In recompence whereof, I have purchaſed certeyn lands in Aylmerton, Suffeld, Colby, Albye, Melton, Briſton, Crownthorpp, Wykylwood, Suſtede, and Bentley, in Yorkſhire, and in other places, to the yerely value of 46 l. by the yere and above.

I will that myn executors ſhall take the proffits of all ſuch londs, as I now have in my hands, by the reaſon of the nonage of Edmond Knevet, or of his next heire; or by reaſon of any bargain made with Edmond Knevet, by the will of Sir William Knevet; and of ſuche lands as ſhall happen to fall in reverſion, by any graunt made by the King, of the ſaid Edmond, or of his next heires. Alſo I wyll that Anthony Wyngfield ſhall buy the marriage of the ſaid Edmond, yf he will pay cccc l. at the leſt, for he coſt me v. c. pounds. And I will that he ſhall have to kepe him xx l. by the yere at the mooſt. And wher I have putt certein manors in feoffment, and declared my laſt will of them, towarde the helpyng of my 2 younger ſonnes, I think it very reaſonable, and that my next heire ſhuld in noo wyſe grudge at it; for I have redemyd all my lands out of King Hen. the 7th hands, who had of me in money, for the ſame, 2850 marks, over and above my coſts of ſute for the ſame. Alſo I have paid to Mary, Jane, and Kateryn Scrope, my firſt wyfs ſuſters, 1000 l. in redy mony, the which was owyng for the purchas of Bentley, and Hemelthwayte, in Yorkſhire, purchaſed by my fader Sir John Wyndham. And alſo I have left in poſſeſſion ane reverſion, as moch lands to my next heire, of myn own purcheas, as I have gevyn to my 2 younger ſonnys, the which lyeth more neceſſarye for him, than the other dyd. In witneſſe, &c. Probat. 4 March, 1522.

He was buried in the Chapter-houſe (as Weever writes) but more probably in the midſt of the chapel joining to the cathedral church of Norwich [a], where a fair monument was erected to his memory, which was much defaced in 1630, and part of the inſcription only remained, as follows; (ſo that 'tis likely the chapel mentioned in his will, was, on the reformation, made a chapter-houſe.)

Orate pro Animabus Thome Windham Militis, Eleanore & Domine Elizabethe uxorum ejus. Qui quidem Thomas fuit unus conſiliariorum Domini Regis Henrici octavi, ac unus militum pro corpore ejuſdem Domini Regis, nec non vice admirallus. . . . . .

Alſo in the ſaid chapter-houſe was this inſcription, thus maimed in 1630:

Orat. . . Tho. Wyndham militis & Elizabethe uxoris ejus. . . . . unus conſtabul. . . . . Domini Regis Hen. 8. ac un. . . . militum pro corpore. . . . . .

This Sir Thomas had two wives, firſt Eleanor [b], daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Scrope of Upſale in Yorkſhire, Knight; by whom he had iſſue, as mentioned in his will, Sir Edmund Wyndham of Felbrigge, Sir John Wyndham of Somerſetſhire, anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Egremont; and three daughters, Margaret, wife of Sir Andrew Luttercll of Dunſtar Caſtle in Com. Somers. Knight, Mary married to Sir Eraſmus Paſton, of Paſton, in Com. Norf. Knight, anceſtor to the late Earls of Yarmouth; and Elizabeth, of whom there is no further mention.

The ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, of Nettleſted, in Suffolk, Knight of the Bath, and relict of Sir Roger Darcy of Danbury in Eſſex, Knight, by whom he had Sir Thomas Wyndham, Knight, who, by his Father's will, had the manor, &c. of Whighton in Yorkſhire, the moiety of the manor of Bocking called Dorwarde, and the moiety of the manor of Alesforde. He was a very eminent ſea commander, and progenitor to the Wyndhams of Stokeſby, Clere, and Craik, in the counties of York and Durham.

Sir Edmund Wyndham, eldeſt ſon, was knighted in 28 Hen. VIII. at the creation of Edward Seymour Lord Viſcount Beauchamp; and was the year following ſheriff of Norfolk; alſo in 2 Edw. VI. much and deſervedly truſted, on the inſurrection of Ket, the tanner, in that county. This Sir Edmund was in great favour with King Henry VIII. and had from him ſeveral beneficial grants of lands, belong-

[a] Weever's funeral monuments, p. 796. [b] Pedigree of the family of Portman, drawn An. 1661. in the poſſeſſion of Henry Semour Portman, of Orchard, Somerſetſhire, Eſq.

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ing to the diſſolved abbies in Norfolk, and elſewhere. He married Suſan, daughter of Sir Roger Townſhend, of Raynham in Norfolk, Knight, by whom he was father of three daughters, of whom Jane was firſt married to John Pope of Oxfordſhire, Eſq; 2dly, to Humphry Coningſby, Eſq; and dying 22 Nov. 1608. in the 67th year of her age, was buried at Felbrigge in Norfolk; alſo of three ſons; 1. Roger, who died without iſſue; 2. Sir Francis Wyndham, who in 15 Eliz.[c] was with others commiſſioned in the county of Norfolk, to enquire into all offences committed, contrary to an act of Parliament in 1 Eliz. *for uniformity of common prayer, and ſervice of the church, and adminiſtration of the ſacraments.* The year after he was[d] one of the Governors of Lincoln's-Inn. In 1577, he was[e] called to the degree of a Serjeant at Law; and in Michaelmas term 21 Eliz. made[f] one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He was buried in the church of St. Peter in Norwich, and a ſtately monument was there erected to his memory,[g] with his effigies from his middle, in his Judge's robes, with a black cap on his head, his right hand leaning on a death's head, and in his left hand a book; with an arch over his head, ſupported by pillars, on the top of which are his arms and creſt; but no inſcription was thereon, in Weever's time.

Thomas, third ſon of Sir Edmund, died unmarried, and a monument is erected to his memory, in the church of Felbrigg in Norfolk, with this inſcription:

Here lieth the body of Tho. Windham, Eſq; (third ſon of Sir Edmond Windham, Knt. deceaſed) who lived a ſingle life, and died the 20th day of December, in the yeare of our Lord 1599, and of his age the —— to whoſe worthy memorie Sir John Windham, of Orchard, in the county of Somerſet, Knt. being his coſin and heire, hath ſet this marble.

Liveſt thou, Thomas, yeas, where, with God on highe.
Art thou not dead, yeas, and here I lye.
I that with men on earth did live to die,
Died for to live with Chriſt eternallie.

But the three ſons of Sir Edmund Wyndham, leaving no iſſue, the manors of Crownthorpe, and Felbrigge, with the reſt of the ancient patrimony of the family, by the entail of Sir Thomas Wyndham, deſcended to the iſſue of his ſecond ſon Sir John Wyndham, of whom I am principally to treat.

[c] Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. XV. p. 735. [d] Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. p. 260.
[e] Dugdale's Chronica Series, p. 95. [f] Ibid. p. 94. [g] Weever's Monuments, p. 802.

Which SIR JOHN, by the will of his father, Sir Thomas, was poſſeſſed of the manors of Wulterton, and Melton Conſtable, in the county of Norfolk; and by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Sydenham of Orchard, in the county of Somerſet, had that eſtate in right of his wife; and made it his principal reſidence, which now retains the name of Orchard Wyndham. He was knighted [h] at the coronation of K. Edward VI. and living at Orchard, to a great age, died in 16 Eliz. as the probate of his laſt will ſhews. Leland, who was contemporary with him, has given this account in his Itinerary:

'A quarter of a mile [i] from Willington, or more, I cam 'to Orchard, where Mr. John Wyndeham dwelleth. This 'manner place was erected by a younger brother of the 'Sydenhams. And of this name ther hath beene 4 owners 'of Orchard, that was purchaſed by the firſt of the 4. The 'ſecunde Sydnham married with the heire general of one Ga'mon, or rather Cambourne, a man of 200 markes of lande in 'Devonſhire, and Cornewal. This Gamon gave, in a felde 'of ſylver, thre legges, ſables. Sidenham the 2. builded 'moſte parte, or almoſt all the good building of Orchard. 'The 3. dyed leving a ſunne and 2. doughters; the ſunne 'or he came to xxii yeres of age dyed. The 2 doughters 'were thus married; one to John Wyndham, a younger 'brother of Wyndham of Felbridge in Norfolk. The other 'was married to . . . . . I markid yn the glaſſe wyndowes 'at Maſter Wyndehams, the armes of John Wyndham, and 'Thomas Wyndham, Knightes. The one of them mar'ried the doughter of Haward D. of Norfolke, the other the 'doughter of the Lord Scrope of Bolton. Orchard is yn the 'paroche of S. Decun, alias Decumane, a mile or more 'from the ſe ſide, and a 2. miles from the chapelle of our 'Lady of Clyfe.'

By his laſt will and teſtament, which bears date at Orchard the 7th of April, 1573 [k], he bequeaths his ſoul to Almighty God, his Maker and Creator, and to his only ſon Jeſus Chriſt, in whom, and by the merits of his bleſſed death and paſſion, is all his whole truſt, for clear remiſſion and forgiveneſs of all his ſins. He orders his body to be entombed within the tomb, which he had lately (through God's permiſſion and ſufferance) erected and ended, within the pariſh church of St. Decumannes; and he wills that there be beſtowed about his burial ſo much money, as ſhall be convenient for one of his calling. Alſo whereas by the pro-

h MS. Claudius C. 3. in Bibl. Cotton. i Leland's Itinerry, Vol. II. p. 69, 70.
k Ex Regiſt. Pykering Qu. 16. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

curement

curement of the right honourable, and my ſingular good Lord Earl of Suſſex, hit hath liked the right honourable the Lord Treaſourer, to have graunted and committed unto me the marriage, wardſhip and cuſtody, as well of the bodie, as alſo of the lands of John Wyndeham, ſon of John Wyndeham, Eſquier, my ſon deceaſed, and ward to the Queen's moſt excellent Majeſty; as by an entry made in the book of the ſaid Threaſourer yt doth appear; I do deviſe and bequeath the marriage and wardſhip of the ſaid John Wyndeham, and of his lands, during his minoritye, unto Humphry Wyndeham, and Charles Wyndeham, two of my ſons, and uncles to the ſaid ward, to their own uſes. Requiring and ſtraightlie charging them, that they be careful of his bringing up at the univerſitie, and innes of courte. He bequeaths legacys to his daughter Margaret, wife of John Francis, Eſquier; his daughter Eleanor, wife of Thomas Carne, Eſquier; his daughter Catharine, wife of Chriſtopher Wood, Eſquier. He conſtitutes his ſons, Edmund, Charles, and Humphry Windham, his executors; and overſeers of his will, his ſons-in-law, John Francis, and Thomas Carne, Eſquires. And on the 2d of March, in the 16th year of Queen Elizabeth, made a codicil, wherein he declared, that his ſon Charles Wyndham ſhould enter into the like bond for the performance of his will, as his ſons Edmond and Humphry had done. He died ſoon after, the probate bearing date, April 28, 1573.

He, with his Lady, lies buried in St. Decuman's church, under a tomb, built of freeſtone, 4 feet high, 3 broad, and 7 in length, on the top whereof are their effigies, engraved at full length, on 2 plates of braſs, and inlaid, over their reſpective epitaphs. Which tomb ſtands under a triumphal arch, ſupported by 4 pillars, after the Gothick manner, neatly carved, and adorned with the arms of the family, and other devices. On two plates of braſs, are the following epitaphs:

Although a man be never ſo poſſeſte
Withe all the gyftes that fortune can beſtowe,
And thoughe his mynde be bewtified and bleſte,
With everye grace that from the Heavens do flowe,
Yet at the laſte, this fickle life we owe,
Perforce muſt fele the ſtroke of fatal knyfe,
Suche is the frayltie of our preſent lyfe.
A perfeight patterne to approve the ſame,
Lo here the corps of Syr John Wyndham, Knight.
Whoſe faultles lyfe hathe purchaſte ſuche a fame,
As deathe with all his darts ſhall never frighte;
The ſonne itſelf ſhall ſoner loſe his lighte,

Then he shall want his well deserved praise,
Suche were the deedes of his forepassed daies.
This worthie Knight of knightlie parentage,
In Norfolk borne, the midle sonne of three,
Who when he was but yet of sornige age,
Put forthe such buddes of proofe what he wolde be,
As being stirred with zeale to hear and see
The worlde, whereby him selfe mighte advaunce,
He paste the seas to serve the King of Fraunce.
Where entertaynde in place of good accompte,
Here to the Prince in favour lyved still,
Till care of countrey soil (which doth surmounte)
Did drawe him home, where bending witte at will,
To feates of armes and other warlike skill,
His liege in lieu of loyal service done,
Advaunste him to the seat of knightlie rome.
Thus happelie led this worthie Knighte his life,
And died in faith by Christ of future joye.
How good and virtuous Ladye to his wyfe
He had, what sted hir epitaphe dothe showe.
To us behinde thereby this fruyte dothe growe,
First in his deathe Godes power and praise is knowne,
Then by his life we learn to mende our owne.

An epitapthe upon the deathe of the Ladye Elizabeth Wyndham.

That goodly grafte which earste in Orchard grewe,
Drawn by discente from worthie Sydnams race,
Loe here it lyes by aime of quiward vewe,
Wrapte in the webbe of thrice unhappy case,
But yet indeede (through undeserved grace)
Is planted nowe in such a pleasant soyle,
As springs for aye, and yet requires no toyle.
What cause hir deathe dothe offer to lamente,
None knowes so well as Sir John Wyndham, Knight.
Withe whome twise two and forty yeres she spente,
In blissfull state of bothe theire hartes delyghte,
To whom hir fruteful wombe brought unto lighte
A race of children fittinge hir degree,
Of daughters sixe, hir sonnes were fower and three,
Those goodly gyftes that did hir minde possesse,
As zealous love to God and to his lawes,
Hir answeringe lyfe to that she did professe,
Hir redye hande to helpe the poreste cause,
(Since fame rebounds my sillie penne shall pawse,

And

And praie to God, that we which here abyde,
May treade the ſtepps of ſuch a parfight guyde.
Obiit primo die Januarii, 1571.

Their children were, 1. JOHN, of whom hereafter.

2. EDMOND, anceſtor to the Wyndhams of Kentsford, Cathangre, Pilleſdon, Yale, and Trent. Which Edmond Wyndham of Kentsford, in Com. Somerſet, married [l] Mary, daughter and coheir of Richard Chamberlaine, Eſq; Alderman of London, and had ſeveral children; Sir Hugh Wyndham, his fourth ſon, was created a Baronet, Aug. 4, 1641, but by Mary [m], daughter of Chriſtopher Alanſon, of London, Eſq; leaving only daughters and coheirs, his title became extinct. Sir Thomas Wyndham, elder brother to Sir Hugh, was of Kentsford, and married [n] Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Coningſby of Hampton-court, in Com. Heref. Eſq; by whom he had ſeveral children. Moſt of his ſons engaged in the ſervice of King Charles I. Colonel Francis Wyndham, his fourth ſon, is memorable for conducting King Charles II. to his ſeat at Trent after the battle of Worceſter, where he entertained the King with the following remarkable paſſage of his father, Sir Thomas Wyndham [o]:

'That, not long before his death, in the year 1636, he 'called unto him his five ſons (having not ſeen them toge-'ther in ſome years before) and diſcourſed unto us (ſaid he) 'of the loving peace and proſperity this kingdom had en-'joyed, under its three laſt glorious Monarchs; of the many 'miſeries and calamities which lay ſore upon our anceſtors, 'by the ſeveral invaſions and conqueſts of foreign nations, 'and likewiſe by inteſtine inſurrections and rebellions. And 'notwithſtanding the ſtrange mutations and changes in Eng-'land, he ſhewed how it pleaſed God, in love to our na-'tion, to preſerve an undoubted ſucceſſion of Kings, to ſit 'on the regal throne. He mentioned the healing conjunc-'tion of the two Houſes of York and Lancaſter, and the 'bleſſed union of the two Crowns of England and Scotland; 'ſtopping up thoſe fountains of blood, which, by national 'feuds and quarrels kept open, had like to have drowned the 'whole iſland. He ſaid, he feared the beautiful garment of 'peace would ſhortly be torn in pieces, through the neglect 'of magiſtrates, the general corruption of manners, and 'the prevalence of a puritannical faction, which (if not pre-'vented) would undermine the very pillars of government. 'My ſons! we have hitherto ſeen ſerene and quiet times; but

[l] Le Neve's MSS. Vol. II. p. 135. [m] Ibid. [n] Ibid. [o] Vide the Account of the King's Concealment at Trent, at the end of Boſcobel, p. 129.

'now

'now prepare yourſelves for cloudy and troubleſome. I 'command you to honour and obey our gracious Sovereign, 'and in all times to adhere to the crown; and though the 'Crown ſhould hang upon a buſh, I charge you, forſake it 'not. Theſe words being ſpoken with much earneſtneſs, 'both in geſture and manner extraordinary, he roſe from his 'chair, and left us in a deep conſultation what the meaning 'ſhould be of—The Crown hanging upon a buſh. Theſe 'words, Sir (ſaid the Colonel) made ſo firm an impreſſion 'in all our breaſts, that the many afflictions of the ſad times 'cannot raze out their indelible characters. Certainly, theſe 'are the days which my father pointed out in that expreſſion; 'and I doubt not, God hath brought me through ſo many 'dangers, that I might ſhew myſelf both a dutiful ſon, and 'a loyal ſubject, in faithfully endeavouring to ſerve your 'ſacred Majeſty, in this your greateſt diſtreſs.'

This Colonel Windham, was, in the civil war, Governor of Dunſtar Caſtle, and for his ſervices therein, and particularly for affording the King ſo generous an aſylum at his houſe, was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Gerard, of Trent, Eſq; by whom he had that eſtate: but this title became extinct, on the death of Sir Francis Wyndham, of Trent, Bart. in his minority, in April, 1719; and Frances, his ſiſter and heir, was married to Henry Bromley, of Horſeheath, in com. Cantab. Eſq; Knight of the Shire for that county, afterwards created Lord Montfort.

The third ſon of Sir John Wyndham, of Orchard (by the daughter and coheir of Sydenham) was [p] Humphry of Wiveliſcombe, in Com. Somſ. Eſq; whoſe ſole daughter and heir, Elizabeth was married to John Colles of Barton, in Com. Somſ. Eſq; 4. Charles Wyndham, anceſtor to the Windhams, of Sandhill, both in Somerſetſhire. Of the ſix daughters of Sir John, two died young; Margaret, was wife of John Fraunceis, of Combflory, in com. Somerſet; Eleanor, of Thomas Carne, of Wenny, in com. Glamorgan; Catherine of Chriſtopher Wood, of Tawton, in com. Devon, and Elizabeth, of —— Welch, Eſqrs.

I now return to JOHN, Sir John Wyndham's eldeſt ſon, beforementioned, who died in his Father's life-time. He married Florence, daughter of John, and ſiſter and coheir to Nicholas Wadham, of Merifield, in com. Somerſet, and of Edge in Devonſhire, Eſq; (founder of Wadham College in Oxford,) by whom he had an only ſon. Sir John, the father, lies buried in the church of St. Decuman's, with his and his Lady's effigies, engraved in braſs, of about 4 feet in length, and underneath, the following inſcription, on 2 plates of braſs.

[p] Portman's Pedigree prædict.

Here

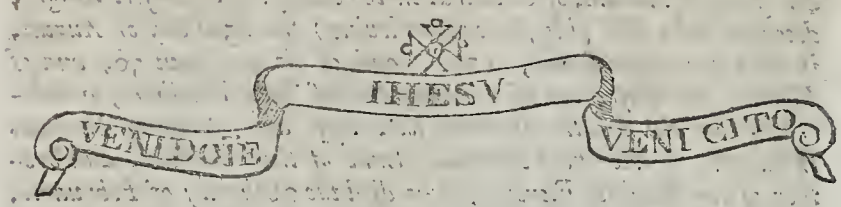
Here lieth the bodie of John Windham, Esq; son and heire of Sir John Windham, of Orchard, in the countye of Somerset, Knight, deceased, who died (his father then living) the 25th day of August, in the yeare of our Lorde, 1572, *and of his age about* 56, *and of Florence his Wife, one of the daughters of John Wadham, of Merefield, in the countie of Somersett, Esq; and coheire of Nicholas Wadham, of Merefield aforesaid, sonne of the said John, and brother of her the said Florence, who died the 26th day of Februarie, in the year of our Lorde* 1596, *and of her age* 58. *They had issue only Sir John Windham, of Orchard aforesaid, who, of his dutifull affection to the memorie of his dere parents, hath here placed this monument.*

MARITVS. WHEN CHANGELESS FATE TO DEATH DID CHANGE MY LIFE,
I PRAY'D IT TO BE GENTLE TO MY WIFE.
VXOR. BUT SHEE WHO HART AND HAND TO THEE DID WEDD,
DESIRED NOTHING MORE THEN THIS THIE BEDD.
FATVM. I BROVGHT YOVRE SOVLES THAT LINCKT WERE EACH IN EITHER,
TO REST ABOVE, YOVRE BODIES HERE TOGEITHER.

SIR JOHN Wyndham, of Orchard, inherited, in right of his mother, the rich manor of Silferton in Devonshire [q], which had been purchased by Sir John Wadham, a Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Richard II. He succeeded to the estate of Felbrigge, in Norfolk, on the death of the last male heir of Sir Edmond Wyndham, in 41 Eliz. and in 1 Jac. I. was Sheriff of Somersetshire. He was buried at St. Decuman's, where the following inscription is engraved, on one entire piece of black polished marble, about 10 feet high, and 5 broad: between the motto and inscription are the busto of him and his lady, cast in brass and gilt, and let into the marble, as follows, which sets forth his marriage, &c.

[q] Prynne's Worthies of Devon.

VENI



MEMORIÆ JOANNIS WINDHAM EQVESTRI ORDINE INSIGNIS,
ANTIQVA ET ILLVSTRI GENTE WINDHAMIORVM DE FEL-
BRIGG,
QVO GAVISVS EST IVRE HEREDITARIO,
IN AGRO NORFOLCIENCI ORIVNDI;
ET CHARISSIMÆ VXORIS JOANNÆ, FILIÆ HENRICI PORTMAN
DE ORCHARD-IVXTA TAVNTON EQVITIS AVRATI.
CASTISSIMO CONIVGIO LIBEROS SVSCEPERVNT
MASCVLOS NOVEM, SEX FILIAS;
QVINQVAGINTA DVOS ANNOS CONTINVOS IN HAC PAROCHIA
STI DECVMANI IN ÆDIBVS SVIS DE ORCHARD FAMILIAM
ALVERVNT.
PATRIÆ IVDICIO, ET POPVLI TESTIMONIO,
PIETATE ET PROBITATE SVMME CONSPICVI,
HORVM CINERES HIC CLAVSI ÆTERNVM DIEM,
ET SVAS ANIMAS ET SVVM PRÆSTOLANTVR REDEMPTOREM.

ILLE 1. APR. 1645 ÆTATIS SVÆ 87 — OBIERE. — ILLA 13 SEP. 1633 ÆTATIS SVÆ 68

They had nine ſons and ſix daughters. John, his eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded him in the Somerſetſhire eſtate; 2. Henry, who died unmarried; 3. Thomas Wyndham, of Felbrigge, and Crounthorpe, who dying on March 1, 1653, aged 82, had ſepulture at Felbrigge[r], and by his firſt wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rowland Litton, Knight of the Garter, had a ſon John, who died before his father; alſo by his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Mede, of Loftus-hall, in Eſſex, Knt. had two daughters, Elizabeth and Joan; and four ſons, Thomas, who died 1661, and was buried in Wendon Loughts church, Eſſex; William, George, and John; from the eldeſt of whom deſcended Aſhe Windham, Eſq; who repreſented the county of Norfolk in parliament, in the reign of Queen Anne, and dying aged 78, on April 5, 1749, was ſucceeded in his eſtate, by his only ſon, William Wyndham, Eſq; 4. Humphry Wyndham, anceſtor to

r Le Neve's Mon. Anglican. Vol. V. p. 16.

the

the Wyndhams, now of Dunraven Caſtle, in com. Glamorgan, and Clower-Wall, in com. Glouceſt. 5. George, who died unmarried; 6. Sir Hugh Wyndham, of Silton, Knt. who was called to the degree [s] of Serjeant at Law, on June 1, 1660; June 20, 1670 [t], conſtituted one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and at length one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas; he [u] is buried at Silton, in Dorſetſhire, underneath a noble monument of white marble, which has this inſcription:

"Here reſteth the body of Sir Hugh Windham, Knt. one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas at Weſtminſter, under King Charles the Second for 13 years. He was the eighth ſon of Sir John Windham of Orchard Windham, in the county of Somerſet, Knt. He died in his circuit at Norwich, the 27th of July, in the year of our Lord 1684, in the 82d year of his age. He had three wives, Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Woodhouſe of Kimberly, Norfolk, Bart. who alſo lies here interred; by her he had two ſons, John, and Hugh, and three daughters, Blanch, Joan, and Rachel. John Hugh and Joan died young. Hugh lies here interred. Blanch was married to Sir Nathaniel Napier of More-Critchel, Bart. and Rachel to John, Earl of Briſtol, of Sherborne. Elizabeth, his ſecond wife, who alſo lies here interred, was widow of Sir Henry Berkeley of Wimondham, in Leiceſterſhire, Bart. and one of the daughters of Sir William Minn of Woodcot, in Surry. His third wife, who ſurvived him, was widow of Sir Edward Hooper of Boveridge, Dorſet, Knt. and one of the daughters of Thomas Fleming of Stoneham, Hants. By his two laſt wives he had no iſſue."

7. Sir Wadham Wyndham, called to the degree of Serjeant at Law the 24th of June, 1660 [w], and appointed one of the Judges of the King's Bench on November 24 following. He married [x] Barbara, daughter of Sir George Clerke of Watford, in Northamptonſhire; and became anceſtor to the Wyndhams of Norrington, Dinton, Saliſbury, and Spargrove; and Thomas Wyndham, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland; 8. Sir George Wyndham, from whom the Wyndhams of Cromer, in com. Norfolk, are deſcended; and 9. Francis, who died unmarried. Two of the ſons, Henry and George, lie buried together in St. Decuman's church, under an handſome monument, of alabaſter, whereon are the effigies of the two brothers in armour, both on their knees; one of them with a cloak on, and a book before him. Under it is the following inſcription:

[s] Dugdale's Chron. Series, p. 115. [t] Ibid. p. 116. [u] Hutchin's Dorſetſhire, Vol. II. p. 324. 479. [w] Dugdale's Chron. Series, p. 114. [x] Monument in Watford Church.

HOC SAXVM EFFIGIES REFERT DVORVM FRATRVM; HENRICI WINDHAM
ET GEORGII SENIORIS: QVOS INTER NUMEROSAM PROLEM, SVSCEPIT
JOHANNES WINDHAM MILES, E' CONIVGE JOANNA, FILIA HENRICI
PORTMAN MILITIS; APVD OXON. GRADVS ACADEMICOS OBTINVERVNT,
VNDE TRANSLATI, ILLE IBI STVDIJS CIVILIBVS, NEC NON THEOLOGICIS
GNAVITER NIMIS INSVDASSET, APVD ORCHARD DECVBVIT. HIC VERO,
MILITIÆ AMORE INCITATVS, PRIMO, INSTRVCTA CLASSE REGIA,
VLTRA COLVMNAS HERCVLIS CONTENDIT, INDE REVERSVS,
BELGIAM PETIIT, IBIQ. PRÆFECTURA BREVI POTITVS, INTER
MILITES, FERVENTI MORBO CORREPTUS HVISDONI CORRVIT,
VBI NECESSITATI PAVPERVM HVIVS PAROCHIÆ SVPPEDITARE
ET HOC IN SVI FRATRISQ. MEMORIAM EXTRVERE,
PROPRIIS SUMPTIBVS, CVRAVIT.

HENRICVS PRIMOGENITVS 9 Nov. 1613. ANNO ÆTATIS 30.
OBIIT
GEORGIVS SEPTIMOGENITVS 5 IVNII 1624. ANNO ÆTATIS 32.

His daughters were, Joan, wife of John Gifford, of Brightley; Margaret, of John Courtenay, of Molland; and Florence, of John Harris, of Heane, all in com. Devon. Esqrs. Rachel, wife of Thomas Moore, of Heitesbury, in com. Wilts; Margery, of Thomas Carew, of Crocomb, in com. Somerset, Esqrs. and Anne, of Sir John Strode, of Parnam, in com. Dorset, Knt.

JOHN, the eldest son of Sir John Wyndham, married Catharine, daughter of Robert Hopton, of Witham in com. Som. Esq; sister and coheir to that loyal and valiant commander, Ralph, Lord Hopton. He died in 1649, and was father of Sir William Wyndham, Bart. who succeeded him, Thomas Wyndham, of Witham, and three other sons, that died unmarried; also of four daughters, Florence, wife of Sir John Malet, Knt. Mary, of William Okeden, of More-Crichell, in Dorsetshire: Anne, of Anthony Bullen; and Catharine, married first to John Speccot, and afterwards to John Tanner, Esqrs.

Sir William Wyndham was created a Baronet, 13 Car. II. and having worthily served his country in Parliament, and many

many other ſtations, died at Orchard, in 1683, and was buried at St. Decuman's, with his anceſtors; where there is a noble monument erected to his memory, of black and white marble, finely decorated and embelliſhed with figures of cherubims heads, angels, arms, &c. with this inſcription:

To the Memory
Of the moſt worthy of Immortal Memory
Sir WILLIAM WYNDHAM, of Orchard Wyndham, Knt.
and Bart.
Chiefe of the Antient, Great, and Noble Family
of WYNDHAM of FELBRIG in the County of NORFOLKE,
Who
Haveing Heroically trod in the ſteps of his anceſtors in their
Faithfull and
Important Services to the Crowne; and in particular having
with bleſſed
Succeſſe, like another Curtius, Devoted himſelf, and his very
weighty Intereſt, to the
cloſeing the dreadfull Breach of the late Monſtrous Diviſions,
Betooke himſelf
On the nine and twentyeth day of October, in the one and fiftyeth yeare of his age, to the Enjoyment of his more glorious Immortality; and in the yeare of our Lord 1683,
His Lady
FRANCES (daughter of ANTHONY HVNGERFORD,
of Fayrly Caſtle, Eſq;)
By whom he had five ſonnes and ſix daughters, the hopeful
Remainder of which number
were at the time of his death two ſonnes EDWARD and HVGH,
and fower daughters,
RACHEL, Lady Speke,
ELIZABETH, wife of THOMAS ERLE, Eſq;
FRANCES, wife of NATHANIEL PALMER, Eſq;
and IOANE, unmarryed,
Hath,
As a Small Inſtance of her Great Veneration,
For the Memory of her moſt deare Huſband,
Erected this.

By Frances, his ſaid wife, daughter of Anthony Hungerford, of Farley-caſtle, in com. Wilts, Eſq; he had iſſue John, William, and Hugh, who died unmarried; Sir Edward Wyndham, who ſucceeded him; Rachel, wife of Sir George Speke of Haſelbury, in Wilts, Bart. and afterwards of Richard Muſgrave, Eſq; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Erle, of Charborough, in Dorſetſhire, Eſq; General of the foot,

foot, and Privy-Counſellor to Queen Anne, and to George I. Frances, wife of Nathaniel Palmer, of Fairfield, in com. Somerſet, Eſq; and Joan, wife of William Cary, of Clovelly, in com. Devon, Eſq.

SIR EDWARD Wyndham, Bart. married Catharine, daughter to Sir William Leviſon Gower, Bart. ſiſter to John Lord Gower; by which Lady, who died March 14, 1704, he had iſſue, Sir William Wyndham, and one daughter, Jane, married to Sir Richard Groſvenor of Eaton, in Cheſhire, Bart. to whom ſhe was firſt wife, and had only a daughter, that died young.

SIR WILLIAM Wyndham, Bart. his only ſon and ſucceſſor, was by her Majeſty Queen Anne made Maſter of the Buck-hounds, and on the 18th of June, 1711 [y], conſtituted Secretary of War, and ſworn one of her Majeſty's Privy-council; which place he reſigned on his being made Chancellor of the Exchequer [z], Auguſt the 17th, 1713. He ſerved as Knight of the Shire for the county of Somerſet, in the three laſt parliaments of her reign, and in every parliament after, to his death. He was twice married, firſt (July 21, 1708) to the Lady Catharine Seymour, ſecond daughter of his Grace, Charles, Duke of Somerſet, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters, Sir Charles his ſucceſſor, late Earl of Egremont, and Percy Obrien, of Shortgrove, in Eſſex, Eſq; who inheriting the eſtate of his uncle, Henry, Earl of Thomond, bore the name and arms of Obrien, and was advanced to the dignity of Baron I Brickan, and Earl of Thomond, in the kingdom of Ireland, but died a batchelor July 21, 1774; Catharine, who died unmarried in April 1734; and Elizabeth, who died at Wootton, in Buckinghamſhire, on 5th of December, 1769, having been married in 1749, to the Honourable George Grenville, Eſq; ſecond ſon of the Right Honourable Heſter, Counteſs Temple, and next brother to the preſent Earl Temple. His ſecond Lady was Maria-Catharina, daughter of M. Peter D'Jong, of the province of Utrecht in Holland, and relict of William, Marquis of Blandford, who died Auguſt 24, 1731, alſo ſiſter to the Counteſs of Denbigh; but had no iſſue by her. He died at Wells in Somerſetſhire, after an illneſs of a few days, June 17, 1740. He was in perſon very amiable, and accompliſhed in all parts of fine breeding; well read in learning, and of a happy memory; of great honour and integrity, in every act of life; and ſtrictly attached to the intereſt of his country. He was eſteemed one of the beſt ſpeakers in the Houſe of Commons, where his eloquence was

[y] Pointer's Chron. Hiſt. Vol. II. p. 720, 721. [z] Ibid. p. 735.

well

well heard. Mr. Pope has tranſmitted to poſterity this character of him, among others [a]:

'How can I Pult'ney, Cheſterfield forget,
'While Roman ſpirit charms, and Attic wit:
'Or Wyndham, juſt to freedom and the throne,
'The maſter of our paſſions, and his own!'

He was ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate, by his eldeſt ſon, Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart. who ſucceeded to the titles of Earl of Egremont, and Baron of Cockermouth, by the death of his Grace, Algernon, Duke of Somerſet, without heir male, who had been created Earl of Egremont, and Baron of Cockermouth, in the county of Cumberland, by letters patent, bearing date Oct. 3, 23 Geo. II. with limitation of thoſe honours to his ſaid nephew, Charles, late Earl of Egremont, and his heirs male; and, in default of ſuch iſſue, to his brother, Percy Wyndham Obrien, Eſq.

His Lordſhip, whilſt he was a Commoner, was elected to Parliament, as ſoon as he came of age [b], for the borough of Bridgewater in Somerſetſhire, on the deceaſe of Thomas Palmer, Eſq; who died in March, 1735; and [c] for Appleby, in Weſtmoreland, in the ſucceeding Parliament, ſummoned to meet June 25, 1741. Alſo in the Parliament, ſummoned Auguſt 13, 1741, he was choſe for Taunton in Somerſetſhire, and for Cockermouth in Cumberland. On 30 April 1751, he took the oaths before the King at St. James's, as Lord-Lieutenant, and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Cumberland, and continued ſo till his death. His Lordſhip, on April 24, 1761, was nominated the firſt of the three Plenipotentiaries, on the part of Great Britain, to the intended Congreſs at Augſburg, for a general pacification between the belligerent powers, Great Britain, France, Hungary, Sweden, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Saxony. He was ſworn of his Majeſty's Privy-council on July 8, and conſtituted Secretary of State on October 9, that year, on the reſignation of William Pitt, Eſq. On December 29, 1762, his Lordſhip took the oaths, at St. James's, as Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Suſſex; and was elected Governor of the Charter-Houſe, in June, 1763; but died of an apoplectic fit on Auguſt 21 following, at his houſe in Piccadilly, London.

On March 12, 1750-1, his Lordſhip married Alicia-Maria, daughter of George, Lord Carpenter, and ſiſter to George,

[a] Pope's ſecond dialogue for the year 1738. [b] Britiſh Parliam. Regiſter, No. 150. [c] Ibid. No. 201.

Earl of Tyrconnel, in Ireland; and by her Ladyſhip (who was, at the eſtabliſhment of the preſent Queen's houſhold, in September, 1761, appointed one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Majeſty and re-married on July 6, 1767, to Count Bruhl, a Saxon Nobleman) had four ſons and three daughters, George, now Earl of Egremont; Percy-Charles, born on Sept. 23, 1757; Charles-William, born on Oct. 8, 1759; William-Frederick (to whom their Majeſties were ſponſors in perſon) born April 6, 1763; Lady Elizabeth-Alicia-Maria, born on Nov. 30, 1752, and married July 1771, to Henry Herbert, of Highclear, in com. Hants, Eſq; Lady Frances, born on July 10, 1755, and married to Charles, eldeſt ſon of the preſent Lord Romney; Lady Charlotte, born on Sept. 5, 1756, but died young.

GEORGE, *the preſent Earl of Egremont*, was born on Dec. 7, 1751, ſucceeded his father, in titles and eſtate, on Auguſt 21, 1763, and is unmarried.

TITLES.] George, Earl of Egremont, Lord and Baron of Cockermouth, and Bart.

CREATIONS.] Earl of Egremont, and Baron of Cockermouth, both in the county of Cumberland, Oct. 3, 1749, 23 Geo. II. and Bart. Dec. 3, 1661, 13 Car. II.

ARMS.] Azure, a Chevron, between three Lions heads, eraſed, Or.

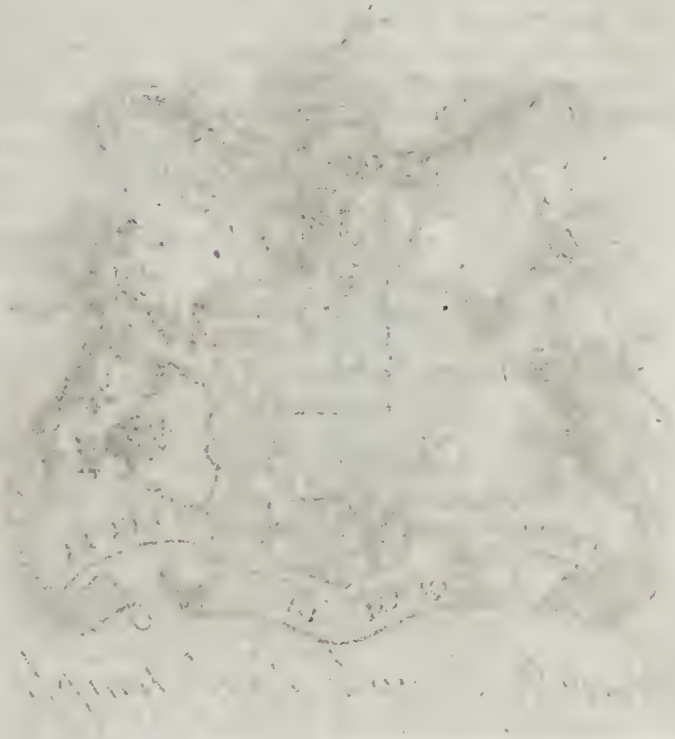
CREST.] A Lion's head, eraſed, within a Fetterlock, Or: but whether granted by the Houſe of York, whoſe cogniſance was a Fetterlock, or in an alluſion to the family of Felbrigge, who alſo bore it, is not known.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide, a Lion rampant, Azure, winged invertedly, Or. On the ſiniſter ſide, a Griphon, argent, gutté de ſang.

MOTTO.] AU BON DROIT.

CHIEF SEATS.] Orchard-Wyndham, and Witham, in Somerſetſhire, Petworth in the county of Suſſex, and Wreſil-caſtle in Yorkſhire.

GRENVILLE-



Grenville Temple Earl Temple

GRENVILLE-TEMPLE, Earl Temple.

THIS branch of the family of Grenville, Granville, Greinville, or Grenevyle, as the name in very ancient times was variouſly written, has been inconteſtably ſeated at Wotton under Barnwood, in Buckinghamſhire, at leaſt from Henry I's reign, which is apparent, as well from the charter of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, hereafter mentioned, and the regiſter of the abbey of Nutley (within four miles of Wotton) as from [a] 140 deeds, *ſans* date, concerning this family at Wotton; and a regular ſucceſſion of a great number of dated deeds, which prove the pedigree in every King's reign from King John, being poſſeſſed of the following manors in Buckinghamſhire, viz, Wotton, Chilton cum Eaſington, Aſhington, Ham, Grenville's Manor in Hadenham, Nether Winchenden, Policott, Widmere, and Foſcott; and alſo divers eſtates in Dorton, Crendon, Adingrave, Grendon, Brill, Boreſtall, Kingſey, Oakeley, Buckingham, and Wicomb, in the ſaid county; beſides manors, lands, &c. in other counties.

Of which deeds I ſhall give ſome extracts, to prove the deſcent, &c. But I ſhall firſt obſerve, that Prince, in his Worthies of Devonſhire, treating of the family of Granville, mentions the Grenvills of Buckinghamſhire to be a collateral branch; which is alſo remarked by George Granville, Lord Landſdown, in the account he gave of his family to Moreri; where is likewiſe added their Norman deſcent, from Rollo the firſt Duke of Normandy, who was of Daniſh extraction. And as to the preſent difference in writing the name, it was alike in both, as is evident from the old deeds of the Grenvills of the weſt, and thoſe of Buckinghamſhire. And as to the arms being different, it is well known to our antiquaries, that they were not generally ſettled till the reign of Edward I.

RICHARD DE GRANVILLE, who came in with William the conqueror, married one of the daughters of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham and Longville, to whom, with that honour, the conqueror gave great poſſeſſions in Buckinghamſhire, viz. forty-eight lordſhips, called the Honour of Giffard, whereof Crendon was the chief [b]; it was therefore ſometimes called the honour of Crendon; and Wotton and Chilton were members of the ſaid honour.

[a] Penes Ric. Com. Temple. Baronage, Vol. I.

[b] Kennet's Parochial Antiq. and Dugdale's

The ſaid Richard had iſſue RICHARD de Greinville, anceſtor to the Earls of Bath, &c. and other ſons, as our records prove.

ROBERT de Grainville [c] is one of the witneſſes to the foundation charter of the abbey of Nethe, begun to be built by the aforeſaid Richard, anno 1129. and Ralph de Granville [f], in the ſame reign is among the witneſſes to the charter of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Salop, to the abbey of St. Stephen, in Caen in Normandy.

Likewiſe in that reign, GERARD de Greinville [g] (with Roger Earl of Clare, and others of great note) is one of the witneſſes to the charter of Walter Giffard, the ſecond Earl of Buckingham and Longville; wherein he granted to the priory of Newenton Longeville, in com. Buck. all tythes of Buckingham, and ſeveral other places adjacent in that county, and among which are, Chilton, and Wotton, the ſeat of this family of Grenville; [h] which lordſhip was held of the honour of Giffard; and there are tythes at Wotton, called to this day Longeville tythes. It is therefore a very reaſonable conjecture, that the ſaid Gerard was alſo one of the firſt ſons of the firſt Richard de Granville before mentioned, by his wife the ſiſter of the ſaid Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, who founded the abbey of Nutley [i], in Bucks, anno 1161, and died without iſſue [k], in 1164.

The ſaid Gerard de Greinville held of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham [l], three Knights fees, *de veteri feoffamento*, in the Reign of Henry I. or before, Walter Giffard, firſt Earl of Buckingham, dying 1103, and the tenure of lands, held from the crown in the time of Henry II. were called *de novo*. A Knight's fee then conſiſted of twelve carves, or carucates of land, worth yearly 20 pounds, and every carve, or carucate, conſiſted of eight oxgangs, and each oxgang contained 15 acres of land. The ſaid Gerard de Greinville appears likewiſe, by the pipe rolls [m], to have paid his proportion to an aid levied by the ſheriff, on the principal perſons of the counties of Bucks and Bedford, in 1156.

ROBERT de Greinville, his brother, probably the ſame that witneſſed the foundation of Nethe, was [n] alſo a witneſs to the charter of William de Lizures, Lord of the fee of Boreſtal (or Boſtall) in com. Buck. three miles from Wotton, before the reign of Richard I. for, in the firſt year

[c] Monaſt. Ang. Vol. I. p. 718 719 [f] Ibid. Vol. II. p. 957. [g] Ibid. Vol. III. p. 111. [h] Inquiſitiones temp. Hen. III. & Edw. I. [i] Jekyl's Barones Extincti, MS. p. 154. penes meipſ. [k] Ibid. [l] Lib. Rub. in Scaccar. [m] Rot. Pip. 3 Hen. II. Bucks and Bedford. [n] Kennet's Parochial Antiq. of Ambroſden, &c. p. 148.

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of that King, the ſaid William de Lizures died; and in the reigns of Henry II. Richard I. John, and part of Henry III. lived Sir EUSTACE de Greneville, a perſon of great note. He appears, by ſome ſubſequent deeds, which I ſhall quote, to have been nephew to Gerard, and Robert, before-mentioned; but what his father's name was is not ſo certain.

In 32 Henry II. this Sir Euſtace gave [o] 100 marks to have the lands that were Gerard de Greinvil's, his uncle, then in the hands of the King; which debt [p] was not diſcharged till 2 Rich. I. In 6 Rich. I. he was in the expedition the King then made into Normandy [q], and on that account was with William Marſhal, Earl of Pembroke, Richard Earl of Clare, and Hugh de Nevil (who were likewiſe in the ſaid expedition) excuſed from paying ſcutage. In the 16th of King John, he was [r] conſtable of the Tower of London; and having a grant, from the Biſhop of Wincheſter, of the wardſhip and lands of William Borſtard, King Henry III. in the firſt year of his reign, [s] ſent his precept to Geffery de Nevile, to deliver to his beloved and faithful Euſtace de Greynvill *Seneſcalla noſtra*, the lands of Barton, and all other the fees belonging to the ſaid William Borſtard. In 3 Hen. III. the [t] Sheriff of Yorkſhire had command from the King, to deliver full ſeiſin of the manor of Barton to his beloved and faithful Euſtace de Greynvill, for his ſupport in his ſervice. And the year after, on a plea for the advowſon of the church of Barton, in com. Ebor. [u] between the ſaid Euſtace de Greynvill, and the priory of the Trinity in York, who claimed it by a charter of Ralph Paganel, he ſet forth his claim from the Paganels, and that he alſo had it by gift from the King. In 9 Hen. III. he [w] came to the King on the muſter at Montgomery againſt the Welſh. In 18 Hen. III. William de Buzin [x] preſented to the church at Feringford, alias Fringford, in com. Oxon. the advowſon of which he had recovered in the King's court, againſt the prior of Coges, and Euſtace de Grenevill, and Joan his wife, &c. Alſo the ſame year, 18 Hen. III. The King directs the Barons of his Exchequer, to remit to Euſtace de Greinville the 100 marks he was to pay for having ſeiſin in the manor of Tunſtal in Ireland, which Hugh de Burgh had of the gift of Robert Arſic, father of Joan, wife to Sir Euſtace,

o Rot. Pip. 32 Hen. II. Bucks and Bedford. p Rot. Pip. 2 Rich. I. Bucks and Bedford. q Rot. Pip. 6 Richard I. r Clauſ. 16 Joh. m. 18 s Clauſ. 1 Hen. III. m 8. t Clauſ. 3 Hen. III. u Placita apud Weſtm. Term. Hilar. 4 Hen. III. Rot. 6. w MS. Not. B. 5. in Bibl. Joh. Anſtis, Arm. nup. Garter Reg. Armor. p. 37. x Kennet's Par. Antiq. p. 277.

and Alexandria, wife to Thomas de la Haye; as they had not poſſeſſion of the ſaid manor, which they fined for.

This Sir Euſtace is a witneſs to William Marſhal, Earl of Pembroke's confirmation of the gifts of the venerable Earl of Buckingham, and his wife, to the abbey of Nutley, and particularly of the park of Crendon, which Earl of Pembroke married Iſabel, the daughter and heir of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, [y] deſcendant from Rohais, ſiſter to Walter Giffard, the founder of that abbey. And the ſame Sir Euſtace, for the ſouls of him and his anceſtors, granted, &c. to God, and the bleſſed Mary, the park of Chrendon (i. e. Nutley [z]) and the Canons there ſerving God, Williamſon of Syward de Codington, his villain in Chilton; and that the ſame William ſhould ſerve the ſaid canons, in the ſame conditions and ſervices, as he was obliged to ſerve him. Alſo to a [a] grant of this Sir Euſtace de Greneville, of half a hide of land, &c. in Chilton, to the ſaid abbey of Nutley: the witneſſes thereto are Robert de Greinvile, Gerard de Greinville, and William his brother, Jordain de Valoines, and William de Arches. Which William de Arches [b] was ſon of Godfrey, younger brother to Walter Giffard, Earl of Longueville in Normandy, father to the firſt Earl of Buckingham; and was cotemporary with Walter Giffard, ſecond Earl of Buckingham, who founded the abbey of Nutley. Likewiſe, by another charter [c], he granted to William, ſon of Nygell, one yard land in Chilton, which John, the ſon of Syward, held of him, with free paunage in his woods for his ſwine; and alſo grants to him, the ſaid Syward, to be his villain, *cum tota ſecta ſua*; whereunto are witneſſes, Robert de Greinville, Reginald de Greinville, with Gerard and Robert de Greinville, ſons of Robert de Greinville. The charters are without date, but by the witneſſes appear to be before the reign of King John [d]; for William, ſon of Nygell, died in the beginning of that King's reign.

By another charter, he ſends greeting to all his friends and vaſſals, French and Engliſh, confirming [e] to the abbey of the park (viz. Nutley) for the ſoul of King Henry, of Geraid his uncle, his own and his wife's ſouls, the gift of the church of Chilton, &c. which Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, gave to the abbey. This confirmation of the Earl of Buckingham's grant by Sir Euſtace ſtrengthens much the conjecture of his being deſcended from the daugh-

[y] Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. p. 60. [z] Ex Regiſt. de Nutley, MSS. [a] Ibid. [b] Jekyl's Baronage, MSS p. 154. in Famil. de Giffard. [c] Ex Chart. penes Ric. Dom. Cobham. [d] Kennet, p. 166. [e] Ex Regiſt. Nutl. y in Dugdale's MS. Vol. XXXIX. fol. 68. in Bibl. Aſhmol. Oxon.

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ter of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, who was married to the firſt Richard de Granvile. Moreover, he adds, ſeveral gifts of his own; to which Robert and Reginald Greinville are witneſſes, &c. He [f] likewiſe grants to Robert, ſon of Robert de Greinville, his uncle, for ſervice and homage, two hides of his land in Chilton.

The ſaid Sir Euſtace had to wife Joan [g], the eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of Robert de Arçic, Baron of Coges in Oxfordſhire; Alexandria, the youngeſt, was the wife of Thomas de Haye. This Robert de Arçic, was lineally deſcended from Manaſſes Arçic, a Norman, who in 1103, [h] gave the church of Coges to the monks of Feſcamp, in Normandy, with lands and tythes in divers other places; which induced the monks of Feſcamp to ſend over part of their convent to Coges, and there founded a cell to that foreign monaſtery.

The aforementioned Robert de Arçic, Baron of Coges, in 13 Joh. [i] paid twenty pounds, five ſhillings, for twenty Knights fees, and a fourth part: But being with William de Albini, Thomas de Muleton, and other of the rebellious Barons, in the caſtle of Rocheſter [k], was there taken priſoner, in 17 Joh. and committed to the cuſtody of Peter de Mauley, and his lands in Oxfordſhire were ſeized into the King's hands [l], and diſpoſed of for the maintenance of the caſtle of Oxford. However, on that accord, between King Henry and thoſe Barons, in the firſt year of his reign, he had reſtitution of his lands; and afterwards continued firm in his obedience to the ſaid King. In 13 Hen. III. [m] when the ſcutage of Wales was levied, he had his diſcharge for twenty Knights fees, and a fifth part, which he then held. He died ſoon after, for in 14 Hen. III. [n] Joan, the wife of Euſtace de Greinvill, and Alexandria, the wife of Thomas de Haye, were found to be daughters and heirs to him, and his great inheritance. But on the death of the ſaid Sir Euſtace (without iſſue by her, as may be preſumed) Joan, his widow, and Thomas de Haye, with Alexandria his wife, paſſed away all their intereſt and right in the barony of Coges before-mentioned, and all the inheritance deſcended to them [o], from Robert de Arçic their father, unto Walter Grey, Archbiſhop of York. What where their inducements or agreements with the Archbiſhop, for this conveyance to him, are not mentioned; but in [p] 29 and [q] 30 Hen. III. he gave the

[f] Ex Regiſt. Nutley in Dugdale's MS. Vol. XXXIX. fol. 68. in Bibl. Aſhmol. Oxon. [g] Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. p. 538, 539. [h] Ibid. [i] Rot. Pip. 13 Joh. Oxon. [k] Clauſ. 17 Joh. m. 14. [l] Clauſ. 18 Joh. m. 14. [m] Rot. Pip. 13 Hen. III. Oxon. [n] Rot. Pip. 14. Hen. III. Oxon. & Pat. 14 Hen. III. m. 6 and 13. [o] Dugdale, Vol. I. p. 539. [p] Cart. 29 Hen. III. m. 3. [q] Cart. 30 Hen. III, m. 9.

ſaid inheritance (mentioned to be of their gift) to his brother Robert de Grey [r], and to his ſon Walter de Grey; viz. the lordſhip of Ruthersfeld (now called Rotherfeild) in com. Oxon. with the advowſon of the church; together with a grant of all his manors, land, &c. in Ellesford, &c. in Kent; Brighthelmeſton, in Suſſex; Coges, Somerton, Feringeford, Herdewyke, Stanlake, Baggeringe, Corwelle, and Leye, in com Oxon; Shobinton, Eaſt-Cleydon, and Botil Cleydon, in com. Buck. Wynterburne, in com Berks; Durſton, in com. Northamp. Upton, Stillingflete, Moreby, Drynhous, Seulcotes, and Ketlewell, in com. Ebor.

As the eſtate of the Barons Arcic was, thus, paſſed into another family, by Joan, the widow of the ſaid Sir Euſtace Greinvill, and her ſiſter, it is very probable he left no iſſue by her: Yet he had a ſon, named Gerard; for, in the eighth of John, an aſſize [s] iſſued to know, whether Robert de Greinville, father of Ralph, was ſeiſed in his demeſnes, of three parts of one Knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Stanburn in Eſſex, which Gerard de Greinville holds, whoſe father was Euſtace, &c. But, he dying without iſſue, I now come to treat of Robert's two ſons, Gerard, and Robert de Greinville.

This GERARD grants to Walter de Burgh [t] all the lands which he held of Gerard, ſon of Euſtace de Greinville, in Chilton and Wotton; which was before 1243, [u] for in that year the ſaid Walter married, in Ireland, Maud, daughter and heir of Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulſter, and in her right bore the title of Earl of Ulſter, as did his deſcendants. The aforeſaid grant was confirmed by William, his ſon and heir, by another deed; and Henry Greinville, ſon and heir of William, as they ſtile themſelves, confirmed the ſame by a third deed; to which laſt John de Greinville is a witneſs. The aforeſaid Gerard married Dionyſia, who is ſuppoſed to have been a daughter of Henry de Turbevile, Steward of Gaſcony, deſcended from one of the twelve Knights that conquered part of Wales, with Richard de Granville beforementioned; for Henry de Turbevile [w] calls Robert, ſecond ſon to this Gerard, his nephew, in a releaſe of lands, to him in Chilton, which were redeemed from William Marſhal, Earl of Pembroke: Dated in London, on Monday in Eaſter, 1235. This Gerard is likewiſe a witneſs to Sir Euſtace's grant [x] to William, ſon of Nigel before mentioned, in which he ſtiles himſelf Gerard, ſon of Robert de Grein-

[r] Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. p. 723.
[s] Rot. Pip. 8 Joh. rot. 9 Eſſex.
[t] Chart. ſans date.
[u] Cox's Hiſt. of Ireland, p. 5. and Barones Extincti, MS. p. 16 and 17.
[w] Dugdale's MS. Vol. XXXIX. fol. 68.
[x] Deeds ſans date.

ville;

ville; and, [y] with the consent of his wife Dionysia, he grants lands in Chilton to their son Ralph. He appears to have had four sons, William, Robert, Reginald, and Ralph. Against Robert there was a distress in 19 Hen. III. [z] as owing to the King 6l. and half a mark, for Gerard his father. He had a son named Ralph, who does not appear to have had any issue; but William, the eldest, had two sons, viz. Henry and John. This William was witness to a deed concerning lands in Wotton, betwixt Richard de Rupell and Walter de Burgo; dated on the feast of St. Michael, 43 Hen. III. and was [a] sheriff of Oxon. and Berks, in 18 Edw. I. and Custos of the Castle of Oxford, which was committed to him during the King's pleasure. Fuller, in the list of Sheriffs, erroneously calls him William de Gresmil. Henry, his eldest son, had no issue; and John had only three daughters, by his wife Agatha, daughter to Walter de Burgo; viz. Nichola [b], married to Sir Reginald Hampden, from whom the Hampdens are lineally descended; Agnes, married to John Le Bruyn; and Maud; as is evident from a fine in 18 Edw. II. [c] levied between John, son of Reginald de Hampden, Querent, and this Maud de Greinvill, Defor. of messuages and lands in Asshenden in Bucks, now again appertaining to the Grenvilles. The said John, in 1274, 3 Edw. I. calls himself son of William, and confirms to John Fitz-Nigel, junior, of Borestall in Bucks [d], one messuage, &c. in the demesnes of Adingrave, in the said county, in consideration of 100 shillings; Henry de Greinville being one of the witnesses. He also resigns to the abbot of Nutley [e] all the right he had in the lands, which the abbot held of him in Chilton. And by a subsequent deed [f], Reginald, son and heir of Alexander Hampden, confirms the same. In 7 Edw. I. there was a fine levied between this John Greinville, Querent, and Reginald [g] de Beachhampton, and Agnes his wife, Deforciant, of lands, &c. in Esington, in the parish of Chilton.

But, that line ending with these three daughters, I now return to

Robert, second son of Robert de Greinville, witness to the foundation of Nethe, &c. who married Erneberche. In Sir Eustace's grant, beforementioned, to William, son of Nigel, he is one of the witnesses, and calls himself Robert, son of Robert de Greinville [h]; and with the consent of his

y Deeds sans date. z Rot. Pip. 19 Hen. III. Bucks and Bedford. a Madox's Hist. Exchеq. p. 638 b Vincent's Buckinghamsh. No. 138, in Offic. Arm. c Penes Fin. 18 Edw. I. n. 387. d Family Deeds, and Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p. 281. e Dugdale's MS. præd. 38. f Ibid. g Penes Fin. 7 Edw. I. n. 69. h Dugdale's MS. Vol. XXXIX. fol. 68.

wife

wife Erneberche, and Gerard his ſon, and other his heirs, he gave to the abbey of Nutley, for his own ſoul, and the ſouls of all his parents, anceſtors, and ſucceſſors, ten acres of his lands in Chilton (which lie between Wotton and Nutley.) He alſo releaſed to the abbot and convent of Nutley [i] all ſuits of court of Chilton, &c. which Simon, ſon of William, parſon of Shobington, owed to him in Chilton; and alſo gave to the ſaid abbot, and convent, view of frank pledge, and all homages, &c. of them and their tenants in Chilton; to which William de Greinville was one of the witneſſes. The ſaid Robert alſo occurs a witneſs, when Oſbert was abbot of Nutley, who was the firſt abbot, and was living betwixt 1162, 9 Hen. II. and 1190, 2 Rich. I.

William, his ſecond ſon, is frequently mentioned in the regiſter of Nutley; [k] and, in 15 John, attended the King into Poictou.

The eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Robert was,

GERARD [l], who confirmed to the abbey of Nutley that grant of ten acres of land at Chilton, made thereto by his father Robert, and Erneberche his wife. And by a charter without date, granted to Swem [m] one yard land in Hame, for which the ſaid Swem gave to the ſaid Gerard de Greinville, his Lord, 10s. in money, and two barrels of wine, and the yearly rent of 2s. To which are witneſſes, Robert de Greinvill *tunc Dapifero*, Reginald de Greinvill, and others.

In 1204, 6 John, he [n] gave the King 40 marks, and Geffery de Nevile one palfry, to have livery of the manor of Stanburn in Eſſex, which was his father's, and which he gave to dower with his wife. I alſo find him [o] wrote ſon of Robert de Greinvill, among the witneſſes to a charter of Roger Anglicus, ſon of Ralph de Cherdſey.

And from RICHARD de Grenvill, ſon and heir to the aforeſaid Gerard, is the family now in being lineally deſcended. Which Richard is a witneſs [p] to William de Boreſtal's grant to Sir John Fitz-Nigill, of lands in Boreſtal, and Brill, in 14 John. And, by his charter [q], gave to God and St. Mary of Nuttele, &c. four ſhillings rent in the village of Chilton. Alſo Richard de Preſcot held, of this [r] Richard de Greinvill, two hides of land, in the village of Blecheſdon com. Oxon, one in ſerjeantry, by the ſervice of carrying one ſhield of brawn before the King, when he hunted in the foreſt of Whichwood; as was found by inquiſition, on the death of

i Ibid. k Clauſ. 15 John, m. 2. l Ex Regiſt. Abb. Nutley. m Ex Evid. huj. Fam. penes R. Com. Temple. n Rot. Pip. 6 John, Eſſex. o Ex Regiſt. de Nutley. p Kennet, p. 178. q Regiſt. de Nutley, MS. Dugdale, Vol. XXXIX. fol. 68. r Kennet, p. 244.

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the said Richard de Prescot, in 35 Hen. III. In a commission directed to the Gentlemen of Bucks in this reign, he is second on the list. [s] He left issue two sons, Eustace, and Sylvester, who [t] is mentioned to be brother to the said Eustace, in a deed between them, not dated; as also [u] in another, in 10 Edw. I. with Alice his daughter. Cotemporary with them was Adam de Greinville, one of the King's Judges, 44 Hen. III. and probably of this family.

The said EUSTACE de Greinville is stiled son and heir of Richard de Greinvill, in several deeds and records. In 26 Hen. III. he [w], with Robert de Rokele, were certified to hold a Knight's fee in Wotton, of the honour of Crenden; likewise that he held half of Wotton, of the honour of Giffard, in the reigns of Hen. III. and Edw. I. In 38 Hen. III. the King sent his mandate to the Sheriff of Essex [x], to give Eustace de Greinvile seisin of his manor, and lands in Stanburne, in that county, with the same tenure, as at the seizure by the Normans. [y] And by his charter, writing himself son and heir of Richard de Greinvile, he confirmed the gift of his father, of four shillings rent, &c. in Chilton. Which charter, tho' without date, was certainly in the reign of Hen. III. Sir Alexander Hampden, one of the witnesses thereto, calling himself Sheriff of Buckinghamshire [z], who continued in that office, from the 43 to 52 Hen. III. And the prior of Benthley [a] gave to this Eustace de Greinvile all their lands, &c. witness Sir Alexander Hampden, &c. In 52 Hen. III. William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (brother by his mother to King Hen. III.) acknowledges the receipt of two marks for one *Knight's fee*, which Eustace held of him in Wotton [b]. Given at Wotton, and sealed with the seal of arms of the said Earl.

He was knighted in, or before, 1 Edw. I. as appears by deeds in that year; [c] and in 2 Edw. I. Hugh de la Wichead granted to Sir Eustace de Greinvile, his heirs and assigns, his whole right in that virgate of land, with messuage, croft, and meadow, which William de Hame, his brother, held of him the said Sir Eustace in Wotton, and Hame, juxta Brehul, dated at Wotton, the day of St. Nicholas, December 6, 1273. It also appears that he held one Knight's fee [d] in Wotton of William de Valence, and he of the King in 24 Edw. I.

This Sir Eustace had several sons at man's estate, before the reign of Edward I. as should seem by his grants to them,

[s] Folio Ledger, penes R. Com. Temple. [t] Family Deeds. [u] Ibid. [w] Testa. de Nevil. in Nom. Tenent. Hen. de Crendon Inq. Com. Bucks. [x] Clauf. 38 Hen. III. m. 7. [y] Nutley reg. MS. Dugdale, Vol. XXXIX. fol. 68. [z] Fuller's Worthies, in Com. Buck. [a] Lib. Rub. in Scac. [b] Ex Origin. penes R. Com. Temple. [c] Family Deeds. [d] Ex libro Fœd. mil. in Scac.

without

without date. He gave [e] to Richard Greinvile his ſon (with conſent of Gerard de Greinvile of Chilton, his ſon and heir) the one half of Wotton; reciting in his charter, that he had given the other half to Humphrey de Rokele, in frank marriage with Alice his daughter, to hold to the ſaid Richard de Greinvile, of him and his heirs, as freely as ever he, or his anceſtors, held the ſame. To which Gerard, his ſon and heir, of Chilton, and Robert de Greinvile, were witneſſes.

Likewiſe, he gave to John de Greinvile his ſon [f], who married Johanna, one piece of land, with the appurtenances, called the Rudinge, lying between a meſſuage called Hollewey Street, and the meſſuage which Geffery de Weſtcote held; and alſo the ſervices of John Hernald, and William Start, with four acres of land, part of the great meadow in Wotton, with divers other lands, &c. to hold to the ſaid John, and his legitimate heirs. In 12 Edw. I. there [g] was a fine between John de Greinvile and Joan his wife, and Philip Honeley and Julian his wife. And in 15 Edw. I. [h] the ſaid Philip Honely releaſes and quits to John Greinvile of Wotton, and Joan his wife, his whole right in all meſſuages, lands, and tenements, in the vill or fields of Wotton, with all edifices, appurtenances, &c. to hold to them and their heirs, &c. And thereunto Sir Euſtace de Greinvile, in one of the witneſſes. This John de Greinvile, and [i] Joan his wife, gave to John their ſon and heir, and the iſſue of his body, all their lands and tenements, homages, wards, reliefs, rents, crofts, meadows, commons of paſture, and paſtures, &c. in Wotton, Hame, and Chilton; and mentions their lands in Stanburne, to hold to him and the legitimate heirs of his body. And I have before obſerved, that a fine was paid to King John, by Gerard Greinville, ſon to Sir Euſtace, for lands in Stanburne, &c. The ſaid John, the father, was living in 1308, 2 Edw. II. [k] as appears by a deed of his dated at Wotton, on Monday after the feaſt of St. Peter ad vincula (Auguſt 1) that year. Being wrote of Chilton [l], he granted to the abbey of Nutley, one meſſuage, and a croft adjacent, with the appurtenances in Crendon, &c. alſo one meſſuage in Chilton, with the appurtenances, except half a virgate of land of the ſaid meſſuage, &c. to which Sir Euſtace de Greinvill, Knt. was a witneſs. Likewiſe being wrote of Chilton [m], he grants, &c. for himſelf and his heirs, and quits claim to the abbot of Nuttele (Nutley) and the church of the bleſſed Mary of Nuttele, and the convent, and their ſucceſſors, his whole right in all the lands and tenements, which the ſaid abbot

[e] Ex Evident. de Famil. [f] Ibid. [g] Ibid. [h] Ibid. [i] Ibid. [k] Family Deeds. [l] Ex Regiſt. de Nutley. [m] Ibid.

and

and convent held of him in Chilton; and all his right and claim in all the lands and tenements, rents and ſervices, which the ſaid abbot and convent held of him in the ſaid vill; as homages, wards, reliefs, heriets, eſcheats, ſuits of court, &c. except one penny for all ſervices, which the abbot and convent, and their ſucceſſors, were to pay him, on the feaſt of St. Michael, for ever.

John, his ſon, mentioned in ſeveral deeds in the reign of Edward I [n]. held half a Knight's fee in Chilton, of Alionora de Lucy, who held it from William de Valence, and he of the King; and is wrote, John, ſon of John de Greinvill of Wotton, in 34 Edw. I. This John [o] died without iſſue male.

The beforementioned Sir Euſtace de Greinvill had another ſon, Martyn, who occurs in the deeds of the family, as does alſo Gerard his eldeſt ſon, of Chilton [p], who was Juſtice in Eyre of the King's foreſt beyond Trent; and ten pounds were ordered to be delivered to him for his expences in hunting, on account of the feaſt of King Edward's coronation. But no mention is made, that he or Martyn left any iſſue.

The ſaid Sir Euſtace [q] was wrote of Chilton in 15 Edw. I. and of Wotton, in 19 Edw. I. when he gave to Martyn, his ſon, a piece of arable land in the fields of Wotton, called the Buriſtude, &c. dated at Wotton, on the feaſt of St. Alban the martyr (June 17) in the ſaid year. After which I find no further mention of him in the deeds of the family, but that he had alſo five daughters; of whom Alice, married to Humphry de Rokele, who had with her, of the gift of Sir Euſtace, half the manor of Wotton, as before recited; and the ſaid Humphry [r] gave a virgate of land in Wotton, for the ſouls of his father and mother, and for the ſouls of him and Alice his wife; to which Richard Greinvill of Wotton (her brother) was a witneſs; and Richard, ſon of Humphry [s], confirmed the ſame, in 4 Edw. II. The ſaid Alice married, ſecondly, Thomas Creſſaund de Adingrave. The other daughters of Sir Euſtace were, Amitia, the wife of Richard de la Sale, of Hame; Nicola; Mary; Margery; and Agnes, mentioned in a deed of Sir Euſtace, her father, with John and Martyn, her brothers.

I now return to RICHARD de Greinvill, to whom his father, Sir Euſtace, gave half the manor of Wotton, &c. as before recited. The firſt mention I find of him is in a deed between him [t] and Richard, ſon of Humphry de Rupel, con-

[n] Lib. Rub. ex libro feod. mil. in ſcacc. 24 Edw. I. [o] Ex Stemmate. [p] Rot. Pip. 1 Edw I. m. 3. [q] Kennet, p. 309. [r] Ex Regiſt. de Nutley. [s] Ibid. [t] Ex Evid. de Famil.

cerning

cerning all ſuch lands as the ſaid Humphry, or Richard his ſon, or Richard his grandfather, had of the ſaid Richard de Greinvill, or of Euſtace his father, or of Richard de Greinvill, his grandfather, in Wotton, &c. To which John de Greinvill, his brother, was a witneſs. Alſo to another deed, without date, of the [u] ſaid Richard de Greinvill, and Joan his wife, John de Greinvill, Peter, Richard, and James de Rupel, are witneſſes. And Richard de Greinvill of Wotton [w], and John, ſon of John de Greinvill, are witneſſes to a charter of Gilbert de Weſtcote, whereby he gave to . . . . Berewell, in frank marriage with Amitia his daughter, all his lands in Wotton. In 23 Edw. I. William de Olive [x] granted to Richard de Greinvill of Wotton, his Lord, an annual rent of 10d. for homage of lands he held of him in Wotton; dated at Wotton, on the vigil of Pentecoſt, 23 Edw. I. In 30 and 31 Edw. I. he is wrote of Wotton [y], with Joan his wife; and in 3 Edw. II. [z] he granted lands in Wotton to William Greinvill his ſon; dated at Wotton, on Sunday after the purification of the Virgin Mary. He is alſo mentioned in [a] ſeveral deeds in the reign of Edward II. and Maud Olive de Wotton [b] grants lands, in Wotton, to Nicholea and Agnes, daughters of Richard de Greinvill of Wotton; dated at Wotton, on Thurſday before the feaſt of St. Gregory the Pope, 18 Edw. II. She alſo granted other lands to them in 19 Edw. II.

By fine, in 1328, [c] he ſettled his manor of Wotton, with the appurtenances, after his own deceaſe, on William his ſon and heir, and the heirs of his body begotten; remainder to Edmund, brother of the ſaid William, and to the heirs of his body begotten; in default on Margery, Nicholea, and Agnes, daughters of the ſaid Richard de Greinvill.

Joan, his wife, was daughter to William Lord Zouch of Harringworth, who was alſo poſſeſſed of the manor of Hamme, in com. Buck. [d] and died in 26 Edw. III. She was in her widowhood, in 8 and 10 of Edw. III. as appears by deeds in thoſe years.

WILLIAM de Grenevyle [e] is wrote ſon and heir of Richard, in a deed dated at Wotton, in 1 Edw. II. and in 3 Edw. II. [f] had a grant of lands in Wotton from Richard his father. In 11 Edw. III. [g] this William Grenevyle, Lord of Wotton, granted to Thomas, ſon of Richard at Halle de Woodeham, one acre of land lying in the fields of Wotton, near the land of Alexander at Halle. Dated at Wotton, Feb. 6.

[u] Ibid. [w] Ibid. [x] Ibid. [y] Ex Evid. de Famil. [z] Ibid. [a] Ibid. [b] Ibid. [c] Ped. Fin. Com. Buck. 3 Edw. III. n. 29. [d] Dugd. Baron. Vol. I. p. 691. [e] Family Deeds. [f] Ibid. [g] Ibid.

11 Edw.

11 Edw. III. to which Edmund his brother was a witneſs. In 1343, [h] he obtained a licence from Thomas Beke, Biſhop of Lincoln, to found a chantry in the church of Wotton. Agnes his wife, was daughter of William Wrighthan.

There was a fine in 39 Edw. III. [i] between Agnes de Grenevill, querent, and Walter Freyſell, and Margery his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Wotton, and of meſſuages and lands in Wotton, to the uſe of the ſaid Agnes Grenevill. And Richard Smyth, of Aſhenden, grants to [k] Agnes Grenevill, Lady of Wotton, and Thomas de Grenevill, ſon of the ſaid Agnes, his whole arable land in Wotton, called Great Budewell, with the meadows, paſtures, &c. to hold to the ſaid Agnes and Thomas, and their heirs; remainder to William, ſon of the ſaid Agnes, and his heirs for ever. Dated at Wotton, on Sunday after the feaſt of the tranſlation of St. Thomas the martyr July 7, 1366) 39 Edw. III.

The ſaid Agnes, by fine in 1381, 4 Rich. II. [l] had the manor of Wotton ſettled on her, by Thomas de Greynvyll her ſon, during her life: and in 12 Rich. II. ſhe grants to the [m] ſaid Thomas, her ſon, the whole manor of Wotton, with the appurtenances, rendering her 40l. per annum for her life, at two payments; dated at Wotton, Monday before the feaſt of the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, 12 Rich. II. He was living [n] in 1395, 18 Rich. II. as appears by a deed in that year.

Which THOMAS, ſon of the ſaid Agnes, and William de Grenevill, grants to John and William, his ſons, lands in Wotton, called Burewells, by charter, dated at Wotton the day after the Aſcenſion of our Lord, in 11 Rich. II. and [o] died poſſeſſed of the manor of Wotton, &c. in 1402, 4 Hen. IV. He had to wife [p] Elizabeth Moreſt, by whom he had iſſue Richard Greenvile, his ſon and heir; and John, and William, before-mentioned. The ſaid John [q] married Margery, daughter and heir of John de Bourchier; but neither he nor William had iſſue.

The ſaid RICHARD Greenvile, of Wotton, Eſq; married Chriſtian, daughter of .... Lancelove, in 3 Hen. IV. as appears [r] by the marriage articles, dated that year: and made his will in 7 Hen. V. [s] purpoſing to go beyond the ſeas, as he therein expreſſes; whereby it may be preſumed he was in the wars of France, under that victorious Monarch. By his ſaid will, he orders his body to be buried in eccleſiaſtical ſepulture, and that all his *bona fide* debts be juſtly

h Ex Coll. Brown Willis, Arm. i Fines 39 Edw. III. n. 220. k Family Deeds. l Rot. Fin. 4 Rich. II. n. 37. m Family Deeds. n Ibid. o Ibid. p Family French Deed. q Fines 15 Rich. II. 1392. r Family Deeds. s Ledger Book, p. 267. b.

paid;

paid: after which he bequeaths all his lands and tenements, in Wotton, to his wife Chriſtian, and the heirs of his body by her; and in default thereof, to remain to his right heirs for ever. He bequeaths to Euſtace, his ſon, all his lands in Hadenham, in com. Buckingham, in fee ſimple; and that Chriſtian, his wife, ſhould releaſe all the right ſhe may have in Hadenham to her ſon Euſtace, before ſhe enjoys his lands in Wotton. Further he bequeaths to Chriſtian, his wife, all his perſonal eſtate whatever, deſiring her to do for his ſoul what ſhe would be willing he ſhould do for hers in the like caſe. He makes William Burwell, and Robert Stratford, his executors, and bequeaths to them 100 ſhillings ſterling each, for their trouble; dated at London, July 4, 1419.

He died before June 1, 1428, as appears by an [t] indenture then dated, wherein Euſtace Greneville, Eſq; his ſon and heir, is wrote of Wotton, Eſq; Chriſtian, wife of the ſaid Richard, ſurvived him ſeveral years [u], and joined with Euſtace, her eldeſt ſon, in granting the lands in Hadenham to John his brother, for his life; dated at Hadenham, Auguſt 5, 32 Hen. VI.

By her laſt will and teſtament, in Latin [x], writing herſelf widow and relict of Richard Grenville, Eſq; ſhe orders her body to be buried in St. Mary's chapel, within the prebendal church of St. Margaret, at Leiceſter; and leaves a legacy to Agnes her daughter. The reſt and reſidue of her goods, chattels, &c. ſhe leaves to her ſon John Grenville, and conſtitutes him her executor, whom ſhe expects ro do for her ſoul as will be moſt pleaſing to God, and for her ſoul's good, as he will anſwer the neglect thereof before *ſumma Judice*.

Eustace Grenville, Eſq; ſon and heir of Richard and Chriſtian [y], was returned among the gentlemen of prime note of Buckinghamſhire, who made oath to obſerve the laws, made 1433 in Parliament, for themſelves and retainers. By the marriage articles [z] between this Euſtace Grenville, Eſq; and Elizabeth, daughter of Baldwin Bottiller, it is recited, That the manor of Wotton, with the appurtenances called Grenville's Manor, ſhall be ſettled by a recovery on them, and the heirs of their bodies; and in default thereof on the heirs of Euſtace; in default, to the right heirs of Richard, father of the ſaid Euſtace. It is further agreed, that Richard Quartermain, uncle to Elizabeth, ſhall pay to Euſtace, or his executors, 40 marks of lawful money of England; and ſhall give to the ſaid Eliza-

t Family Deeds. u Ibid. x Ledger Book, p. 299. b y Fuller's Worthies in Com. Buck. z Family Deeds.

beth

beth, on the day of her marriage, as much apparel for her perſon and her chamber, as ſhall be worth 10 marks. It is further agreed, that Elizabeth ſhall have, in the name of a jointure, 20 marks, and if ſhe ſurvive her huſband, the reſidue of the manor of Wotton: dated June 6, in 1464. Likewiſe by another indenture of the ſame date[a], between Richard Quartermain, Eſq; and Euſtace Grenevile, Eſq; it is agreed, that the ſaid Euſtace, by the grace of God, ſhall take to wife Elizabeth, daughter to Baldwin Bottiller, Eſq; couſin to the ſaid Richard Quartermain, and her lawfully marry before the firſt of Auguſt.

This Euſtace, by his marriage, attained the [b] manor of Chelmeſcote, and a good eſtate in Warwickſhire: and by his laſt will and teſtament[c], bearing date at Wotton, on the feaſt of St. Clement the Pope and martyr (November 23) 1479, orders his body to be buried in the chancel of the church of Wotton; and leaves to the light of the bleſſed Mary, in the ſaid church of Wotton, three pounds of wax in candles, and two torches; alſo to the altar of the bleſſed Mary, in the ſame church, one buſhel of wheat, and as much of barley; and a buſhel of barley, and as much of beans, to the light of Holy Croſs there; and the like to the light of St. Catherine there. His will further is, that a chaplain, for the ſpace of one year, celebrate divine ſervice for the ſouls of his wives, parents, benefactors, and all chriſtian ſouls. He bequeaths to his ſon Richard 10l. and to his ſon Euſtace 61. as alſo Hadenham with the lands there, during his life; and wills that his debts be paid out of the profits ariſing from Wotton, as well as at Hadenham. The reſt and reſidue of his goods, &c. he bequeaths to Thomas Fowler, Eſq; Guy Weſtcote, Eſq; and Thomas Salmon, to diſpoſe thereof for the good of his ſoul, and conſtitutes them executors.

He died in the year after, 1410, and by his will it appears that he had two wives, who died before him. Margery Brian was his firſt wife, but by her he had no iſſue: Elizabeth, his ſecond wife, daughter of Baldwin Botteler, Eſq; was at length (by the death of her brothers, Richard and Thomas, without iſſue) ſole heir to the ſaid Baldwin, who was ſon[d] and heir to John Botteler, by Joan his wife, daughter and heir to John Waldgrave; and he was ſon and heir of John Botteler, by Maud his wife, one of the two daughters and heirs of Guy de Bretton, Serjeant at law, by Joan his wife, daughter and heir to Thomas Grey, ſon and heir of Robert

[a] Family Deeds. [b] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, 1ſt Edit. p. 428. [c] Ledger Book, p. 111. b. [d] Ex Stemmate de Bottiller.

Lord Grey of Rotherfield [e], by Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of William de la Plaunch, of Haverſham, in com. Bucks. And the Right Honourable Richard Grenville-Temple, now Earl Temple, Lord Viſcount Cobham, &c. being lineal heir to the beforementioned Elizabeth, has a right to quarter the *Coat of Arms* of all the ſaid heireſſes.

THOMAS Grenville, Eſq; on December 23, 1489, was commiſſioned [f], with Sir John Grey, Lord Grey, of Wilton, Sir John Dormer, Knt. and Sir John Verney, Knt. together with the ſheriff of Buckinghamſhire, to ſummon all in that county, and to examine what number of archers, armed and arrayed, each will provide, at the King's expence, to go into Brittany; and to article with them for that purpoſe, and to review them; and to certify to the King, before the Quindenes of Hilary next, the names and number of archers each are to find. This Thomas died without iſſue; Richard being ſon and heir of Euſtace.

Which RICHARD Grenvill, Eſq; exchanged the [g] manor of Aſcot, in com. Oxon, with Robert Dormer, Eſq; for Berwell's Manor in Wotton, which the ſaid Robert had purchaſed; and which had been given from the family by Sir Euſtace de Greinvill, with his daughter Alice in marriage, as beforementioned; and thereby the whole inheritance in Wotton was again united to the eſtate of the family. By his wife Joan, daughter of . . . . Litttleton, of Staffordſhire, Eſq; he left [h] two ſons, Edward and George; alſo two daughters, Anne and Fortune.

By his laſt will and teſtament [i], bearing date October 8, 1517, he appointed his body to be buried in his chapel of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Catherine, in the church of Wotton; and was a benefactor to the lights of our Lady and St. Catherine in the ſaid church. He bequeaths to each of his daughters 80l. towards their marriage: and to his ſon George, after his deceaſe, his houſe at Chipping-Wiccomb, within the county of Buckingham, called the George, and all his lands that he hath in the county of Berks; alſo the reverſion of the rents ariſing out of Stoke-Talmage, in the county of Oxon, which his brother Euſtace hath for term of his life, but in reverſion to him the ſaid Richard; to hold to the ſaid George, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; in default, to Edward Grenevile his ſon, and the heirs of his body, &c. in default, to the right heirs of him

[e] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, p. 728. [f] Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. XII. p. 357. [g] Family Deeds. [h] Ex Stemmate. [i] In the Regiſter's Office at Aylesbury.

the

the ſaid Richard Greneville. The reſidue of his goods, chattels, &c. he bequeaths to Joan his wife, and to Edward his ſon, whom he ordains his executors, to pay his debts, legacies, &c. as they think moſt expedient and uſeful, for the health of his ſoul.

The youngeſt ſon George, mentioned in his father's will, was, in 1536, appointed by his brother Edward Greneville, Eſq; one of his executors; and was Serjeant of the buck-hounds to King Henry VIII. but I do not find he left any iſſue. Of the two daughters, Anne was married to John Joſſelyn, of Buckinghamſhire, Eſq; and Fortune was the wife of ..... Power, of Blechenden in com. Oxon. Eſq.

The aforeſaid Richard died on October 8, 1517[k], as appears by inquiſition taken after his death, September 23, 1518, 10 Hen. VIII. which ſhews he was poſſeſſed of the manor of Wotton, and Burwell's manor in Wotton, and Hame; and of lands in Hadenham, in com. Bucks; the manor of Chelſcote, and lands in Brayles, in com. Warwick, &c. and that Edward was his ſon and heir, and of the age of thirty years and more.

Which EDWARD Greneville[l], of Wotton, Eſq; was ſheriff of the counties of Buckingham and Bedford, in 1527, and married Iſabel, daughter of Thomas Denton, of Caversfield, in com. Buck. Eſq; by whom he had iſſue five ſons and a daughter. His laſt will and teſtament is curious, and well worded for the time it was written; and ſhews his prudence and judgment[m].—In the Name of God, Amen, the 2d day of March 1536, I Edward Greneville, of Wotton Underwood in the county of Buckingham, Eſq; being in health of body and mind; and conſidering the uncertainty of this world, and the great affliction that now is daily, make my laſt will, &c. He leaves his ſoul to God, the bleſſed mother, and all the company of Heaven. My body to be buried within my chapel at Wotton, if it fortune me to depart there. He bequeaths to the high altar at Wotton 2d. for unremembered tythes, and to the pariſh of Wotton 20s. He bequeaths annuities to his younger ſons, Richard, George, and Ranulph, his fourth ſon, till they be of age; payable out of the profits ariſing from Burwell's manor. And to whichever of his ſons is his heir, at the time of his death, and of the age of 22 years, ſeveral implements of Houſhold ſtuff, &c. to be delivered by his wife, and other executors if they think his heir have any *Towardneſs* in him; elſe not

[k] Eſc. 10 Hen. VIII. [l] Fuller's Worthies in Bucks. [m] From the Archdeacon's Regiſt. at Aylesbury.

to deliver the premiſes, till he be 23 years old. He bequeaths to his wife all his other houſhold ſtuff, and alſo his beaſts and cattle; of the which he would have, after his debts are paid, one half to be kept for his younger children, in a ſtock for their increaſe, by the advice of his wife, and other executors, until they are every one xxiii years old. The reſidue of his goods, chattels, &c. not bequeathed, he gives to Iſabel his wife, George Grenevile, his brother, and Chriſtopher Weſtcote, to diſpoſe of them for the health of his ſoul, and his friends, and all other things, as ſhall be thought convenient by their diſcretion; *whom I ordein my true and faithful executors, with full power to myniſter in wryting, in the forme of the law, thys my teſtament in part, or in all, ſo that they change not the matter in my will. In witneſs whereof, I the ſaid Edward have wrytten this will and teſtament with my hand.* He died on April 14 following, leaving Edward Grenevile his ſon and heir, 12 years old.

His five ſons were:

1. The ſaid EDWARD Grenevile, Eſq; who was born May 8, 17 Hen. VIII. had livery of his lands in 2 Edward VI. He married Alice, daughter of William Hazlewood, of Alford in com. Ceſt. who, after his death, was wedded to Walter Dennis, Eſq; He ſold the eſtate, called Grenvile's manor, in Hadenham, to William Wright. He lies buried in the iſle appropriated for the burial-place of the family in the church of Wotton, where there is a tomb erected to his memory, with this inſcription:

Here under lieth the body of Edwarde Greneveile, Eſqueir,
late Lord of this Towne, who married Allice,
the daughter of William Hazlewood, and had
Iſſue by her one Son, who died yonge.
Which Edwarde deceaſed the xxxi of
October, 1585.

2. Richard Grenville, Eſq; who was heir to his brother, and ſucceeded him in the eſtate at Wotton, &c. of whom I ſhall further treat.

3. George, who was born on April 22, 1529, and died without iſſue.

4 Ranulph, born on July 28, 24 Hen. VIII. who alſo died without iſſue; as did William, fourth ſon, and Mary, in their infancies, in the life-time of their father.

I now return to RICHARD Greinville, of Wotton, Eſq; who was born on October 28, 1527, who ſucceeded his brother Edward in 1585. He married Mary, daughter of John Giffard, of Hilleidon, in com. Buck. Eſq; by whom he had

had iſſue, 1. Edward, who was born July 4, 1561, who lived to a man's eſtate; and being firſt a captain of a pinnace, called the Swallow, and after of a bark, called the Thomas, under Sir Francis Drake, died at Carthagena, unmarried.

2. Dorothy, who was born 1562, and married to Sir Walter Cope, of Kenſington in com. Middleſex, Knt.

3. Elizabeth, who was born in 1563, and died unmarried, 4. Iſabel, who was born in 1565, and married —— Dudley, of Chopwell.

5. Richard, who was born on September 10, 1567; and ſucceeded his father.

6. Anne, who was born November 6, 1569, and died unmarried. 7. Another Edward, who was born January 17, 1572, and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Thynne, of Longlete, anceſtor to the preſent lord Viſcount Weymouth, and had iſſue by her a daughter, Suſanna. 8. John, born July 6, 1577, who died unmarried, Jan. 25, 7 Jac. I.

Their father, Richard Grenville, Eſq; died on November 7, 1604, having ſettled his eſtates by will, bearing date December 6, 1603, on his three ſons; and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſurviving ſon,

RICHARD, born in 1567, who married Frances, daughter to Thomas Saunders, of Long-Merſton in com. Heref. Eſq; re-married to Thomas Tyrrel, of Caſtle-Thorpe, in com. Buck, Eſq; who was buried at Wotton, Jan. 30, 1647. By her firſt huſband, who was buried at Wotton, April 8, 1618, ſhe had four ſons and two daughters.

1. Richard Grenville, ſucceſſor to his father.

2. Francis, who was born at Ludgerſhall, on October 7, and baptiſed on the 10th, 1613; and died on February 3, 1636, unmarried.

3. Edward, born at Ludgerſhall, on September 12, 1614, and baptiſed there on the 18th; who married Audrea, daughter of John Duncombe, Eſq; and in 1639 purchaſed the manor of Foxcot, in com. Buck.[n] and rebuilt the greateſt part of the manſion-houſe there. He was buried in the chancel of the church of Foxcot, with this epitaph on a braſs plate on a grave ſtone:

Hic jacet Edwardus Greenville, filius tertius Richardi Greenville, Armigeri, de Wotton Underwood, in hoc Comitatu Bucks; qui natus fuit 12 *die Sept.* 1614, *denatus* 17 *die Aprilis*, 1661.

He had two ſons, Edward and George, and one daughter, Frances, married to Philip Raleigh, Eſq; Edward, his eldeſt

[n] Ex Collect. B. Willis Arm.

ſon, died ſoon after his father; and George in June, 1693. By the death of which two ſons without iſſue, the manor of Foxcot came by intail to Richard Grenville, of Wotton, Eſq; grandſon to Richard, who was eldeſt brother to Edward, the purchaſer of this eſtate.

4. George, born at Ludgerſhal, on October 31, and baptiſed there November 12, 1617 [o], who died young, and was buried July 10, 1631. The two daughters of Richard were Margaret, baptiſed December 14, 1615; and Suſan, baptiſed December 12, 1616, and both died young.

RICHARD Grenville, Eſq; who in 1618 ſucceeded to the eſtate of his father, was born on Auguſt 8, 1612. He [p] was ſheriff of Buckinghamſhire in 1641; and in 1642, the Lord Paget being, by ordinance of the Parliament, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Bucks, he [q] named Hampden, Goodwyn, Grenville, Tyrrel, Winwood, and Whitlock, to be his Deputy Lieutenants, who were approved by the Parliament. He was elected one of the Knights for Buckinghamſhire in 1654, 1656, and 1658. He had to his firſt wife, February 9, 1634, Anne, daughter of Sir William Borlaſe, junior, of Marlow, in com. Bucks; by whom he had iſſue, Anne, born April 18, 1641, who died unmarried, and was buried at Wotton in 1661; Amy, who died in two hours after her birth, and immediately after her baptiſm, January 31, 1641-2; and Richard, born at his houſe in King-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, London, January 14, 1646, of whom his mother died in childbed the next day, in the 29th year of her age, and was buried at Wotton, January 30, 1646.

His ſecond wife was Eleanor, daughter of Sir Timothy Tirrel, of Oakley, and relict of Sir Peter Temple, of Stanton-Barry, Bucks, who ſurvived him, without any iſſue by him, and died in 1671. He lies buried in the iſle of the church of Wotton, under a tomb, with this inſcription:

Here lieth the body of Richard Grenville, Eſq; Lord of this manor, who died the 10th of January, anno 1665, in the 54th year of his age.

RICHARD Grenville, Eſq; his only ſon and heir, was High-ſheriff of Buckinghamſhire in 1671; and was buried at Wotton, July 4, 1719. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Peter Temple, of Stanton-Barry, in coms. Bucks, and of Eleanor his wife above-mentioned, by whom he had iſſue a daughter, ſtill-born, Sept. 1, 1670; Eleanor, born No-

[o] Ex Collect. B. Willis, Arm. [p] Fuller's Worthies. [q] Whitlock's Memorial, p. 56.

vember

vember 10, 1672, and was buried at Wotton, February 13, 1688; Penelope, born April 6, 1674, married to Sir John Conway, of Bodryddan in Flintſhire, and who died in 1745; alſo an only ſon Richard.

The beauty, learning, and rare accompliſhments of the ſaid Penelope, Lady Conway, are elegantly deſcribed by the Right Honourable George Granville, Lord Landſdown, in one of his poems [r].

Her brother, RICHARD Grenville, of Wotton, Eſq; born March 23, 1677-8, and baptiſed April 10, 1678, ſerved in parliament for Wendover, and afterwards for the town of Buckingham: and departing this life on February 17, 1726-7, was buried with his anceſtors, in their iſle of the church at Wotton, on the 22d following. He married, anno 1710, Heſter, ſecond daughter of Sir Richard Temple, of Stowe, near Buckingham, Bart. and ſiſter to Richard Lord Viſcount Cobham; and as the preſent Earl Temple has his principal title from that nobleman's ſurname, and inherits his other dignities and eſtate, we ſhall, for the ſatisfaction of the curious reader, as well as in juſtice to Earl Temple, give an account of the pedigree of the ſaid Richard Lord Viſcount Cobham.

The family of TEMPLE is, according to divers genealogiſts, deſcended from a younger ſon of Leofrick, Earl of Mercia, who, as his earldom contained the counties of Cheſter, Leiceſter, &c. was ſometimes ſtiled Earl of Cheſter, and alſo of Leiceſter; and, according to Sir William Dugdale [s], was a deſcendant from Leofrick, Earl of Leiceſter in the time of Ethelbald, who ſucceeded to the Mercian throne, A. D. 716. The firſt mentioned Leofrick died on Auguſt 31, 1057 (16 Edw. Confeſſor) and was buried at Coventry, in a convent, which he built about the beginning of the reign of the ſaid Edward the Confeſſor, and endowed with no leſs than twenty-four lordſhips, and which probably gave name to that city. He married the famous Godiva [t], who is reported to have rode naked through Coventry, to obtain, from her huſband, ſome immunities to the inhabitants. However that may be, the pictures of this Earl and Counteſs were ſet up in the ſouth window of Trinity church [u] in that city (about the reign of King Richard II. upwards of 300 years after the affair is ſuppoſed to have happened) the Earl holding in his right hand a charter, with theſe words on it:

[r] Landſdown's Works, 12mo. Vol. I. p. 40. [s] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, p. 87. [t] Ibid. p. 86. [u] Ibid.

I Lurick for love of thee
Do ſet Coventry toil-free

There is a yearly proceſſion of a naked figure through the city, obſerved on Friday after Trinity Sunday; and in a window, in the high ſtreet, is the effigies of a taylor, who, according to the tradition, was the only perſon who ventured to look at her, and was thereupon ſtruck blind. However, Leofrick by his ſaid Counteſs, who was daughter of Thorold, a ſheriff of Lincolnſhire, had three ſons, Algar [w], Earl of Mercia, who died in 1059; Montgomery; and Henry, who was living in the reign of William the Conqueror, and was wrote Henry del Temple, from a manor ſo called near Boſworth in Leiceſterſhire. His deſcendants bore the arms of the Earls of Leiceſter, viz. Or, an Eagle diſplayed, ſable, membered and beaked gules; which were appendant to a deed to the abbey of Polworth in Warwickſhire, as Mr. Burton affirms in his deſcription of Leiceſterſhire, who has made it appear that the family had their ſurname from the ſaid manor of Temple, which, according to him, the Earls of Leiceſter gave to the Knights Templars, and they to this Henry, ſtiled *of great account and livelihood in thoſe parts.*

This HENRY del Temple left iſſue GEFFRY [x], who had a ſon JOHN, living in the reign of King Henry I. and to him ſucceeded his ſon HENRY de Temple, who by his wife Maud, daughter of Sir John Ribbesford, Knt. had HENRY de Temple [y], lord of the manors of Temple and Little Shepey in the reign of King John, and father of RICHARD [z], who married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Langley.

But Mr. Burton, in his ſaid deſcription, mentions Henry to be the ſon and heir of the aforeſaid Henry, and that he gave lands in Shepey to the abbey of Maraval in Warwickſhire, and that Richard was his ſon and heir, and father of

NICHOLAS de Temple, who in the next generation [a], 14 Edw. II. alſo gave lands to the ſaid abbey of Maraval. This Nicholas, by his wife, ——— daughter of Sir Roger Corbet of Sibbeſton, in Leiceſterſhire, Knt. had Richard his heir, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir Ralph Stanley, and by her was father of Nicholas, who wedded Maud, daughter of John Burguillon of Newton in the county of Leiceſter, and by her had Robert his ſon and heir.

w Ex ſtemmate penes comitem Temple. x Ibid. y Burton's Leiceſterſhire. z Ex ſtemmate prædicto. a Dugdale's Warwickſhire, p. 768.

The

The ſaid ROBERT is mentioned in deeds, 9 Hen. V. and 3 Hen. VI. and having married Joan, daughter of William Shepey of Great Shepey, in Leiceſterſhire, was by her father of three ſons, Nicholas, Robert, and Thomas. With her he alſo had the manor of Great Shepey, as alſo Cunſton, Bilſton, and Atterton, in the ſame county. His eldeſt ſon lies buried in Shepey church, under a monument with this inſcription:

Hic jacet corpus Nicolai Temple,
Armigeri, et Elizabethæ *uxoris ejus,*
Qui quidem Nicolaus *obiit* 1506.

In the north-eaſt window of the ſaid church, is the picture of a man kneeling, with theſe words below:

Richardus de Temple.

This NICHOLAS had no lawful iſſue, but left three natural daughters; to one of them, married to —— Whitet he gave Little Shepey in portion; to another, the wife of —— Bowes, he gave Cunſton and Bilſton; and to the third he gave Atterton.

He was ſucceeded at Temple-hall, in Leiceſterſhire, by his next brother, ROBERT, who had from his father, lands in Burton under Needwood in Staffordſhire [b], and left a ſon, RICHARD Temple of Burton under Needwood, who died 27 Hen. VII. and was father of ROGER, whoſe ſon, RICHARD, left a ſon, EDMUND, father of PAUL Temple, aged 29, anno 1619, and Peter Temple, of Temple, in Leiceſterſhire, who was living in 1635, and had a ſon, John.

THOMAS, the third brother of the laſt mentioned Nicholas, was ſeated at Whitney in Oxfordſhire [c]; and having married Mary, daughter of Thomas Gedney, Eſq; left WILLIAM Temple, his ſon and heir, who wedded Iſabel, daughter and heir of Henry Everton, Eſq; and by her was father of THOMAS Temple of Whitney, who eſpouſed Alice, daughter and heir of John Heritage of Burton Derſet in Warwickſhire, and by her had two ſons, Robert Temple of Whitney, and Peter Temple.

This PETER, 7 Edw. VI. had a grant of the manor of Merſton Boteler in the county of Warwick [d], being then wrote of Derſert in the ſame county; and alſo purchaſed the ſaid manor of Derſert in 2 Eliz. This Peter was likewiſe owner of the manor of Stow in Buckinghamſhire, where his deſcendants fixed their reſidence. He wedded Millicent,

[b] Viſit. de Com. Leiceſt. in Offic. Armorum, No. 127, p. 147. [c] Vincent's Bucks, No. 138, 55. b. 56. a, in Offic. Arm. [d] Pat. 7. Ed. VI. p. 4.

daughter

daughter of William Jekyll of Newington in Middlesex, and by her who was buried at Stow, Dec. 6, 1582, was father of two sons, John, and Anthony. According to the inscription on his sepulchral marble (on which there have also been two portraitures) in the church of Derset [e], he died at Stow, on May 28, 1577.

ANTHONY, the youngest son, was father to Sir WILLIAM Temple, who, taking his degree of Master of Arts at King's College, in Cambridge, was designed for the law: but, falling into the more refined and philosophical studies of that age, wrote two treatises in very elegant Latin; the first printed in 1581, and dedicated to the famous Sir Philip Sidney, who prevailed with him to quit the college, and accompany him abroad as his Secretary, and there expired in his arms, A. D. 1586. Sir Philip having recommended his Secretary to the Earl of Essex, then in high favour with the Queen, that Nobleman employed him in the same character until his own unhappy catastrophe, in 1600-1. Sir William, by Essex's fall, was not only disappointed of his former prospects, but also received many ill offices from Cecil. At last, in 1609, upon the importunate solicitations of Dr. James Usher (afterwards Archbishop of Armagh) he accepted of the provostship of Trinity College in Dublin; after which being knighted, and made one of the Masters of the Chancery, he died there, A. D. 1626, aged 73 years. By his wife, Martha, daughter of ——— Harrington, he had several children, of whom SIR JOHN, his eldest son, born in 1600, was sent young abroad, and afterwards bred in the court of King Charles I. who made him Master of the Rolls, and a Privy Counsellor in Ireland. This Sir John Temple was in particular friendship and confidence with Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester, when he was declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: and afterwards, on the changes in the King's councils and affairs, was imprisoned there with three more privy counsellors, for opposing the cessation which the Duke of Ormond was impowered to make with the Irish rebels. However, in 1644, he was exchanged and sent for by the English Parliament, in which he sat till December 1648, when he was turned out with many other members, for voting his Majesty's concessions sufficient grounds for settling the peace of the nation. During the sad scene that followed, he continued privately in London, till the happy restoration in 1660, when he returned to his office of Master of the Rolls in Ireland, where he lived in great plenty and esteem, and dying there in 1677, was buried near his father in Trinity College. This Sir John Temple, who wrote the *History of the Irish Rebellion*, married Mary, daughter to Robert

[e] Dugdale's Warwickshire.

Hammond

Hammond of Chertſey, and ſiſter to the pious and loyal Henry Hammond, D. D. and by her had four ſons, and one daughter, Martha, wedded to Sir Thomas Gifford, of Caſtle Jordan, Bart. who all, except one ſon, ſurvived him. His eldeſt ſon was the famous Sir WILLIAM Temple, Bart. one of the Privy Council to King Charles II. and ſo well known in the republic of literature, as well as for his negociations at foreign courts, his integrity as a ſtateſman, his invariable attachment to the conſtitution of his country, and ſtrenuous oppoſition to the bill of excluſion, that he has added much honour to his family and country. Sir William died in January, 1698, in the 70th year of his age, and was interred, according to his will, in Weſtminſter-abbey. He took to wife Dorothy, daughter to Sir Peter Oſborn, Governor of Guernſey for King Charles I. and by her was father of nine children, of whom none lived to maturity but JOHN, who married, in France, a rich heireſs, Mary, only daughter of Monſ. Dupleſſis Rambouillet, a French proteſtant of a very good family, and by her left two daughters. Elizabeth, the eldeſt, was married to John Temple, of Moor-Park, near Farnham, in Surry, Eſq; younger ſon to Sir John Temple (Sir William Temple's ſecond brother) eſteemed one of the beſt lawyers in Ireland, ſollicitor and attorney-general there for many years, and to whom Archbiſhop Sheldon made a ſingular compliment, *that he had the curſe of the Goſpel, becauſe all men ſpoke well of him.* Dorothy, youngeſt daughter of the aforeſaid John Temple, was wedded to Nicholas Bacon, of Shrubland-hall, in the county of Suffolk, Eſq.

Sir John Temple, beforementioned, attorney-general, died March 10, 1704, and was interred at Mortlake. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Abraham Yarner, of the kingdom of Ireland, Knt. and beſides the aforeſaid John Temple of Moor-park, Eſq; had another ſon, Henry, who was ſeated at Eaſt Sheen in Surry, and was the firſt Viſcount Palmerſton, of his family, in Ireland, being ſo created on March 12, 1722.

Having thus traced the deſcendants of Anthony, younger ſon of Peter Temple of Stow, and his wife Millicent; I now return to JOHN, their eldeſt ſon, who took to wife Suſan, daughter and heir of Thomas Spencer, of Everton in Northamptonſhire, Eſq; and by her had ſix ſons, and ſix daughters, as appears by an Engliſh inſcription on a monument in the church of Derſet, where the ſaid John and Suſan lie interred. Under the abovementioned Engliſh inſcription [f], are theſe lines in Latin:

[f] Dugdale's Warwickſhire.

Cur

Cur liberos hic plurimos,
Cur hic amicos plurimos,
Et plurimas pecunias,
Vis ſcire cur reliquerit?
Tempellus *ad plures abiit.*

His ſons were, Sir Thomas, of whom hereafter; George, who died an infant; John Temple, of Franckton in Warwickſhire; Sir Alexander Temple, of Longhouſe in the pariſh of Chadwell, in Eſſex; William Temple, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Stoughton, Knt. and Peter Temple, who eſpouſed ——— daughter of ——— Kendal.

Of the daughters, Millicent was wife of Edward Saunders, of Brickſworth in Northamptonſhire, Eſq; Dorothy of Paul Riſley, of Chetwood in Buckinghamſhire, Eſq; Catherine, of Sir Nicholas Parker, of Willington in Suſſex, Knt. Suſanna, of Sir Thomas Denton, of Hilleſden, in Bucks, Knt. Mary, of John Farmer, of Cokenam, in Berkſhire, and Elizabeth, of William Lord Say and Sele.

Sir THOMAS Temple, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father at Stow, and had the greateſt part of the eſtate. He was knighted by King James I. in June 1603, at Sir John Forteſcue's in Buckinghamſhire; and at the inſtitution of the order of Baronets, on May 22, 1611, was advanced to that dignity. He wedded Eſther, daughter of Miles Sandys, of Latimers in Buckinghamſhire, Eſq; and by her was father of four ſons, and nine daughters, who lived to be married, and ſo exceedingly multiplied, that his Lady, who ſurvived him, ſaw ſeven hundred deſcended from her. This is affirmed by Dr. Thomas Fuller, in his Worthies of England, who relates, that he bought the truth thereof by a wager loſt on the ſubject. This Eſther Lady Temple (of whom there is an original picture at Stow) far ſurpaſſed Mrs. Honeywood of Marks-hall in Eſſex (mentioned by Dr. Derham, and by Mr. Hearn, in his preface to the 5th vol. of Leland's Itinerary) who lived to ſee three hundred and ſixty ſeven deſcendants of her own body, for Lady Temple ſaw many more, the laſt of whom, viz. the daughter of Sir Henry Gibbs, of Hunnington in Warwickſhire, died in December, 1737, in extreme old age.

Sir Thomas's four ſons were, 1. Sir Peter Temple, Knt. and Baronet, his ſucceſſor; 2. Sir John Temple, Knt. who married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Edmund Lee, of Stanton-Barry in Bucks, Eſq; and had ſeveral ſons and daugh-

daughters; 3. Thomas Temple, LL. D. who married, and had iſſue; and, 4. Miles Temple, who alſo married, and had iſſue. His nine daughters were, 1. Suſan, married to Sir Edward Clark, of Ardington in Berkſhire, Knt. 2. Heſther, to Sir John Rous, of Rous-Linch in com. Wigorn. Knt. 3. Bridget, to Sir John Lenthall, of Creſlow, in com. Oxon. Knt. 4. Martha, to Sir Thomas Peniſton, of Leigh in Suſſex, Bart. She died Jan. 14, 1619, and is buried at Stow. 5. Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Gibbs, of Hunnington in Warwickſhire; 6. Catherine, to Sir William Aſhcomb, of Avelſcot in Oxfordſhire, Knt. 7. Anne, to Sir William Andrews, of Lathbury in Buckinghamſhire; 8. Margaret, to Sir Edward Longville, of Billing in Northamptonſhire, Knt. and, 9. Millicent, to —— Ogle, Eſq.

Sir PETER Temple, the eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor of Sir Thomas, ſerved for the town of Buckingham in the two laſt Parliaments of Charles I. and married two wives, 1ſt, Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Arthur Throgmorton, of Paulerſpury in Northamptonſhire. Knt. and, 2dly, Chriſtian, ſiſter and coheir of Sir Richard Leveſon, of Trentham in Staffordſhire, Knight of the Bath, and daughter of Sir John Leveſon, Knt. eldeſt ſon of Sir John Leveſon, Knt. by Frances, daughter and ſole heir of Sir Thomas Sands of Throwley in Kent, elder brother of Sir Michael Sands. By the firſt of theſe Ladies (who was buried at Stow, Jan. 23, 1619,) he had two daughters, viz. Anne, married to Thomas Roper, Viſcount Baltinglaſs, and Martha, to Weſton Ridgeway, Earl of Londonderry, of the kingdom of Ireland: and, by the latter, (who was buried at Stow, 3d of April, 1655) he had Sir Richard Temple, his ſucceſſor, and two daughters, Frances, and Heſther. Sir Peter died in 1653, and was buried at Stow.

The ſaid Sir RICHARD Temple, who was born on March 28, 1634, ſerved in the Reſtoration Parliament for the town of Buckingham, of which, and the county thereof, he was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant on November 15, 1660. On April 19, 1661, he was one of the 68 perſons of diſtinction created Knights of the Bath to attend King Charles II. at his coronation on the 23d of that month. This Sir Richard, who differed conſiderably in politics from his couſin Sir William, was returned Member for the town of Buckingham to all the Parliaments of Charles II, James II, and William III. He was a leading Member in the Houſe of Commons during the reign of Charles II. and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the proſecution of the Popiſh plot, and in promoting the bill for excluding James Duke of York from

ſucceeding

ſucceeding to the crown; as he alſo did in the convention, 1688-9, by voting for the vacancy of the throne, and filling it with the Prince and Princeſs of Orange. On March 30, 1672, he was appointed firſt Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms, as he was alſo on January 8, 1675, likewiſe on November 9, 1677. On the acceſſion of James II. Sir Richard was left out of the commiſſion; but on April 20, 1689, he was reponed, and continued in that poſt till Auguſt 14, 1694, when an act of Parliament, which diſabled all who had offices in the Cuſtoms, &c. from ſitting in the Houſe of Commons, took place; and he preferred his ſeat in St. Stephen's Chapel to that at the Board of Cuſtoms. He married Mary, daughter of ——— Knap, of Weſton in Oxfordſhire, Eſq; and heir to her brother: and by her had four ſons, Richard, Purbeck, buried at Stow, March 5, 1698; Henry, and Arthur, buried at Stow, 4 Feb. 1701, who all died without iſſue, except the eldeſt, afterwards Sir Richard and Lord Viſcount Cobham. He was alſo, by the ſaid Lady, father of ſix daughters, whereof two died young; Heſther, 2d daughter, was married to Richard Grenville, before and after mentioned; Chriſtian was wedded to Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart. and by him mother of George Lord Lyttelton; Maria was eſpouſed, 1ſt, to Dr. ——— Weſt, Prebendary of Wincheſter, and, 2dly, to Sir John Langham, of Cotteſbroke in Northamptonſhire, Bart. and Penelope was the wife of Moſes Berenger, of the city of London, Eſq; Their father, Sir Richard, was buried at Stow, May 15, 1697, as was his widow, on Jan. 25, 1726.

Sir RICHARD Temple, the eldeſt ſon, was on the death of his father, elected, in his room, one of the members for the town of Buckingham; of which town, and the county thereof, he was conſtituted Lieutenant, on April 12, 1703: and, whilſt a Commoner, he was elected to Parliament either for that town, or the county of Bucks. In the firſt year of Queen Anne, he was appointed Colonel of a regiment of foot; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſieges of Venlo and Ruremond, acting there as a volunteer. He afterwards ſerved with his regiment, both in Flanders and Germany; and on June 1, 1706, was declared a Brigadier-general. Having bore a conſiderable part of the ſervice at the ſiege of Liſle, in 1708, he was ſent expreſs, by the Duke of Marlborough, to the Queen, with an account of the ſurrender of that fortreſs; and on January 1, 1708-9, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general; from which he was, on that day twelvemonth, further advanced to that of Lieutenant-general. In 1710, he got the command of the 4th regiment of dragoons; but

but was not in the list of General officers nominated to serve under the Duke of Ormond in Flanders, and his regiment was given to General Evans in 1713. On the accession of George I. he was, on October 19, 1714, created Baron of Cobham in Kent; and five days after declared Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor, Charles VI. His Lordship, on June 13, 1715, was made Colonel of the 1st regiment of dragoons, and next year constituted Constable of Windsor-castle. On May 23, 1718, he was created Viscount Cobham, and Baron Cobham, with remainder to the heirs of his body, and, in default thereof, the dignities of Viscountess Cobham, and Baroness Cobham, to his sister Esther Grenville, and the dignities of Viscount Cobham, and Baron Cobham, to the heirs male of her body lawfully begotten; and, failing which, with the like remainder to his sister dame Christian Lyttelton. In the year 1721, his Lordship was appointed Colonel of the first regiment of dragoon guards; and in February, 1727-8, he was nominated Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Bucks. He was likewise one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and Governor of the isle of Jersey: but resigned all his places in 1733. However, in 1742, being then Field-marshal, and Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, he was appointed Colonel of the 1st troop of grenadier-guards; and, in 1744, got the command of the 6th regiment of horse. On May, 1745, his Lordship was nominated one of the regents during his Majesty's absence beyond seas; and was, moreover, declared Colonel of the 10th regiment of dragoons. He departed this life at Stow, Sept. 13, 1749, without any issue by his wife, Anne, who was only daughter of Edmund Halsey, of the borough of Southwark, Esq; and survived his Lordship until March 29, 1760.

Upon his Lordship's decease, the said dignities of Viscountess Cobham, and Baroness Cobham, devolved on his said sister Hesther, widow and relict of the beforementioned Richard Grenville, of Wotton, Esq; And his Majesty was pleased to grant to her Ladyship the dignity of a Countess of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Countess Temple; and the dignity of Earl Temple to her heirs male, by letters-patent, bearing date October 18, 1749, 23 Geo. II.

Her Ladyship, who died on Oct. 6, 1752, had issue seven sons and one daughter.

The Right Honourable George Grenville, Esq; 2d son, born on October 14, 1712, served for the town of Buckingham, from 1741, to the time of his death. He was constituted, on December 25, 1744, one of the Lords Commissioners

miſſioners for executing the office of High-Admiral of the kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c. and one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, June 23, 1747; alſo Treaſurer of the Navy, April 6, 1754, and was ſworn of his Majeſty's Privy-council: he was removed from his poſt of Treaſurer of the Navy in November 1755, was reſtored thereto in December 1756, removed a ſecond time, April 6, 1757, and again appointed June 27 following. On the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty he was continued in that office, until he was made Secretary of State on May 28, 1762. Having reſigned the place of Secretary of State, he was, on October 6, 1762, inveſted with that of firſt Lord of the Admiralty; which he quitted, on being appointed firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and Chancellor and Under-treaſurer of the Exchequer, April 16, 1763; which he reſigned on July 10, 1765: he was alſo an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, and departed this life on November 13, 1770. In 1749, he married Elizabeth, ſiſter to Charles Earl of Egremont, and daughter of Sir William Windham, Bart. by his wife the Lady Catharine, daughter of Charles Duke of Somerſet; by which Lady, who died at Wotton, December 5, 1769, he had iſſue, Maria-Heſther, who died on December 16, 1751; Richard-Percy Grenville, born on March 12, 1752, who died young: George Grenville, born on June 17, 1753, who is one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Bucks, he married, April 12, 1775, to Lady Mary Nugent, daughter of the preſent Earl Nugent, by whom he has one ſon, Richard, born March 21, 1776: Charlotte, born on September 14, 1754, married December 21, 1771, to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. Elizabeth, born on October 24, 1759; Heſther born 1760; and Catharine born 1761.

Henry, third ſon, born on April 4, 1714, was buried at Wotton, on May 6, 1716.

The Right Honourable James Grenville, Eſq; fourth ſon, born on February 12, 1715, was for ſome time one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and the Plantations, and Deputy Paymaſter of his Majeſty's forces: but laid down theſe offices in December, 1755, and remained out of place till November following, when he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treaſury. He reſigned again in a ſhort time; but, on July 2, 1757, was reinſtated at the Treaſury-board, and continued there, until March 1761, when he was made Cofferer of his Majeſty's houſhold. On April 23, that year, he was ſworn of the privy council, and kept the place of Cofferer till next October, when he thought proper to give it up; but

but he ſtill enjoys the office of Receiver of the crown and fee-farm rents for the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter. He was elected for Old Sarum in 1741; for Bridport in 1747; and in 1754, and 1761, for the town of Buckingham. He married Mary, daughter of James Smith, of Harding in Hertfordſhire, Eſq; and by her, who died on December 15, 1757, had two ſons, James, who was elected 1766, member for Thirſk, in Yorkſhire, in the room of his uncle Henry, appointed a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms; and is Repreſentative in the preſent Parliament for the town of Buckingham, and Richard, who is a captain in the Coldſtream regiment of foot guards, with the rank of colonel in the army, alſo repreſentative in parliament for the town of Buckingham.

The Honourable Henry Grenville, Eſq; a twin (whoſe brother died ſoon after he was born) baptiſed September 15, 1717. He was conſtituted Governor of Barbadoes in September, 1746; where he behaved with that honour, integrity, candour, and politeneſs, as rendered him the moſt beloved governor that ever preſided over them; and, when his ill health there obliged him to leave that iſland, they expreſſed their ſorrow in the moſt endearing terms at his departure in 1753; and their legiſlature voted, that his ſtatue ſhould be erected at the publick expence. He reſigned the government of Barbadoes in 1756. He was choſen member for Biſhop's Caſtle, upon a vacancy in February 1759; and returned for Thirſk at the general election in 1761; in which year he was, on May 2, nominated ambaſſador to the court of the grand Signior, of whom his excellency had his ceremonial audience, on May 11, next year at Conſtantinople. In 1765, he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, which he reſigned in Auguſt 1766.

He married, on October 11, 1757, Margaret, ſiſter of John Hodgkinſon Banks, Eſq; and by her had a daughter Louiſa, born on Auguſt 10, 1758.

Thomas, the 7th ſon, was born on April 4, 1719, and on a vacancy, in December 1746, was elected member of Parliament for Bridport. Being brought up in the ſea ſervice, he paſſed through the inferior ranks to that of a captain; in which ſtation, while he commanded his Majeſty's ſhip the Romney, he took a very rich Spaniſh prize; but loſt his life, greatly lamented, in the memorable defeat of the French fleet, on May 3, 1747; and his corpſe was buried at Wotton.

Lady Heſther Grenville, the daughter, was married, on November 6, 1754, to the Right Honourable William Pitt, Eſq; afterwards created Earl of Chatham, and who ſhall be further mentioned in her proper place as Baroneſs Chatham.

RICHARD, *preſent earl*, the eldeſt ſon, was born on Sep-

tember 26, 1711; and had an education suitable to his birth and fortune. At the general election, in 1734, he was returned for the town of Buckingham; and in the succeeding Parliaments he sat as one of the Knights for the county of Buckingham; after which, until he succeeded to the Peerage, on October 6, 1752, he served for the said town of Buckingham, of which he was elected High-steward on the decease of his uncle, Richard Lord Viscount Cobham. On November 20, 1756, his Lordship was appointed first Commissioner of the Admiralty, but resigned that office in April 1757. On June 30, 1757, he was declared keeper of the privy Seal, and admitted into the privy council. On December 22, 1758, his Lordship took the oaths on being constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos rotulorum of the county of Buckingham. On February 4, 1760, his Lordship being first knighted, was chosen a Knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter, at a chapter held in the council-chamber of St. James's; and installed, at Windsor, on May 6 following. At the accession of the present King, his Lordship was continued in his places, and as a privy counsellor; but resigned the privy seal on October 9, 1761, and on May 9, 1763, the Right Honourable Francis Lord Le Despenser was declared Lord Lieutenant and Custos rotulorum of Buckinghamshire, in his Lordship's room.

His Lordship, on May 9, 1737, married Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Chambers, of Hanworth in Middlesex, Esq; by Lady Mary his wife, eldest daughter of Charles Earl of Berkeley: but, by her Ladyship, who died April 7, 1777, he had only a daughter, Elizabeth, who was born on September 1, 1738, and died on July 14, 1742.

TITLES.] Richard Grenville-Temple, Earl Temple, Viscount Cobham, and Baron Cobham.

CREATIONS.] Baron Cobham and Viscount Cobham, May 23, 1718, 4 Geo. I. Earl Temple, October 18, 1749, 23 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Quarterly, in the 1st and 4th, Vert, on a Cross, Argent, five Torteaux, for Grenville. In the 2d and 3d, quarterly, Or, an Eagle displayed, Sable; and Argent, two Bars, Sable, each charged with three Martlets, Or, for Temple.

CRESTS.] For Grenville, on a wreath a Garb, Vert; for Temple, on a Ducal Coronet, a Martlet, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter, a Lion, party per Fess, embattled, Or, and Gules; on the sinister, a Horse, Argent, powdered with Eaglets, Sable.

MOTTO.] TEMPLA QUAM DILECTA.

CHIEF SEAT.] at Stowe, in Buckinghamshire.

HARCOURT,

Harcourt Earl Harcourt

89.

HARCOURT, Earl Harcourt.

THIS ancient and illuſtrious family is deſcended from BERNARD, a nobleman of the blood royal of Saxony, who, being born in Denmark, was ſurnamed the Dane. This Bernard was chief counſellor, and ſecond in command to the famous Rollo, progenitor to the Kings of England of the Norman line, in his deſcent upon Normandy, A. D. 876, and obtained the Lordſhips of Harcourt, Caileville, and Beauficel, in recompence for his eminent ſervices, when Rollo, who was alſo a Dane, made himſelf maſter of that province. Bernard was likewiſe miniſter to Rollo's ſon, and ſucceſſor, William, ſtiled *Longa-Spatha*, and guardian to his ſon Richard Duke of Normandy, ſurnamed the Hardy, as well as regent of the Norman Territories, during his minority. This renowned ſtateſman and warrior married ——— de Sprote, a lady of the royal family of Burgundy, and by her left an only ſon and heir, TORF, ſurnamed the Rich, who added Torville, Torcy, Torny, and Pontatou, to his paternal inheritance; and by Ertemberga his wife, daughter of Launcelot de Briquebec, a nobleman of Daniſh extraction, had three ſons, viz. 1. Touroude, or Turulph; 2. Turchetil, anceſtor to the preſent Earl Harcourt (as ſhall be fully ſhewn, after giving an account of the deſcendants of his ſaid elder brother Touroude) and, 3. William de Torville.

Touroude, or Turulph, the eldeſt ſon, was Lord of Pont-au-de-mer (or Pontaudomare) Torville, Torcy, Pontatou, and Bourgtouroude, and joint governor and guardian, with his brother Turchetil, to the foreſaid William Duke of Normandy, during his minority. He married Wiva, (by ſome called Duceline,) ſiſter of Gunnora, 2d wife of Richard Duke of Normandy: and by her was father of five ſons, and one daughter, viz. Humphrey de Vetulis; Herbrand; Gilbert; Richard; and Ilbert. [h] His daughter was Joſſeline, who wedded Hugh de Montgomery, and by him was mother of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewſbury, and Arundel and Chicheſter.

HUMPHREY de Vetulis, was Lord of Pont-au-de-mer, Preaux, Beaumont, &c. and founded the two abbies of St. Peter and St. Leger in France. By his wife, Auberia or Albreda de la Haye, he had two ſons, Robert de Beaumont, who was killed, without iſſue, by Roger de Clare; and Roger de Beaumont, who ſucceeded to all the poſſeſſions of his fa-

[h] Mr. Edmondſon's Baronagium Genealogium.

ther and brother, and accompanied William the Conqueror in his expedition to England, A. D. 1066.

This ROGER DE BEAUMONT, called Barbatus, eſpouſed Adeline, daughter of Walleran, and ſiſter and heir of Hugh, Earls of Mellent, and by her was father of four children, viz. Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Mellent and Leiceſter; Henry, ſurnamed de Newburg, who in 1076, was created Earl of Warwick, but his iſſue male expired in 1242. William de Beaumont; and Albreda, who took the veil, and became an Abbeſs.

ROBERT DE BEAUMONT, the eldeſt ſon, was, in 1103, created Earl of Leiceſter by King Henry I. having before, on the death of his mother, become Earl of Mellent. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh the Great, Earl of Vermandois, of the blood royal of France, and died A. D. 1118; having, by his ſaid Lady, had Walleran, his eldeſt ſon; Robert, 2d ſon (ſurnamed Boſſu) of both whom more fully; and ſeveral other children, beſides Hugh, 3d ſon, called Pauper (or Poor) who was created Earl of Bedford, and wedded Alice D'Eſtouteville, but died without iſſue.

WALLERAN DE BEAUMONT, the ſaid eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to the earldom of Mellent, and was farther dignified with the title of Earl of Worceſter, by King Stephen, A. D. 1144. He married Elizabeth, ſiſter of Simon Montfort, Earl of Eureux, and by her was father of ROBERT DE BEAUMONT, who ſucceeded him as Earl of Mellent, and by Maud, his wife, daughter of Reginald Earl of Cornwall (natural ſon of King Henry I.) was father of PETER DE BEAUMONT, his ſucceſſor in the earldom of Mellent; and of Joan, wedded to Robert de Harcourt, from whom the Harcourts of France are deſcended, as ſhall be fully ſhewn.

ROBERT DE BEAUMONT, ſurnamed Bossu, ſecond ſon of Robert de Beaumont, and Elizabeth daughter of Hugh Earl of Vermandois, ſucceeded his father as Earl of Leiceſter, and departed this life, A. D. 1168. He had two wives, 1ſt, Amicia, daughter of Ralph de Waier Earl of Norfolk; and 2dly, Amicia, daughter of Ralph de Montfort. By the latter he had no children: but by the firſt he had Robert his heir (ſtiled Blanchmains, or White Hands); Iſabel wedded, 1ſt, to Simon St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon, and, 2dly, to Gervaſe Paganel; and Haywiſe, married to William Earl of Glouceſter. The ſaid ROBERT (ſtiled Blanchmains) beſides inheriting the earldom of Leiceſter from his father, had the honour of Hinckley, and the office of High Steward of England, with his wife Petronilla, daughter of Hugh de Grentemeſnil: and by her was father of 1. Robert (called

Fitz-

Fitz-Parnel) who ſucceeded him in 1190, as Earl of Leiceſter, but died in 1204, without any iſſue by his wife, Lauretta, daughter of William Lord Braoſe of Brember; 2. Roger de Beaumont, who died Biſhop of St. Andrew's in Scotland, A. D. 1202; 3. William, who is by ſome ſaid to have died without iſſue, but according to Sir Robert Douglaſs. in his Peerage of Scotland, p. 326, was anceſtor of all the Hamiltons in Scotland, &c. 4. Amicia, ſucceſſively wedded to Simon Montfort, and Henry de Barres; and, 5. Margaret, married to Sayer de Quincy, Earl of Wincheſter, and by him mother of Orabella, the wife of Sir Richard Harcourt, of Stanton-Harcourt, Ellenhall, &c. hereafter mentioned.

Having thus brought down the line of Touroude, or Turulph, the eldeſt ſon of Torf and Ertemberga de Briquebec, we ſhall now proceed to trace the deſcendants of TURCHETIL, the 2d ſon, lineal anceſtor of the preſent Earl Harcourt.

The ſaid TURCHETIL was Lord of Turquevile, Turqueray, &c. and joint guardian and governor, with his ſaid elder brother, Touroude, to William Duke of Normandy, as before taken notice of; and at laſt baſely murdered for his attachment to that prince. He married Adeline de Montfort, ſiſter of Touſtain Lord of Montfort ſur Riſle; and by her had Anchitil, his heir; Walter de Turqueville; and Leſſeline, the wife of William Earl of Eu, Exmes, and Montreuil.

ANCHITIL, the eldeſt ſon of Turchetil, was the firſt who took the ſurname of Harcourt: and by his wife, Eve de Boeſſey, Lady of Boeſſey le Chaſtel, had ſeven ſons, and one daughter, viz. 1. Errand, or Anguerrand de Harcourt; 2. Robert de Harcourt; 3. John de Harcourt; 4. Arnold de Harcourt; 5. Gervaſe de Harcourt; 6. Ivo de Harcourt; 7. Renauld de Harcourt; and Agnes, the wife of ——— de Formeville.

ERRAND DE HARCOURT, the eldeſt ſon, wedded Emma D'Eſtouteville; was commander of the archers of Val de Ruel in the deſcent of William the Conqueror upon England, A. D. 1066, and returned to his native country after that Prince's coronation, which was ſolemnized on Chriſtmas-day that year. Robert de Harcourt, 2d ſon, ſurnamed the Strong, was the anceſtor of the preſent Earl Harcourt, and as ſuch ſhall be treated of; and Arnold de Harcourt, 4th ſon was ſent for to England from Normandy, by William the Conqueror, A. D. 1068, to aſſiſt againſt the Danes, by whom he was ſlain in an engagement.

ROBERT de Harcourt, 2d ſon, before-mentioned, ſurnamed the Strong, built the caſtle of Harcourt; and alſo with his elder brother Errand, attended William Duke of Normandy in his expedition to England, A. D. 1066. This Robert married Colede D'Argouges, and by her had ſeven ſons, 1. William, of whom more at large hereafter: 2. Richard de Harcourt, who founded the commandery of St. Stephen at Reneville, became a Knight Templar, Grand Prior of France, and was buried at St. Stephen's aforeſaid: 3. Philip de Harcourt, who was Dean of Lincoln, Archdeacon of York, nominated to the biſhopric of Saliſbury, and appointed Biſhop of Bayeux, where he was buried, A. D. 1163: 4. Henry de Harcourt: 5. Baldwin de Harcourt: 6. Errand de Harcourt: and, 7. Rollo de Harcourt, who ſettled in England; and by his wife, Roeſia, ſiſter and coheir to William ſon of Pain Peverell, Lord of Brunne, and Standard-bearer to Robert Curtois (eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror) in the Holy-land, was father of an only child, Albreda, the wife of Sir William Turſbut, of Yorkſhire.

WILLIAM de Harcourt, eldeſt ſon of Robert, before-mentioned, taking part with Henry I. againſt his brother Robert Curtois aforeſaid, commanded the troops which defeated Walleran de Beaumont, Earl of Mellent, in the battle near Bourgtouroude, A. D. 1123, and for his ſervices was rewarded with large poſſeſſions in England. He wedded Hue D'Amboiſe, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters, viz. Robert de Harcourt, Ivo de Harcourt, of both whom more amply; Simon de Harcourt, who married Adeliza, daughter and coheir of Oſbert de Arden, of Kingſbury in Warwickſhire, but died without iſſue; Peretta, the wife of John Lord of Hellenvillier in France; and Beatrix, eſpouſed to Robert Baſſet.

ROBERT de Harcourt, eldeſt ſon of William aforeſaid, was Baron of Harcourt, Elboeuf, la Sauſſay, Beaumeſnel, Poligny, Boeſſey le Chaſtel, and Reneville; and anceſtor of John de Harcourt, Viſcount of Chatelleraut, Baron of Elboeuf, Brione, d'Arſcot, Mezieres, l'Iſlebone, Gravenſhon, &c. in whoſe favour the barony of Harcourt was, by Philip de Valois, or Philip VI. King of France, erected into an earldom, in March, 1338. He was alſo progenitor of the Harcourts, Counts of Harcourt and Aumalle, and of the Marquiſſes of Montmorency, 1578, as alſo of Peter de Harcourt, Baron of Beuvron, Beauffou, &c. in recompence of whoſe ſervices, the Baronies of la Motte, Mery, Cleville, and Vareville, were, by letters mandatory, 1593 (temp. Hen. IV. erected into a marquiſate called la Motte Harcourt. From this Peter de Harcourt deſcended Henry de Harcourt, Mareſchal

Mareſchal of France, for whom the marquiſates of Thury, and la Motte Harcourt, were united, and erected into the dukedom of Harcourt, 1700, and made a peerdom of France, 1709, (temp. Lud. XIV.) Robert de Harcourt was progenitor of theſe illuſtrious families, by his wife Joan, daughter of Robert Beaumont, Earl of Mellent, as already taken notice of. By the ſame Lady he was alſo anceſtor of the Harcourts, Barons Boneſtable and Montgomery, extinct, and of the Harcourts preſent Barons d'Ollonde.

Ivo, 2d ſon of William de Harcourt, and Hue D'Amboiſe, inherited all his father's poſſeſſions in England: and, by—— his wife, was father of Robert de Harcourt, his ſucceſſor; John de Harcourt; and Lucy, the wife of —— Daunley.

Robert de Harcourt, ſucceſſor to his father, Ivo, was Sheriff of Warwick and Leiceſter, in the years 1199, 1201, and 1202, in which laſt year he departed this life. In the 9th of Richard I, he was acquitted of ſcutage-money to the King, by writ of the Chief-juſticiar, becauſe his ſon William did ſervice for him in his Majeſty's army [1]. He was ſeated, in the right of his wife Iſabel, at Stanton, in Oxfordſhire, ſince that time called Stanton-Harcourt. The ſaid Iſabel was the only child and heir of Richard de Camville, who was 3d ſon of Richard de Camville, who founded Combe-abbey in Warwickſhire, and was ſon and heir of Gerard de Camville, Lord of Lilbourne, near Creek, in Northamptonſhire: and Iſabel's mother was Milicent, couſin to King Henry I's ſecond conſort, Adeliza, or Adelicia (daughter to Godfrey I. Duke of Brabant) who gave to the ſaid Milicent, on her marriage with the ſaid Richard Camville, the Lordſhip of Stanton aforeſaid, which was confirmed to her, and her heirs, by King Stephen and King Henry II. By this Iſabel, the ſaid Robert de Harcourt had four ſons, and one daughter, viz. William, his heir: 2. Oliver de Harcourt, who joined Lewis Prince of France, and his party, againſt King John, but was made priſoner at the battle of Lincoln, A. D. 1217: 3. John de Harcourt, who was ſeated at Roledge (Rodeley) in Leiceſterſhire, and married Hawis, daughter of Sir William Burdet: 4. Sir Robert de Harcourt, who married Dionyſia, daughter and coheir of Henry Pipard, of Lapworth in Warwickſhire: and Alice, ſucceſſively the wife of John de Limeſi, and Walleran de Newburg, Earl of Warwick.

William de Harcourt, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Robert and Iſabel, was called the *Engliſhman*, to diſtinguiſh him from others of the ſame name; and adhered to King John againſt Lewis Prince of France, and the rebellious Barons, in 1217.

[1] Maddox's Hiſt. of the Exchequer, p. 458.

He was with Sayer de Quincy, Earl of Wincheſter, and others, at the ſiege of Damietta, in Paleſtine, A. D. 1218, and, next year, was Governor of Tamworth-caſtle. This William, by appointment of King John, married Alice, eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas Noel, by his wife, Margaret, eldeſt of the three daughters of Guy le Strange of Knockin, and coheirs to their brother Raphe: and the ſaid Thomas Noel was elder brother of Philip Noel, direct anceſtor of the preſent Earl of Gainſborough. With the ſaid Alice, William de Harcourt had the Lordſhips of Ellenhall, Seighford, Bridgeford, Podmore, with a moiety of Cutculme, in Staffordſhire, together with Granborough in Warwickſhire. By this ſaid Lady, he had two ſons, and one daughter, viz. Sir Richard de Harcourt, his ſucceſſor; Sir Henry de Harcourt, who, being knighted in 1278, eſpouſed Emma, daughter and heir of William Maunſel of Erdington in Warwickſhire, and by her, at his death, A. D. 1293, was father of an only child, Margaret, who was married, 1ſt, to John Pipe (the ſon of Edward Pipe, her mother's 2d huſband) and, 2dly, to John de Saunderſted: and the daughter was Hellen, the wife of Hugh Bigot, Juſticiar of England.

Sir RICHARD de Harcourt, eldeſt ſon and heir of the aforeſaid William, Lord of Stanton-Harcourt, Ellenhall, &c. married Orabella, daughter of Sayer (or Robert, according to the Viſitation of Staffordſhire, anno 1583) de Quincy, Conſtable of Scotland, Earl of Wincheſter, &c. by Margaret his wife, ſiſter and coheir of Robert (Fitz-Parnel) Earl of Leiceſter, as before narrated. He had the manors of Boſworth, Elſtow, or Aiſton, Charnwood, &c. in com. Leiceſt. in marriage with the ſaid Orabella, who bore to him two ſons and a daughter, viz. Sir William, his ſucceſſor; Sayer de Harcourt, who joined Simon Montfort, Earl of Leiceſter, againſt King Henry III. and being taken at the battle of Eveſham, Auguſt 6, 1266, died in confinement and diſſeiſed of his lands, the ſame year; and Maud, the wife of Sir Giles Peneſton, Knt. Sir Richard died in 1258, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Sir WILLIAM de Harcourt, who in 47 Hen. III. had ſummons, amongſt divers others, to attend at Worceſter, ſufficiently furniſhed with horſe and arms, on Lammas-day, to reſiſt the power of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, then in arms at the head of his countrymen: and next year, 1264, received command to attend the King at Oxford in Midlent, with horſe and arms, there to give him counſel, and to march along with him againſt the ſaid Llewellyn. However, he afterwards joined Simon Montfort, Earl of Leiceſter, and his partizans, againſt the ſaid King Henry; but had

had the benefit of the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, proclaimed on October 31, 1266, after the King recovered his liberty at the battle of Eveſham. Sir William departed this life, A. D. 1278, having married two wives, 1ſt, Alice, daughter of Alan la Zouche, by whom he had two daughters, viz. Margery, wedded to Sir John Cantelupe, without iſſue; and Orabella, who was wedded to Sir Fulke Pembrugge, and died in 1279: and, 2dly, Hillaria (or Eleanor) daughter of Henry, Lord Haſtings, by Ada his wife, daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother to Malcolm IV. and William (denominated the Lion) Kings of Scotland. By this Lady Sir William had an only ſon and ſucceſſor,

Sir RICHARD de Harcourt, Knt. who, in 1293, obtained, from King Edward I, a grant of the fairs and markets at Boſworth. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Beke, of Ereſby, in Lincolnſhire, and ſiſter and coheir of Sir Walter Beke, lineally deſcended from Walter Bec, who had a fair inheritance in Flanders, and, coming to England with William the Conqueror, had a grant from him of the ſaid Ereſby and divers other fair lordſhips. This Sir John Beke, of Ereſby, by his laſt will, dated at Ereſby, on Wedneſday preceding the feaſt of St. Margaret (July 20) 1301, bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Maurice, within the abbey of Kirſtede; unto which he gave his coat of mail, gauntlets, harneſs of iron, lance, and target; leaving the reſt of his armour to Sir Robert de Willoughby, and Sir John de Harcourt, ſon of this Sir Richard, who, beſides the ſaid Sir John, had alſo, by Margaret his wife, another ſon, Nicholas, Rector of Sheppey in Leiceſterſhire, who by a roll of fines, 4 Ed. III. appears to have conveyed to his nephew Sir Richard, and his wife after-mentioned, the manors of Stanton-Harcourt and Market Boſworth; which he probably held in truſt.

Sir JOHN de Harcourt ſucceeded his father Sir Richard, anno 21 Ed. I. and was knighted, at Whitſuntide, with Edward, Prince of Wales, A. D. 1306, King Edward I. preparing then for an expedition into Scotland, where this John de Harcourt ſerved, bearing on his banner, Gules, two Bars, Or. He had two wives, 1ſt, Ellen, daughter of Eudo la Zouch, of Melleſentree, by whom he was father of Sir William, his only ſon, and heir: and, 2dly, Alice, daughter of Peter Corbet, of Cauſcaſtle in Shropſhire, but by her had no iſſue. Sir John died in 1330, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Sir WILLIAM Harcourt, who married Jane, daughter of Richard Lord Grey of Codnor; and by her (who, after his deceaſe, which happened on June 6, 1349, was, 2dly, the wife of Ralph de Ferrers, and died on Auguſt 19, 1369) he had

had two ſons, Sir Richard, and Sir Thomas. Sir RICHARD Harcourt, the eldeſt ſon, who died in the life-time of his father, wedded Joan, daughter and heir to Sir William Skareſhull, of Skareſhull in Staffordſhire, Knt, Lord Chief Juſtice of England, and by her had an only daughter, Elizabeth, his heir, who was married to Thomas Aſtley, of Nelſton in Leiceſterſhire (2d ſon of Thomas, Lord Aſtley) from whom the Aſtleys of Patiſhul, in Staffordſhire, are lineally deſcended.

Sir THOMAS Harcourt, 2d ſon, upon the death of his elder brother, without male iſſue, became heir to his father Sir William, and, in 1366, received the honour of knighthood. King Edward III, next year, granted his general letters of attorney, to hold for one year, to this Sir Thomas, going in his ſervice to Milan, with his ſon Lionel, Duke of Clarence. Sir Thomas was Knight in Parliament for the county of Oxford, A. D. 1376. He married Maud (or Alice, according to the Monaſticon (or Eleanor, according to the Viſitation of Staffordſhire) daughter to Robert, Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, and widow of Sir John Botetourt of Woody, Lord Botetourt: and by her was father of two ſons, and three daughters, viz. Thomas, his heir; Sir Richard Harcourt; Joan, the wife of Thomas Erdington, of Erdington in Warwickſhire; Catherine; and Iſabel.

THOMAS, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father on April 12, 1417, and departing this life on June 3, 1460, was buried at Stanton-Harcourt. By his wife Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Francis, of Formack in Derbyſhire, he had five ſons, and two daughters, viz. Sir Robert, his heir; Sir Richard, continuator of the male line; John Harcourt; William Harcourt, who was [a] ſteward to George, Duke of Clarence, the unfortunate brother of King Edward IV. and, by —— his wife, left Iſabel, his ſole child and heir, wedded to William Moſeley, of Moſeley in Staffordſhire: George, who died young; as did the two daughters, Alice, and Iſabel.

Sir ROBERT Harcourt, the eldeſt ſon, was Sheriff of Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire in 1445, and was Knight of the Garter in 1463, being preſent, with other Knights of that moſt noble order, at a chapter held by the King, at Windſor, on April 22, that year. He was excuſed, by the King, from attending a chapter on April 29, next year, being aſſigned, by his Majeſty, for the defence of the northern borders, in conjunction with other Knights of the Garter. In 1467, he was commiſſioned with Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick (ſtiled the *King-Maker)* and others, to treat

a Dugdale's Warwickſhire, Vol. II. p. 891.

of

of a peace between King Edward IV. and Lewis XI. of France. This Sir Richard ſignalized himſelf in the wars of Henry VI. and Edward IV. and loſt his life in the ſervice of the latter, being ſlain by the Staffords, of the Lancaſtrian party, on Nov. 14, 1470, according to Vincent. He was buried in the church of Stanton-Harcourt, as was his Lady, where a monument is erected, exhibiting their figures: his in the habit of the Garter over his armour, with a ſword by his ſide; and on her effigies is the Garter, juſt above the elbow on the left arm, with the motto, *Hony ſoit qui mal y penſe.* From this, and other authorities, Mr. Anſtis has obſerved, that antiently the Ladies of the Knights of the Garter had not only the habit of the order, which was ſemée of Garters, but that they had alſo the enſign of the Garter delivered to them. The ſaid Lady of this renowned Knight was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, of Clayton in Lancaſhire; and by her Sir Robert had John Harcourt, his ſucceſſor, and three younger ſons, Robert, Thomas, and George, who all died without iſſue.

The ſaid JOHN Harcourt was twenty years of age at the death of his father: and by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir John Norris, of Bray in Berkſhire, left, at his deceaſe on June 26, 1485, an only ſon, Sir ROBERT Harcourt, who was Standard-bearer to King Henry VII. at the battle of Boſworth, Auguſt 22, 1485; and, in 1495, made one of the Knights of the Bath, at the creation of Henry Duke of York, that Monarch's ſecond ſon, and ſucceſſor. He was, moreover, dubbed Knight-banneret for his gallant behaviour, at the battle Blackheath, againſt James, Lord Audley, and his Corniſh followers, June 22, 1497. This Sir Robert Harcourt, who lies interred at Stanton-Harcourt, married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Lymerick; and by her had a ſon, John, who died in his life-time, without iſſue; and five daughters, who then became his coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, married to Robert Gainsford, of Hampton-Poyle, in com. Oxon. Eſq; Letitia, ſucceſſively the wife of Humphry Peſhal, Eſq; and Thomas Nevil, Eſq; Catherine, wedded to Thomas Stoner, Eſq, Ellen, to Richard [a] Beckingham, of Pudlicot in Oxfordſhire; and ——— to William Cope, of Hanwell, in the ſame county, Eſq.

Having thus brought down the deſcendants of Sir Robert Harcourt, eldeſt ſon of Thomas Harcourt, we ſhall now proceed with thoſe of SIR RICHARD HARCOURT, 2d ſon of the ſaid Thomas, eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Harcourt and the daughter of Lord Grey of Rotherfield. The ſaid Sir Richard

[a] MS. St. George præd.

Harcourt

Harcourt died on October 1, 1487, having had three wives, 1. Edith, daughter and heir of Thomas St. Clere; 2. Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Lewknor, of Raunton in Staffordſhire, Knt. 3. Catherine, daughter of ——, and widow of Sir Miles Stapleton, Knt. By the firſt he had Sir Chriſtopher Harcourt, his heir; and Anne, ſucceſſively wedded to Henry Fienes, Lord Say and Sele, and to John, ſon of Simon Montfort. By the ſecond he was father of John Harcourt, of Staunton, who married Margaret, daughter of William Bray, of Pembridge in Herefordſhire: and by his 3d Lady (who died on October 13, 1489), he had an only ſon, William Harcourt.

Sir Christopher, the eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir Richard, died in 1474, having had iſſue by his wife, Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Miles Stapleton, aforeſaid, three ſons, Richard, who died unmarried; Sir Simon Harcourt, continuator of the line; and Miles Harcourt, who died unmarried.

The ſaid Sir Simon Harcourt, 2d but eldeſt ſurviving ſon, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſieges of Terouenne and Tournay, and at the action fought on Auguſt 18, 1513, near Guinegaſte (commonly called *the battle of ſpurs*) received the honour of knighthood for his bravery on thoſe occaſions. This Sir Simon, dying on January 16, 1547, was interred at Stanton-Harcourt, which reverted to him on the extinction of the male line of Sir Robert Harcourt, elder brother of Sir Richard Harcourt, abovementioned. Sir Simon was twice married, 1, to Agnes, daughter of Thomas Darrel, of Scotney in Shropſhire; and, 2dly, to Elizabeth, daughter of ——, and widow of Sir Richard York, Knt. By the laſt he had no iſſue; but by the firſt was father of two ſons, viz. Sir John Harcourt, his ſucceſſor; and Edmund Harcourt; as alſo of a daughter, Florence, married to Sir John Coteſmore, Knt. of Baldwin Brightwell, Oxfordſhire.

Sir John Harcourt, the eldeſt ſon, married Margaret, daughter and at length coheir of Sir William Barentyne, of Haſely in Oxfordſhire, and ſiſter to Francis Barentyne; and by her had ſix ſons, viz. 1. Sir Simon, his heir; 2. Robert, who wedded Elizabeth, daughter of ——, and widow of—— Robyns, citizen and merchant of London, but had no iſſue by her, who departed this life, A. D. 1582, and had interment at Chebſey in Staffordſhire; 3. Michael, who married ——, daughter and heir of —— Tilney, widow of—— Greenway of Bucks; 4. Edward, [a] who married Anne, daughter and heir of Thomas Windſor of Stoke Poges in Bucks, and widow of John Purefoy of the ſame county;

[a] Viſitation of Staffordſhire, Bucks and Surrey.

5. Walter;

5. Walter; and, 6. Henry. By the ſame Lady, Sir John was alſo father of eight daughters, 1. Winifred, the wife of Anthony Greenway; 2. Joan, wedded to ——— Clark; 3. Catherine, ſucceſſively the wife of John Herle, of Stanton-Harcourt, in com. Oxon. and of Sir John Peſhall [b], of Checkley in Staffordſhire, Knt. 4. Urſula, married to ——— Guiſnes, of Suſſex; 5. Anne, wedded, 1ſt, to John Knevet, of Aſhwelthorp in Norfolk; and, 2dly, to William Bowyer, Keeper of the Records; 6. Suſan; 7. Elizabeth; and, 8. Mary, wife of William Tavernor of Wood-Eaton, Oxfordſhire, and re-married to Lee Cromwell of Hollywell in Oxford. Sir John, departing this life on February 19, 1565, had ſepulture at Stanton-Harcourt; and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Sir Simon Harcourt, who had three wives, 1ſt, Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Aſton, of Tixhall in Staffordſhire, Knt. and anceſtor of the preſent Lord Aſton of Forfar, in Scotland; 2dly, Grace, daughter of Humphry Fitz-Herbert, of Upſal in Herefordſhire, and widow of William Robinſon, of Drayton-Baſſet in Staffordſhire, Eſq; and, 3dly, to Jane, daughter to Sir William Spencer, of Wormleighton in Warwickſhire, Knt. (anceſtor of the Duke of Marlborough) and relict of Sir Richard Bruges, of Shefford in Berkſhire, and Lutgarſhall in Southampton, Knt. but by this Lady Sir Simon had no iſſue. By the ſecond he had a daughter, Wilgiforta, married to William Leyeton, and by the firſt was father of five ſons and four daughters, viz. 1. Sir Walter, his heir; 2. John Harcourt, who by his wife, Mary, daughter of Walter Jones, of Whitney in Oxfordſhire, and widow of Bryan de Coges, had an only child, Eſſex Harcourt; 3. Robert Harcourt, who purchaſed the manor of Chebſey in Staffordſhire, from Sir Edward Stafford, of Gratton, and died without iſſue; 4. Edward Harcourt, who married Anne, daughter of Robert Colyer, of Darleſton in the county of Stafford; 5. William, who wedded Catharine, daughter of ——— Smith; Jane, the wife of John Grey, of Envil in Staffordſhire, anceſtor to the Earl of Stamford; Elizabeth, married to Richard Chamberlain, of Aſhley in Warwickſhire; Frances; and Mary. This Sir Simon, who was knighted by Henry VIII. and ſerved the office of Sheriff for the counties of Oxford and Berkſhire, died on July 27, 1577, and was interred at Stanton-Harcourt.

Sir Walter, his eldeſt ſon, was knighted by the Earl of Eſſex at Rome, and poſſeſſed Stanton-Harcourt, and Ellenhall in Staffordſhire, A. D. 1604; at the firſt of which places he lies buried. He had to wife Dorothy, daughter of

[b] Ex Inform. Dom. J. Peſhall, Bart.

William

William Robinſon, of Drayton-Baſſet in Staffordſhire; and by her was father of two ſons, Robert, his ſucceſſor; and Michael Harcourt, Captain of a ſhip under Sir Walter Raleigh: alſo of three daughters, viz. Grace, who died young on June 13, 1583, and was buried at Ranton; Jane, married to William Eſſex, of Lamborne in Berkſhire; and Elizabeth, Maid of Honour in 1607, to Queen Anne, the Conſort of King James I.

ROBERT, the eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir Walter Harcourt (aged 9 years at the time of the Viſitation of Staffordſhire, anno 1583) was the moſt conſiderable adventurer with Sir Walter Raleigh, in his voyage to Wiaſſero, Guyana, &c. in America; having obtained a patent from James I. for planting part of Guyana. He began his voyage thither in 1609, with his brother Capt. Michael; and afterwards, in 1613, publiſhed an account of his voyage, deſcribing the climate, ſituation, &c. of the place. He had two wives, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of John Fitz-Herbert, of Norbury in Derbyſhire, Eſq; and, 2dly, Frances, daughter of Geffrey Vere, Eſq; youngeſt ſon of John Earl of Oxford, and ſiſter to thoſe renowned warriors, Sir Frances Vere, and Horace Lord Vere of Tilbury. He had no iſſue by the firſt Lady: but by the 2d he was father of Sir Simon Harcourt, his ſucceſſor; Francis, who died unmarried; Vere Harcourt, D. D. of whom afterwards; Elizabeth, who died young; Jane, married to Henry, ſon of Sir Giles Wroughton, of Broad-Hinton in Wiltſhire, Knt. Dorothy, the wife of Henry Chetwynd, of Highwood in Staffordſhire, Eſq; and Margaret, who was born in 1607, but died the ſame year, and was buried at Stanton-Harcourt.

Vere Harcourt, the 3d ſon, D. D. was Archdeacon of Nottingham, and rector of Plumtree in that county, A. D. 1660, and prebendary of Lincoln. He died in 1683, and was buried in York Cathedral, having married Lucy, daughter of Roger Thornton, of Snailſwell in Cambridgeſhire, Eſq; and had, by her, Simon Harcourt, his heir, beſides another ſon, and two daughters, who died unmarried. Simon, the eldeſt ſon and heir, was Clerk of the Crown, and inherited Pendley, in Hertfordſhire, in right of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Anderſon, of Pendley, Bart. and Elizabeth his wife, one of the ſiſters and coheirs of George Lord Viſcount Hewit, and Baron of Goran, in Ireland. By the ſaid Elizabeth Anderſon, who died on March 29, 1694, and was buried at Aldbury in Hertfordſhire, this Simon had many children, but of them only three ſons, and three daughters [1], lived to the age of maturity, viz. Henry,

[1] From the monumental inſcription in Wotton's Engliſh Baronetage, Vol. II. p. 387.

Richard,

Richard, Simon, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Arabella, which laſt four died unmarried. Richard, the 2d ſurviving ſon, had two wives, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Harcourt, Knt. after-mentioned; and, 2dly, ——— daughter of ——— Baniſter. By the laſt wife, Richard had two daughters, Elizabeth, and Jane: and by the firſt he was alſo father of two children, 1. Richard Harcourt, of Wigſel in Suſſex, Eſq; who by Phebe, his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Palmer, of Dorney-court in Buckinghamſhire, Bart. had two daughters, viz. Phebe, wedded to Anthony Sawyer, Eſq; and Elizabeth; 2. Anne, married to Sir Charles Palmer, of Dorney-court. Henry Harcourt, the eldeſt ſon of Simon Harcourt of Pendley, aforeſaid, ſucceeded his father on March 30, 1724: and by Frances, his wife, only daughter and heir of Nathaniel Bard. Eſq; and of his wife Perſiana, daughter and ſole heir of Henry Bard, Earl of Belmont in Ireland, had iſſue three ſons, and eight daughters; Richard Bard, his heir; John, who died on Auguſt 14, 1748; Henry Harcourt, rector of Warbleton and Crowhurſt in Suſſex; Elizabeth; Erneſtina-Sophia-Charlotte; Louiſa-Sophia-Charlotte; Meluſina-Sophia-Charlotte; Anne, Perſiana; and Caroline and Sophia, who both died infants. Henry, the father, dying on November 9, 1741, had ſepulture with his father at Aldbury, abovementioned: and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Richard-Bard Harcourt, who married Rachel, daughter of Albert Neſbit, Eſq; and by her has a ſon, Henry Harcourt.

Having thus traced the deſcendants of Vere, the third ſon of Robert Harcourt and Frances Vere, we ſhall proceed with Sir Simon, eldeſt ſon and heir of the ſaid Robert, who departed this life on May 20, 1631, aged 57 years.

This Sir Simon Harcourt ſignalized himſelf by feats of arms, in which he was initiated againſt the Spaniards in the Low Countries, where he was Major of the regiment commanded by his heroic uncle, Sir Horace Vere, Baron of Tilbury, above-mentioned; at whoſe ſeat, at Kirby-hall in Eſſex, were the pictures of his Lordſhip's officers, and among them this Sir Simon Harcourt's, who is ſaid to be one of his ſcholars, in the *Epiſtle to the reader before Sir Francis Vere's Commentaries*. He was knighted at Whitehall, on June 26, 1627, and Sir John Temple, in his *Appendix to the hiſtory of the Iriſh rebellion*, p. 52, gives this account of him: "The Lords Juſtices and Council were ſhut up within the city of Dublin, in a moſt miſerable condition, deſperately threatened on every ſide, until the moſt happy and welcome arrival of that truly valiant gentleman and gallant commander Sir Simon Harcourt, who, being deſigned gover-

nor

nor of the city of Dublin, was diſpatched away by ſpecial order of Parliament, with his regiment, for the preſervation of that place; and landed there on the laſt day of December, 1641, to the great joy and comfort of all his Majeſty's Proteſtant and well-affected ſubjects, and to the terror of the rebels in arms." Borlace, in his *Reduction of Ireland*, p. 241, ſays, he was "a long experienced and excellent officer, who worthy the memory of the beſt Prince, and moſt grateful people; who afterwards was, by an eſpecial order, admitted into the Privy-Council." On his landing at Dublin, as aforeſaid, with his regiment (which conſiſted of 1200 foot) he was immediately inveſted with the government of that city; and, on January 10 following, diſlodged the enemy from Swords, a village about ſix miles diſtant, and raiſed the blockade. Of his laſt exploit we have this account: on March 26, 1643, Sir Simon Harcourt, with a ſmall party, marched out of Dublin towards Wicklow, and finding the rebels poſſeſſed of the caſtle of Carrick-Main, but four miles from the city, he ſent back for two great guns to batter it; but, before they arrived, Sir Simon, as he was viewing the caſtle, with 200 muſketeers, received a ſhot from the garriſon, which killed him on the ſpot. His troops were ſo enraged, that within a few hours after the cannon came up, having made a breach, and entering the caſtle, under the command of Colonel Gibſon, they put all therein to the ſword, refuſing quarter to thoſe rebels, who had ſlain their beloved colonel. This valiant Knight, whoſe corpſe was buried in —— church at Dublin, eſpouſed Anne, daughter to William Lord Paget: and by her (who was 2dly married to Sir William Waller, of Oſterly-Park, the Parliament's General) he had two ſons, Sir Philip, his heir; and Frederick Harcourt, who died without iſſue.

Sir Philip, eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir Simon Harcourt, received the honour of knighthood, at Whitehall, on June 5, 1660; and was elected Knight for Oxfordſhire, to the Parliament which met on March 21, 1680-1; at the capital of that county. He died in April, 1688, and was buried at Stanton-Harcourt. He had two wives, 1ſt, Anne, daughter of Sir William Waller of Oſterly-park in Middleſex, before-mentioned, by Lady Anne, 2d daughter of Thomas Finch, Earl of Winchelſea; and, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Lee, of Ankerwyke in Buckinghamſhire, Eſq. By his firſt Lady (who died on Auguſt 23, 1664, and was buried at Stanton-Harcourt) he had Simon, afterwards Baron and Viſcount Harcourt: and by his 2d he was father of three ſons, and four daughters, viz. Philip; John, who died in Sept. 1677; Lee, who died in February, 1680;

1680; Iſabella, who died in March 1688; Mary, who died in 1745, and was buried at Stanton-Harcourt, as her deceaſed brothers and ſiſter had been; Elizabeth, married to Richard, 2d ſon of Simon Harcourt, of Pendley, before-mentioned; and Anne, who was wedded to Thomas Powell of Pembrokeſhire, Eſq; and, departing this life in 1742, was interred at Stanton-Harcourt. The aforeſaid Philip, eldeſt ſon to Sir Philip Harcourt, by his 2d wife, Elizabeth Lee, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Timothy Woodroffe, Eſq; and by her had three ſons, and two daughters, viz. Philip Harcourt, of Ankerwyke, Eſq; who died without iſſue, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Henry Hall, of Hutton-hall, in Eſſex, Eſq; Lee Harcourt, who alſo died without iſſue; John Harcourt, who eſpouſed Anne, daughter of ——— Parker, Eſq; Elizabeth; and Mary.

Sir Simon Harcourt, *firſt Viſcount*, the only ſon of Sir Philip by his firſt Lady, was educated at Pembroke-college in Oxford, and ſtudied the law in the Inner Temple, London. He ſerved for Abingdon in all the Parliaments called by King William from the year 1690, and in the firſt ſummoned by Queen Anne. He was one of the Members for Boſſiney in the Parliament which was convened in 1705, and met again on October 23, 1707, as the firſt Parliament of Great Britain; and for the town of Cardigan in that which aſſembled on Nov. 16, 1708. He was elected again in 1710, for Abingdon, of which he was alſo Recorder; but was appointed Lord Keeper before the Parliament met. On June 2, 1702, he was knighted, and conſtituted Sollicitor-General to the Queen at the ſame time. Attending her Majeſty, in Auguſt that year, to Oxford, when ſhe honoured the Univerſity with her preſence, he was, among other perſons of diſtinction, in her Majeſty's retinue, created Doctor of Laws on the 27th of that month. On April 23, 1707, he was advanced to the place of Attorney-general, which he ſuſtained with great dignity, but quitted it with greater, on February 12 enſuing, by a voluntary reſignation, then made and enrolled; the only inſtance of that nature on our records. On the change of the miniſtry, he was reſtored to that important employment, Sept. 18, 1710; on October 18, the ſame year, he was appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; and next day nominated one of the Privy-Council. On September 3, 1711, he was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the ſtile and title of Baron of Stanton-Harcourt, in Oxfordſhire: and as the preamble to the patent ſets forth, without hyperbole, his Lordſhip's eminent abilities, we here inſert a copy of it:

" There is nothing wherein we more willingly exercise that " royal authority which God has entrusted us with, than by " rewarding true merit and virtue, and advancing to all suit- " able dignity men who have merited well of us, and whose " ancestors have been remarkably famous in their generation. " Among these, none is more conspicuous than our well-be- " loved and very faithful Counsellor Sir Simon Harcourt, " Knt. Keeper of our Great Seal; a Gentleman recom- " mended to us by a long descent of progenitors of very " ample fortunes, and renowned for their warlike actions " ever since the Norman times; one of whom, for his bra- " very signalized under the standard of Edward IV. was " made Knight of the Garter: Another, fighting courage- " ously against the Irish rebels, in the cause of his royal " master King Charles, the best of Princes, was the first " Englishman that fell a sacrifice to their fury. Nor is " there one of all that race, descended from such noble an- " cestors, who has not been eminent for his love to his " country, and loyalty to his Prince. He suffered, indeed, " in his paternal inheritance, which was diminished by the " fury of the civil wars, but not in his glory, which, being " acquired by military valour, he, as a lawyer, has ad- " vanced by the force of his wit and eloquence; for we have " understood, that his faculty in speaking is so full of variety, " that many doubt whether he is fitter to manage causes in " the lower court, or to speak before a full Parliament; but " it is unanimously confessed by all, that among the lawyers " he is the most eloquent orator, and among the orators " the most able lawyer. To this praise of his eloquence, he " has added those domestick virtues, magnanimity and fide- " lity; supported by which, he has resolutely persevered in " maintaining the cause he had undertaken, and in de- " spising danger; and has kept the engagement of friend- " ship, whether in prosperity, or adversity, sacred and in- " violable. Whom therefore, furnished with such great en- " dowments of mind, all clients have wished to defend their " causes; not without reason we preferred to be one of our " counsel at law; whom we a second time called to be our " Attorney-general, which office he had once before sus- " tained with honour, as far as it was thought convenient; " whom lastly, since we perceived that all these things were " inferior to the largeness of his capacity, we have ad- " vanced to the highest pitch of forensical dignity, and " made him supreme Judge in our court of equity. He still " continues to deserve higher of us, and of all good men; " and is so much a brighter ornament to his province, as it is " more honourable than the rest he has gone through: He

" daily

" daily diſpatches the multitude of ſuits in Chancery, he re-
" moves the obſtacles, which delay judgment in that court,
" and takes ſpecial care that the ſucceſsful iſſue of an honeſt
" cauſe ſhould coſt every plaintiff as little as may be. Which
" things, as they are very grateful to us, honourable to himſelf,
" and beneficial to the commonwealth, we think them deſerv-
" ing of higher reward. Therefore, that the moſt upright aſ-
" ſerter of juſtice may not be without a vote in the moſt
" ſupreme court; that he, who can think and ſpeak ſo ex-
" cellently well, ſhould not be ſilent in an aſſembly of the
" eloquent; we grant him a place among the Peers, and
" that he may add ſome ſplendor to that order, from which
" both he and his poſterity will deſerve ſo much: And that
" the ſame ſeat, which is known at this time, and has been
" for above ſix hundred years, by the name and patrimony
" of Harcourt, be honoured with that title, which we now
" confer, and will continue (if God permit) from genera-
" tion to generation. Now know ye, &c."

On April 7, 1712, he was declared Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; and, being in that office at the demiſe of Queen Anne, was one of the Lords of the Regency, till the arrival of King George I. September 18; four days after which the Great Seal was delivered to Lord Cowper. However, on July 24, 1721, his Majeſty was pleaſed to advance him to the dignity of Viſcount Harcourt; and on Auguſt 25, next year, to call him to the council-board. Beſides, he was ſo much in favour, that he was nominated one of the Lords Juſtices in 1723, 1725, and 1727, during his Majeſty's abſence in viſiting his German dominions; but departed this life on July 29, the laſt of the ſaid years, aged 67, and had ſepulture at Stanton-Harcourt. His Lordſhip had three wives, 1ſt. Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Clark, Eſq; 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Spencer, of the county of Derby, Eſq; and widow of Richard Anderſon, Eſq; 2d ſon of Sir Richard Anderſon, of Pendley, Bart. beforementioned; and, 3dly, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Thomas Vernon, of Twickenham-Park in Middleſex, and relict of Sir John Walter, of Sareſden in Oxfordſhire, Bart. His Lordſhip had no iſſue by his two laſt ladies: but by the firſt he was father of three ſons, viz Simon, of whom more fully; Philip and Walter, who both died in their infancy; and alſo of two daughters, viz. Anne, wedded to John Barlow of Slebeck in Pembrokeſhire, Eſq; and died in Nov. 1733; and Arabella, to Herbert Aubery, of Cley-Hanger in the county of Hereford, Eſq.

His Lordſhip's eldeſt ſon, the Hon. SIMON HARCOURT, was returned for the boroughs of Ayleſbury and Wallingford to the Parliaments, which met in 1710 and 1713, and were the two laſt called by Queen Anne. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Evelyn, Eſq; and ſiſter to Sir John Evelyn, of Wotton in Surry, Bart. and by that Lady, who departed this life on April 6, 1760, and was buried at Stanton-Harcourt, he had one ſon, Simon, late Earl Harcourt; and three daughters, viz. Elizabeth, who died unmarried, Sept. 28, 1765, and was buried at Stanton-Harcourt; Anne, who died young; Martha, wedded to George Venables Vernon, of Sudbury in Derbyſhire, afterwards created Lord Vernon; and Mary, who died an infant. He departed this life in the year 1720, at Paris, whence his corpſe was brought to England, and buried at Stanton-Harcourt, where a monument is erected to his memory with the following inſcription by the celebrated Mr. Pope:

"To this ſad ſhrine, whoe'er thou art! draw near,
Here lies the friend moſt lov'd, the ſon moſt dear:
Who ne'er knew joy, but friendſhip might divide,
Or gave his father grief, but when he dy'd.
How vain is reaſon, eloquence how weak!
If POPE muſt tell what HARCOURT cannot ſpeak.
Oh let thy once-lov'd friend inſcribe thy ſtone,
And with a father's ſorrow mix his own!"

Simon, Baron and Viſcount Harcourt, ſurviving his ſaid ſon, was ſucceeded by his grandſon,

SIMON, *firſt Earl*, whom his late Majeſty, on Dec. 1, 1749, was pleaſed to dignify further with the titles of Viſcount Harcourt of Nuneham-Courtney, and Earl Harcourt of Stanton-Harcourt. His Lordſhip was the 27th in paternal deſcent from Bernard, his great anceſtor, from whom ſo many noble and illuſtrious families, beſides his Lordſhip's, are deſcended; and the 21ſt from Ivo, patriarch of the Harcourts of England. In May, 1735, he was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber to the late King; and attended his Majeſty at the battle of Dettingen, June 27, 1743. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, his Lordſhip was one of the thirteen Peers, who were commiſſioned to raiſe a regiment of foot, each, for the defence of the government. In 1751, he was conſtituted Governor to his preſent Majeſty, then Prince of Wales; and on April 30, that ſame year, was ſworn of the Privy-Council: but in 1752 reſigned the office of Governor to his Royal Highneſs; upon whoſe acceſſion to the throne on October 25, 1760, his Lordſhip was continued at the council-board. After his Majeſty, on July 8, 1761, had declared

declared his reſolution to demand the Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg Streliz in marriage, he nominated Earl Harcourt his Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for that purpoſe: and his Lordſhip arriving at the court of Strelitz, concluded and ſigned, on Auguſt 15, a treaty of marriage between his Britannick Majeſty and the ſaid Princeſs, whom his Lordſhip attended to England, having been on September 5, during his abſence, declared Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty, in which office he continued, until he was, on April 21, 1763, conſtituted Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold to her Majeſty. On Nov. 4, 1768, his Majeſty in Council was pleaſed to appoint his Lordſhip Ambaſſador to the Court of France, from which embaſſy his Lordſhip returned in Auguſt following. On Nov. 9, 1769, his Lordſhip was declared Lieutenant-general, and General Governor of the kingdom of Ireland, and landing at Dublin on the 30th of the ſame month, was ſworn into that high office, in which he continued till the year 1777. His Lordſhip was General in the army, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the Vice-preſidents of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

His Lordſhip, in October, 1735, married Rebecca, ſole daughter and heir of Charles Le Baſs, of Pipwell-abbey in Northamptonſhire, Eſq; by his wife Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Samuel Moyer, of Pilſey-hall in Eſſex, Bart. and by her Ladyſhip (who died on January 16, 1765, and was interred at Stanton-Harcourt) had iſſue, two ſons, and two daughters, viz. George-Simon, his ſucceſſor, the Hon. William Harcourt, who was born on March 20, 1742-3, and is one of the Queen's Equeries, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th regiment of Dragoons; and married Sept. 3, 1778, to —— daughter of the rev. Dr. Danby, widow of —— Lockhart, Eſq; Lady Elizabeth, who was born on January 18, 1738-9, was one of the ten young Ladies, daughters of Dukes and Earls, who ſupported the train of Queen Charlotte, at her nuptials, on Sept. 8, 1761, and on June 20, 1763, married Sir William Lee, of Hartwell in Buckinghamſhire, Bart. and Lady Anne, who died young, in 1746, and was buried at Stanton-Harcourt. His Lordſhip was accidentally drowned in an old well in his park at Nuneham, on Sept. 16, 1777, and was buried the 24th at Stanton-Harcourt.

George-Simon, *ſecond Earl*, his eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor, the preſent Earl Harcourt, was born Aug. 1, 1736, and at the general election, 1761, was returned one of the Members for the borough of St. Albans.

His Lordſhip was married at Nuneham, Sept. 26, 1765, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Venables Vernon, Lord Vernon, but has no iſſue.

TITLES.] George-Simon Harcourt, Earl and Viſcount Harcourt, Viſcount of Nuneham-Courtney, and Baron Harcourt of Stanton-Harcourt.

CREATIONS.] Baron Harcourt of Stanton-Harcourt, in com. Oxon. Sept. 3, 1711, 10 Queen Anne; and Viſcount of the ſame, July 24, 1721, 7 Geo. I. and Viſcount of Nuneham-Courtney in com. Oxon. and Earl Harcourt, December 1, 1749, 23 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Gules, two Bars, Or.

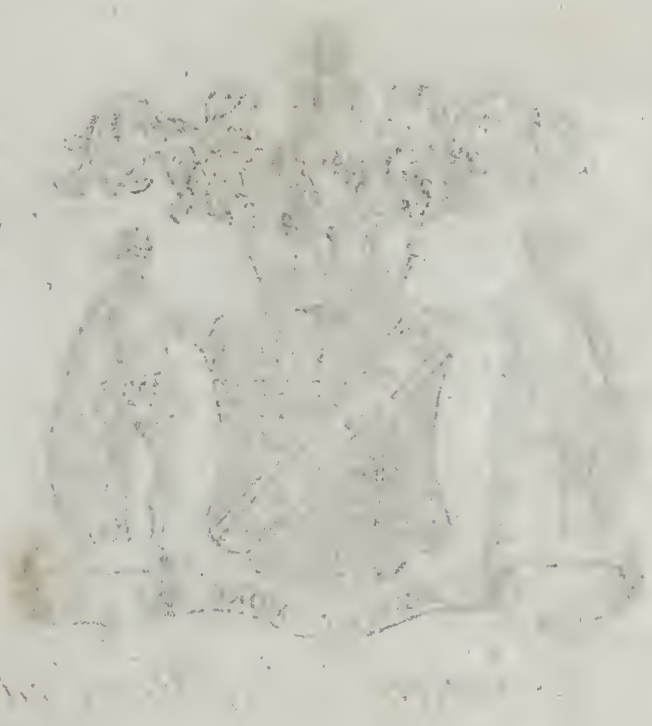
CREST.] In a ducal coronet, Or, a Peacock cloſe, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions, Or, each gorged with a Bar gemel, Gules.

MOTTO.] LE BON TEMPS VIENDRA.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Stanton-Harcourt, and at Cokethorp and Nuneham-Courtney in the county of Oxford.

CONWAY,



Conway Earl of Hertford

CONWAY, Earl of Hertford.

HAVING already treated of this noble Lord's anceſtors, in the account of the Dukes of Somerſet, in the firſt volume of this work, and therein obſerved, that Francis, the ſecond but eldeſt ſurviving ſon of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart. by his ſecond wife, Letitia Popham, was created Lord Conway; I am now to treat of him and his deſcendants.

Which FRANCIS LORD CONWAY, was born on May 28, 1679, ſucceeding his brother Popham in 1699, was heir, by adoption, to Edward Conway, Earl of Conway, who died without iſſue, and by his laſt will and teſtament, dated Auguſt 9, 1683, deviſed all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in England and Ireland, to his couſin Popham Seymour for life, and to his heirs male; remainder, for want of ſuch iſſue, to his brother Francis, and his heirs male; remainder to his brother Charles, and his heirs male; remainder to his own right heirs for ever; and in the cloſe thereof expreſſes, "My deſire is, that the ſaid Popham Sey-"mour, and his children, do, preſently after my death, take "upon him the name of Popham Conway; and to each of "his brothers, and their children, if the eſtate ſhall fall "to them, as my couſin Mr. Edward Seymour, their father, "did engage to me they ſhould."

The ſaid Popham received a wound in his neck, in a duel with Colonel Kirk, in the 24th year of his age, on June 4, 1699, whereof he languiſhed till the 18th, when he died at London, and [a] was buried at Arrow in Warwickſhire. To whom ſucceeded Francis, his next brother, who alſo took the ſurname, and bore the arms, of Conway.

Which Francis Conway, by the interceſſion of his father, Sir Edward Seymour, with Queen Anne, was created a Peer of England, by letters-patent, dated March 17, 1702-3, by the title of Lord Conway, Baron Conway, of Ragley in Warwickſhire; alſo on June 28, 1703, by privy-ſeal, dated at Kenſington, was created a Peer of Ireland, bearing the title of Baron Conway of Kiluktagh, in the County of Antrim, where he poſſeſſed a great eſtate, part of the inheritance of Edward Earl Conway. His patent for that honour bears date at Dublin, October 16, 1703; and on October 3, 1721, his Lordſhip took his ſeat in the parliament of Ireland; and was ſworn, October 17, 1727, there of the privy-council to our late ſovereign, who, in Auguſt 1728,

[a] Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickſhire, fo. 851.

conſtituted him Governor of Carrickfurgus in that kingdom.

On February 17, 1703, his Lordſhip married, to his firſt wife, the Lady Mary Hyde, third daughter to Laurence Earl of Rocheſter; and by her (who died at Northwick in the pariſh of Blockley, on January 25, 1708-9, and was buried at Arrow, in Warwickſhire) had iſſue four daughters: 1. Letitia, who died at Liſburn in Ireland in 1723: 2. Maria, who was the wife of Nicholas Price, of St. Field in the county of Downe, Eſq; youngeſt ſon of General Nicholas Price, and died in child-bed of her firſt child, named Francis: 3. Henrietta, who died unmarried, and, 4. Catharine, who died unmarried in London, on June 14, 1737, and was interred in the family vault at Sandywell, in Glouceſterſhire. His Lordſhip's ſecond wife was Jane, daughter to Mr. Bowden of Drogheda, by whom he had a ſon, Edward, who died an infant, April 9, 1710, and was buried at Arrow: and a daughter Jane, who died unmarried, on May 5, 1749. Her Ladyſhip died in childbed, at Sandywell, on February 13, 1715-16, in the twenty ſixth year of her age, and was buried at Arrow; the child deceaſed about the ſame time. His Lordſhip, thirdly, married, in July 1718, Charlotte daughter of Sir John Shorter, Lord-Mayor of London in 1688, and ſiſter to Catherine, wife of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Oxford: and his Lordſhip deceaſing, at Liſburn in Ireland, on February 3, 1731-2, his corpſe was brought to England, and buried at Ragley in Warwickſhire. His laſt Lady ſurvived him, and died in February 12, 1733-4, by whom he had four ſons, and three daughters.

1. Francis, now Earl of Hertford.

2. Henry Seymour Conway, who was choſen, October 19, 1741, one of the Knights for the county of Antrim, in the parliament of Ireland; and, in the ſame year, was elected for Higham Ferrers, to ſit in the 9th parliament of Great-Britain; alſo ſerved for Penryn, in the parliament ſummoned to meet on Auguſt 13, 1747; for St. Maws, in the parliament which firſt met on May 31, 1754; for Thetford in Norfolk to the parliament ſummoned in 1761, and is now repreſentative for the borough of St. Edmund's Bury: In 1741 he was conſtituted Captain-lieutenant in the firſt regiment of foot guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, on April 6, 1746, being then aid de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, he got the command of the 48th regiment of foot, and the 29th on July 24, 1749. He was conſtituted Colonel of the 13th regiment of Dragoons on December 25, 1751, which he reſigned upon being appointed Colonel of the firſt, or royal, regiment of Dragoons, on

Sept.

Sept. 5, 1759. On January 30, 1756, he was advanced to the rank of Major-general, on March 30, 1759, to that of Lieutenant-general, and on May 25, 1772, to that of General. He ſerved with reputation in his ſeveral military capacities, and commanded the Britiſh forces in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, in 1761, during the abſence of the Marquis of Granby. He was one of the grooms of the bedchamber to the late King, and likewiſe to the preſent till April, 1764, when at the end of the ſeſſion of Parliament, he reſigned that office and his military commands: but his name was continued in the liſt of the privy-counſellors in Ireland, and the late Duke of Devonſhire, who died on October 3, 1764, left him a legacy of 5000l. on account of his ſenatorial conduct. On July 10, 1765, he was ſworn of the privy-council, and appointed ſecretary of ſtate for the northern department, which he reſigned in January 1768. On February 16 following he was appointed Colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons; on October 24, 1774, appointed Colonel of the Royal regiment of horſe guards: and on October 22, 1772, was appointed governor of the iſland of Jerſey. On December 19, 1747, he married Caroline, widow of Charles Bruce, Earl of Ayleſbury and Elgin, and only daughter of Lieutenant-general John Campbell, ſince 4th Duke of Argyll, and hath iſſue a daughter, Anne, married June 14, 1767, to John eldeſt ſon of Joſeph Damer, Lord Milton.

George-Auguſtus, third ſon, was born at Liſburn in Ireland, in Auguſt 1723, and died in September following: and Charles, youngeſt ſon, alſo died an infant.

Of his daughters, Charlotte, born at Liſburn on July 22, 1717, died in September after, and was interred at Arrow; and Arabella, the ſecond, alſo died young; Anne, the youngeſt, on March 10, 1755, was married to John Harris, of Haine in Devonſhire, Eſq; Maſter of his Majeſty's houſhold; after whoſe deceaſe ſhe was appointed Houſekeeper of Somerſet-houſe, and died 25th of March 1774.

Francis, *firſt Earl*, the eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded his father in his honours and eſtate, ſet out on his travels in 1736; and on his return took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers in England, on Nov. 15, 1739. His Majeſty, on Auguſt 3, 1750, was pleaſed to create his Lordſhip Earl of Hertford, and Viſcount Beauchamp, to him and his heirs male; with remainder to the heirs male of his brother aforeſaid, the Hon. Henry Conway; which honours were conferred on his great anceſtor Edward, Duke of Somerſet, and expired with Algernon, the 7th Duke of Somerſet. On May . . , 1751, his Lordſhip was ſworn one of the Lords of the King's bed-

bed-chamber; and, on June 30, 1757, was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Warwick; in which year, on Auguſt 30, he was inſtalled Knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter. His lordſhip was continued in all his offices at the preſent King's acceſſion; and having been on June 1, 1763, ſworn of his Majeſty's privy-council, was ſoon after ſent Ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of France; about which time he reſigned the place of Lord of the bed-chamber. On Auguſt 1, 1765, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; on December 4, 1766, was appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſhold, having been in Auguſt preceding appointed Maſter of the Horſe to the King, which he reſigned Nov. 27, 1766. His Lordſhip is alſo Recorder of Coventry and Thetford, Preſident of the Magdalen-houſe, and one of the Vice Preſidents of St. George's Hoſpital.

He married on May 29, 1741, the Lady Iſabella, youngeſt daughter of Charles 2d Duke of Grafton, Lord-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſhold, and, by her, he had iſſue ſeven ſons and ſix daughters.

1. Francis, Lord Viſcount Beauchamp, who was born on Feb. 12, 1742-3, and was one of the Lords, eldeſt ſons of Peers, who ſupported his Majeſty's train at his coronation, September 22, 1761. His Lordſhip is one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Colonel of the Warwickſhire Militia, Member in the preſent Parliament for Orford, in Suffolk; and a Privy-counſellor in Ireland. On Feb. 1, 1768, he married Alicia, ſecond daughter and co-heireſs of the late Lord Viſcount Windſor, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had a daughter Alicia, who died an infant; and her Ladyſhip dying on February 11, 1772, his Lordſhip was, on May 19, 1776, married to the Hon. Iſabella Ann Ingram Shepheard, daughter of Charles Viſcount Irvine, of the kingdom of Scotland, by which lady he has a ſon Francis William, born 1777.

2. Lady Anne, born on Auguſt 1, 1744; maried March 15, 1766, to Charles Earl of Drogheda, of the Kingdom of Ireland.

3. Henry, born on December 15, 1746; Member of Parliament for Midhurſt.

4. Lady Sarah Francis, born on September 27, 1747: married, June 3, 1766, to Robert Stewart, Eſq; and died in Dublin, July 18, 1770.

5. Robert, born on December 20, 1748, who is a Captain in the Guards and Member of Parliament for Orford, on June 15, 1773, he married ——— daughter of the late Peter Delme, Eſq;

6. Lady

6. Lady Gertrude, born on October 9, 1750: married February 10, 1772, to George Viſcount Grandiſon, only ſon of Elizabeth Counteſs of Grandiſon, of the kingdom of Ireland.

7. Lady Frances, born on December 4, 1751; married May 22, 1775, to Henry Earl of Lincoln, eldeſt ſon to Henry Fienes Pelham-Clinton, Duke of Newcaſtle.

8. Lady Elizabeth, born on March 3, 1754.

9. Lady Iſabel-Rachel, born on December 25, 1755.

10 Edward, born May 18, 1757.

11. Hugh, born April 29, 1759.

12. William, born October 3, 1760.

13. George, born July 21, 1763.

TITLES.] Francis Seymour-Conway, Earl of Hertford, Viſcount Beauchamp, Lord Conway, Baron of Ragley, and Baron of Killultagh.

CREATIONS.] Baron Conway (the name of a Family) of Ragley, in Com. Warw. 17 Martii, 1702-3, 2 Queen Anne; (Engliſh honour); Baron Conway of Killultagh in the county of Antrim in Ireland, October 16, 1703, 2 Queen Anne; Viſcount Beauchamp, (the name of a family) and Earl of Hertford, Auguſt 3, 1750, 24 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Sable, on a bend cottiz'd, Argent, a Roſe between two Annulets, Gules, for Conway: 2d and 3d quarters quarterly, viz. 1ſt and 4th, Or, on a Pile, Gules, between ſix Fleurs de lis, Azure, three Lions paſſant-guardant in pale, Or, being a coat of augmentation; 2d and 3d, Gules, two Wings conjoined in lure, Or, for Seymour.

CREST.] On a wreath, the buſt of a Moor, ſide-faced, couped, proper, wreathed about the temples, Argent and Azure.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Moors, habited as in the plate of his arms; each wreathed as the creſt, holding in their exterior hands a Shield, Azure, garniſhed, Or; the dexter charged with the Sun in its glory, the other with a Creſcent, Argent.

MOTTO.] FIDE ET AMORE.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Ragley, in Warwickſhire; and at Sudburn-Hall, near Orford in Suffolk; at Liſburn in the county of Antrim, in the Kingdom of Ireland; which town of Liſburn, with above 60,000 Engliſh acres in the barony of Mazarene, is his Lordſhip's property, included in the manors of Killultagh and Derryvolga, in which are eleven pariſhes.

NORTH,

NORTH, Earl of Guilford.

THIS family is deſcended from ROBERT NORTH, Eſq; who departed this life in 10 Edw. IV. leaving iſſue, by Alice his wife, daughter to John Harcourt, of Oxfordſhire, [m] Thomas North, Eſq; of Walkringham in Nottinghamſhire, and a daughter Ellen, wife of John Parker, of Norton Lees in com. Derb.

The ſaid THOMAS NORTH, of Walkringham, had iſſue ROGER NORTH, Eſq; who died 10 King Henry VII. leaving two ſons, THOMAS, anceſtor to the Norths of Walkringham; and ROGER NORTH, Eſq; who had iſſue, by Chriſtian his wife, daughter of Richard Warcup, of Sconington, near Apleby in Kent (and widow of Ralph Warren) one ſon, Edward and two daughters, Joan, wife of William Wilkinſon, of London, Alderman, and Alice, of Thomas Burnet, Auditor of the Exchequer. The ſaid Roger North died, anno 1509, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon and heir,

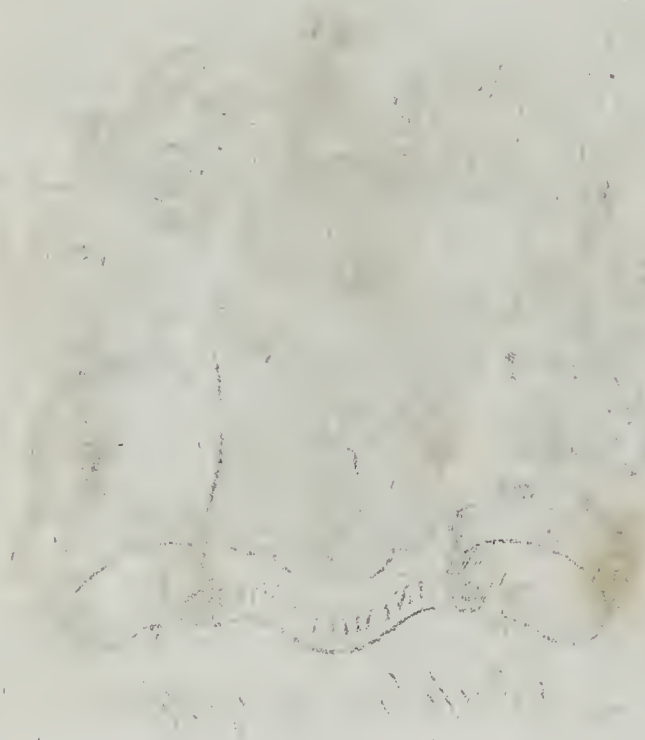
EDWARD NORTH was born about the [n] year 1496, and was trained up in the ſtudy of the laws, in which he made ſo fair a progreſs, that he [o] came to be of council for the city of London.

In 22 Hen. VIII. he [p], with Sir Brian Tuke, Knt. were conſtituted Clerks of the Parliament; an office of much more reſpect than now it is, being afterwards enjoyed by Sir William Paget, then ſecretary of ſtate, and ſo it came to Sir John Maſon and others. About the ſame time he married his firſt wife, who, having had two huſbands, brought him ſuch an increaſe, as, not long after, he purchaſed his manor of Kirtling. In 1536, 28 Hen. VIII. [q] he became one of the King's Serjeants at law, being ſo ſtiled by the King in a grant then made to him: And on the ſurrender of his office of clerk of the Parliament, in 32 Hen. VIII. was made Treaſurer [r] of the court of augmentations, an office newly erected on the diſſolution of monaſteries. In 33 Hen. VIII. he was a Knight [s], and elected one of the repreſentatives for the county of Cambridge. In 36 Henry VIII. he was [t] Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, jointly [u] with Sir Richard Rich; and, within a few months following, ſole Chancellor of that court, by reſignation of

[m] Lilly's Pedig. of Nob. MS. p. 876, penes John Comes Egmont. [n] Life of Edw. Lord North, p. 4. [o] Ibid. p. 6. [p] Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. p. 3. [q] Vita ejus, p. 7. [r] Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. p. 3. [s] Notit. Parl. Vol. I. p. 145. [t] Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. p. 21. in dorſ. [u] Vita ejus, p. 8.

the

North Earl of Guilford



the ſaid Sir Richard Rich. He enjoyed, alone, that office above four years, and might have made a greater addition to his fortune than what he left, had he not been a perſon of very great integrity. In 37 Henry VIII. he was in commiſſion [w] with the Biſhops of Weſtminſter, Worceſter, and Chicheſter, to ſee that the Dean and Chapter of the ſeveral cathedral churches of Canterbury, Rocheſter, Weſtminſter, Wincheſter, &c. then lately founded and erected, ſhould diſtribute, annually each, a certain ſum of money in alms among poor houſholders, and for the repair of the highways; which, by their ſeveral ſtatutes and ordinances, they were obliged to perform. He was [x] then made a Privy-counſellor, and had frequent grants of land from the King, as a teſtimony of his favour, and of the good ſervices done him: but, as it was uſual in that King to throw down thoſe he had raiſed, he was watchful not to offend him. However, one morning there came a meſſenger from the King to him, to command his immediate repair to court. He then reſided at the Charter-houſe, and one of his ſervants, an attendant in his bed-chamber, when the meſſage was delivered, obſerved his maſter to tremble at it; but Sir Edward made the utmoſt haſte to wait on the King, and took with him his ſaid ſervant. On his admittance, he found the King was walking, and continued doing ſo with great earneſtneſs, looking at him with an angry eye, which was received with a very ſtill and ſober carriage. At laſt the King broke out in theſe words: *We are informed you have cheated us of certain lands in Middleſex.* And receiving no other than a plain and humble negation; the King, after ſome little pauſe, replied, *How was it then, did we give thoſe lands to you?* Whereunto Sir Edward anſwered, *Yes, Sir, your Majeſty was pleaſed ſo to do.* The King on this, after a ſmall pauſe, put on a milder countenance, and, calling him to a cupboard, conferred privately with him a long time; whereby his ſaid ſervant (as Dudley, the ſecond Lord North, was informed) ſaw the King could not ſpare his maſter's ſervice as yet: but whether the cauſe lay in the King's occaſions, or in his humble behaviour and anſwers, muſt be left to the judicious to determine. Ever after that, he was in high eſteem with King Henry VIII. and among divers of the nobility and others whom he moſt truſted (being upon his death-bed) he [y] was conſtituted one of his executors, as alſo appointed to be of council to his ſon and ſucceſſor, King Edward VI. and had a legacy in his will of 300l.

[w] Rymer, T. XV. p. 77. [x] Vita ejus, p. 10. [y] Rymer, T. XV. p. 114.

On

On King Edward's acceſſion to the crown, he was again elected [z] one of the Knights of the ſhire for the county of Cambridge, in the parliament then called; in which an act being paſſed for the alteration of religion, and a Communion-book printed in Engliſh, he was one of the privy-council who ſigned the letters miſſive, dated March 13, to be [a] ſent to the ſeveral Biſhops in England for the uſe of it, to commence at Eaſter following. He continued of the privy-council all King Edward's reign, and was [b] choſen again Knight of the ſhire for Cambridge, in the ſecond and laſt parliament called by that King, being ſpecially [c] recommended by his letters to the Sheriff of that county. When by the Duke of Northumberland's practices the Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen, he was [d] one of the council who ſigned that letter ſent to the Lady Mary, afterwards Queen, wherein they acknowledge the Lady Jane to be their lawful ſovereign. But this was no hindrance to Queen Mary's favour, having otherwiſe manifeſted himſelf a faithful ſubject, ſo that, on her acceſſion [e], he was of her privy-council; and on February 17, 1553-4, in the firſt year of her reign, in conſideration of his great merits and abilities, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm by [f] ſummons to parliament, and took his place in the houſe of Peers on April 7. The year following, he [g] waited on Philip Prince of Spain on his landing at Southampton, on July 19, and accompanied him to Wincheſter, where his marriage with the Queen was ſolemnized.

After which, on December 18, 1558, 1 Eliz. he was [h] conſtituted one of the Lords Commiſſioners to conſider and allow of the claims which thoſe ſhould make, who where to perform any ſervice, by tenure, on the day of that Queen's coronation; and [i] was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeſhire, and the iſle of Ely; which was confirmed to him by another patent in the ſecond year of her reign. And by his [k] teſtament, bearing date on March 20, 1563-4, bequeathed his body to be buried at Kirtling (now called Carthlage) in com. Cantab. gave to his ſon and heir Sir Roger North, Knt. his parliament robes, beſeeching God to bleſs him, and give him his grace truly and faithfully to ſerve the Queen, and this realm, and to beware of pride and prodigal expences. He was [l] ſo fearful of both his ſons unthriftineſs, that he entailed his eſtate to prevent alienations,

[z] Notit. Parl. præd. [a] Strype's Memorials, Vol. II. p. 62. [b] Notit. Parl. præd. [c] Strype, præd. p. 395. [d] Hollinſhed, p. 1085. [e] Vita ejus, p. 22. [f] Journal of Parl. [g] Hollinſhed, p. 1118. [h] Pat. 1 Eliz. p. 4. in dorſ. [i] Vita, p. 26. [k] Morriſon, qu. 7. [l] Vita, p. 31.

as ſtrongly as the law of thoſe times would bear, with a remainder to his kindred of Walkringham.

He married to his firſt wife [m] Alice, daughter of Oliver Squyer, of Southby near Portſmouth, in com. Southamp. widow of Edward Myrffyn, of London, ſon to Sir John Myrffyn, Knt. and alderman of that city, and alſo the relict of John Brigadine, of Southampton, with whom he had a conſiderable fortune; and who died leaving iſſue by him two daughters and two ſons, Sir Roger North, Knt. and Sir Thomas North, Knt. This Sir Thomas married, firſt, Elizabeth, daughter to ..... Colwell, and relict of Robert Rich: but ſhe dying without iſſue, he married, ſecondly, the widow of ..... Bridgewater, Doctor of the civil law, and by her had iſſue Edward North, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wren, of Hadnam in the iſle of Ely. His Lordſhip's two daughters were, Chriſtian, married to William, 3d Earl of Worceſter: and Mary, to Henry, Lord Scroop, of Bolton. He had to his ſecond wife Margaret, daughter to Richard Butler of London, widow of Sir David Brooke, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the exchequer, who ſurvived him, and had ſepulture in the chancel of St. Lawrence Jury, London, where on her tomb is this epitaph:

[n] *Lo here the Lady Margaret North*
in tomb and earth doth lye;
Of huſbands four the faithful ſpouſe,
whoſe fame ſhall never dye.
One Andrew Fraunces was the firſt,
the ſecond Robert hight,
Surnamed Chartſey, Alderman;
Sir David Brooke, a Knight,
Was third. But he that paſſed all,
and was in number fourth,
And for his virtue made a Lord,
was call'd Sir Edward North.
Theſe altogether do I wiſh
a joyful riſing day:
That of the Lord, and of his Chriſt,
all honour they may ſay.
Obiit 2 die Junii, An. Dom. 1575.

The ſaid Edward Lord North [o], departed this life, at his houſe called the Charter-houſe, in the ſuburbs of London,

[m] Vita, p. 32. Offic. Arm. f. 58, a. [n] Stowe's Surv. of London, p. 285. [o] I. 13.

on

on Sunday, December 31, anno 1564, and was buried in a vault under the chancel at Carthlage, on the ſouth ſide, which he had cauſed to be made for that purpoſe, where is this memorial on a monument of black marble:

Serva Fidem.
Edvardum finxit Northum natura beatum,
adidit et Magnas gracia Regis opes.
providus et ſapiens claros ſuſcepit honores,
et tamen in tanto comis honore fuit.
quæ natura dedit, quæ gracia principis auxit,
omnia mors unâ ſuſtulit atra die.
qui obiit ultimo Decembris
Anno Domini 1564.
Habuit filios Rogerum nunc Dominum North, et Thomam, filias vero Chriſtianam et Mariam, quarum altera Willi Comitis Wigorniæ uxor, altera Henrico dno Scroop nupta.

"By his picture [p] whereof there is yet a copy [q] remaining, he appears to have been a perſon of a moderate ſtature, ſomewhat inclined to corpulency, and a reddiſh hair. As to his character, it can only appear from what has been ſaid of him; and his letters ſhew he rather affected the delivery of a full and a clear ſenſe, than any curioſity of ſtyle or expreſſion. The bravery of his mind may beſt be judged of, by his delight to live in an equipage rather above than under his condition and degree; and by his magnificence in buildings, which were very noble for materials and workmanſhip, as may appear by the two houſes he ſet up at Kirtling and Charter-houſe. His piety, charity, and love of learning, is evident from his beſtowing the parſonage of Burwell on the Univerſity of Cambridge; as alſo the vicarage of Burwell. And to Peter-houſe, the ancienteſt college of that Univerſity, as a token of his gratitude for what he gathered there in the way of learning, the parſonage of Ellington. He provided chapels in ſuch houſes he built, which ſhews a deſire in him of an affiduity in the ſervice of God by himſelf

p Vita, p. 33, 34, 35.

q There is one at Peter-houſe (to which he was a conſiderable benefactor) in the univerſity of Cambridge, with this diſtich under it:

Nobilis hic vere fuerat, ſi nobilis ullus,
Qui ſibi principium nobilitatis erat.

Thus in Engliſh:

This man was noble, if ſo any be,
For he began his own nobility.

"ſelf and family; which care of providing peculiar places "for divine ſervice, within families, was too much ne- "gleƈted in the following age, as may be witneſſed by many "great and ſtately houſes then built. He alſo built a chapel "for the interment of his poſterity, adjoining to the ſouth "part of the chancel in Kirtling church; for, though the "main ſuperſtition was expired, yet burials in thoſe days "were attended with the performance of much religious "duty."

On the inquiſition [p] taken on April 26, 1565, the Jury found that he died ſeiſed of divers manors and lands in the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Cambridge and Suffolk, to all which Sir Roger North was found to be heir, as his ſon, and of the age of thirty-five years; who had iſſue John North, his ſon and heir, and Henry, ſecond ſon.

His eldeſt ſon, the ſaid Sir RICHARD NORTH, ſucceeding him in his honour, had ſummons [q] to parliament in 8 Eliz. and took his place there accordingly. He had been [r] elected, in 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary, one of the Knights of the ſhire for the county of Cambridge; and having, on Queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the throne [s], received the honour of knighthood, was again [t] elected one of the Knights for that county in her firſt and ſecond parliaments. In 9 Eliz. [u] he accompanied the Earl of Suſſex, with the Order of the Garter, to Maximilian the Emperor then at Vienna. And in 15 Eliz [w]. was one of the Peers, who then ſat on the trial of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. In 21 Eliz. the Queen, honoured him with a viſit, at his ſeat in Cambridgeſhire, where ſhe was entertained (as Hollinſhed relates [x]) not in the leaſt behind any of the beſt, for a frank houſe, a noble heart, and a well-ordered entertainment. In 28 Eliz. having accompanied the Earl of Leiceſter, General of the forces ſent to the aſſiſtance of the States, he [y] was, for his valour, made a Knight Banneret, and gained reputation in the wars in the Netherlands. In the engagement before Zutphen, Sept. 22, 1586, he behaved with the greateſt bravery; as appears by the Earl of Leiceſter's letter to Sir Thomas Heneage, relating the hazardous enterprizes of this Lord North, "Who, though he had before been bruiſed "on the knee with a muſket ſhot, yet leaving his bed, "haſtened to this ſkirmiſh, one boot on and the other off, "and went to the matter very luſtily," ſaith the Earl.

p Cole's Eſc. Lib. III. p. 125, not. 61. a 14. in Bibl. Harley. q Journal of Parl. r Notit. Parl. præd. p. 146. s Cat. of Knights, MS. t Notit. Parl. ut. antea. u Hollinſhed, p. 1210. w Camb. Ann. of Q. Eliz. in Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. II. p. 437. x Ibid. p. 1299. y Stowe's Annals, p. 738.

His intimacy with that great Peer, is evident from his memorial on his examination to prove the marriage of the Earl with the Lady Lettice, Counteſs of Eſſex; and, by his will [z], he had a legacy of a baſon and ewer of 40 l. value. His depoſition being very memorable, I ſhall inſert it for the ſatisfaction of the curious.

On the 13th of March, 1580, 23 Elizabeth, [a] Roger 'North, Baron of Kirtling, of the age of forty years, ſaith, 'That he has byne very converſant with the Erle of Leiceſ-'ter, by the ſpace of theiſ ten or twelve yeares laſt paſſed. 'And that, by reaſon of ſuch familiaritie, the ſaid Erle of 'Leiceſter did ſondry times, by manie good and godlie 'ſpeeches, both acknowledge unto this deponent, and alſo 'humbly thank the Lord God for his infinite mercy and 'goodneſs, which he had beſtowed and powered upon him 'in great meaſure of his bleſſing, ſtill deviſing and ſtudying 'how he might walk in thoſe ways that might be moſt plea-'ſing to his merciful God. And with all told this depo-'nent, that there was nothing in this liefe which he more 'deſyred than to be joyned in marriage with ſome godlie 'gentlewoman, with whom he might lead his liefe to the 'glory of God, the comfort of his ſoule, and to the faith-'full ſervice of her Majeſty, for whoſe ſake he had hitherto 'forborne marriage, which long held him doubtfull. Theis 'and ſuch like ſpeeches, paſſed from the ſaid Erle to this 'axaminant; who, for his part, as he ſaith, did ever like 'his godlike diſpoſition, and ever comforted his lordſhip 'therein, and hartned him thereunto. Whereupon, as he 'ſaith, the ſaid Erle did divers times impart to this deponent 'the hartie love and affection which he bare unto the 'Counteſs of Eſſex, whom he knew to be a moſt godlie and 'virtuous gentlewoman; adding with all that he greatly de-'ſyred and longed after ſome yſſue of his owne boddy, yf 'ſo it pleaſed God to contynue and hold up his houſe and 'name. And after manie conferences paſſing between them 'to this purpoſe, the ſaid Erle of Leiceſter brake with this 'deponent, as he ſaith (on a tyme) and tould him plainlie, 'the he was reſolved to marry and take to wief the Counteſſe 'of Eſſex, which in a ſhort tyme he performed. For he 'ſayeth, that on a Satterdaie, the 20th of September, an. 'Dni. 1578 (as far as he now remembreth) the Queen's 'Majeſty then lying at Stovers Houſe in the forreſt, 'the Erle of Leiceſter went to his houſe at Wainſted to 'bedd, and tooke this deponent with him. In which night

[z] Ex Regiſt. vocat Leiceſter in cur prærog. Cantuar.

[a] Ex evident. apud Penſhurſt.

'there

'there was alſo at Wainſted, the Erles of Warwick and 'Pembroke, Sir Francis Knolles, and the Counteſs of 'Eſſex. At which tyme and place the ſaid Erle of Lei-'ceſter told this deponent after ſupper, that he intended to 'be married the next morning, by the leave of God; and 'therefore prayed this deponent to ryſe ſomewhat betymes 'for that purpoſe. Whereupon the daie following beinge 'Sundaie, this examinant roſe early, and came to the ſaid 'Erle, whom he found walkinge in a little gallery, looking 'towards the garden. And, after ordinary ſalutation, the 'Erle of Leiceſter ſaid to this deponent, that he ſhould pre-'ſently ſolemnize, if the Lords and Sir Francis Knolles were 'reddy. And thereupon departed from this examinant to 'fetch them together; and gave this deponent his double key, 'praying him to go downe, and to bring up thither, by the 'privy waie, Mr. Tindall, a chaplain of his Lordſhip's, which 'this deponent (as he ſayeth) did accordinglie, inſomuch 'as this deponent and Mr. Tindall were in the ſaid gallery 'firſt; and ymediately after came the Erles of Leiceſter, 'Warwick, and Pembroke, Mr. Treaſurer Knolles, and 'then the Counteſs of Eſſex: in which time and place, 'and in the preſence of the perſons aforerecited, Mr. 'Tindall did marry the aforeſaid Erle of Leiceſter and 'Counteſs of Eſſex together, by the booke of Common 'Prayer, after the due order of the ſame. And Mr. Trea-'ſurer Knolles, father of the Counteſs, did give her. And 'further this deponent ſaith, he well remembreth, that, as 'he looked aſide, he ſaw Mr. Richard Knolles, brother to 'the Counteſs, ſtand in the door which came out of the 'Erle's chamber, with his body half in the gallery, and 'half out, who, together with the perſons before mentioned, 'both ſaw and heard the ſolemnization, of the ſaid marriage. 'And other the deponent knows not.'

This Roger, *2d Lord North*, was Ambaſſador Extraordinary from Queen Elizabeth to Charles IX. King of France, and was ſworn of the privy-council to the Queen; alſo [b] conſtituted Treaſurer of the houſhold in 39 Eliz. His Lordſhip married Winifrid, daughter of Robert Lord Rich (Chancellor of England, and progenitor to the late Earls of Warwick and Holland) and widow of Sir Henry Dudley, ſon to John Duke of Northumberland: and by her had two ſons, Sir John, his heir, and Sir Henry; and likewiſe a daughter, Mary, who died unmarried. His laſt will bears

[b] Camd. præd. p. 595.

date [c] on October 20, 1600, wherein he bequeathed his body to ſepulture in the church of Kirtling, where he was buried on Decem. 22 following, by Garter King of Arms, and a monument erected to his memory, with this inſcription:

Durum pati.
Rogerus dominus North de Kirtlinge,
Theſaurarius Hoſpitii Regii, et e Sacris
Conſiliis ſub Regina Elizabetha, uxorem
Duxit Winifridam filiam Ricardi domini
Rich de Lees in Com Eſſex, Summi Angliæ
Cancellarii; ex qua filios genuit Johannem, et
Henricum, Milites, et filiam unicam Mariam,
quæ deceſſit innupta.
Diem obiit extremum
Anno Ætatis LXX^mo
ei Anno Domini MDC^mo.

He died on December 3, 1600; and Camden (in his hiſtory of Queen Elizabeth [c]) gives this character of him, *That he was a perſon of great briſkneſs and vivacity, with an head and heart fit for ſervice.*

Sir HENRY North his youngeſt ſon, taking early to arms, was in 23 Eliz. in that expedition to Norembega, under Sir Humphry Gilbert; and in 28 Eliz. ſerving with his father in the Low Country wars, he [g] had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by the Earl of Leiceſter. He was ſeated, firſt, at Wickhambrooke, and afterwards at Milden-hall, in Suffolk; and departing this life, November 20, 1620, aged 64, was interred in the church of Milden-hall. [h] By his wife, Mary, daughter and coheir of Richard Knevit, Eſq; ſon and heir of Chriſtopher Knevit, younger ſon of Sir William Knevit, Knt.) he had three ſons, viz. Sir Roger, Henry, and John, died an infant; and alſo three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Dorothy. The ſaid Henry, 2d ſon (who dying on November 20, 1620, aged 64, had ſepulture at Milden-hall) was of Laxfield in Suffolk, in right of his wife, Sarah, daughter and and heir of ——— Jennor, of Laxfield, Eſq; and by her had two ſons, Henry and Edward.

Sir ROGER, the eldeſt ſon, was born on February 18, 1577, and dying on June 7, 1651, was interred at Milden-hall. [i] He had two wives, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Gilbert, of Great Finborow in Suffolk,

[c] Woodhall, qu. 16. [d] FF in Offic. Arm. f. 654. [e] Camb. p. 629. [f] Hollinſh. p. 1359. [g] Stowe, p. 758. [h] Ex Epitaphio. [i] Ibid.

Knt.

Knt. and with whom he had that eſtate; and, 2dly, Thomaſine, daughter to Thomas Clenche, of Holbrooke in the county aforeſaid. By this laſt he had no iſſue; but by the firſt, (who died on November 29, 1612, and was buried at St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, London) he was father of two ſons, Sir Henry, and Dudley North; and likewiſe of a daughter, Mary, married to [h] Colonel Blagge, Governor of Yarmouth, &c.

Sir HENRY, the eldeſt ſon, was of Milden-hall, and had the dignity of Knight Baronet conferred upon him, June 14, 1660; he departed this life on Auguſt 29, 1671, aged 62, and was buried at Milden-hall. By Sarah, his wife, daughter to ——— Rayney, of Tyer's-hall in Darfield, Yorkſhire, Eſq; he had Sir Henry, his ſucceſſor, who died on July 5, 1695, and was buried at Milden-hall; Thomaſine, who was the wife of Thomas Holland, Eſq; ſon and heir to Sir John Holland, of Quiddenham in Norfolk, Bart. and dying on September 28, 1661, in the 28th year of her age, was interred at Milden-hall; and Dudley, who was married to Sir Thomas Cullum, of Haſtede, in Suffolk, Bart. Theſe two daughters were coheirs to their brother Sir Henry.

Sir JOHN NORTH (eldeſt ſon of Roger, Lord North) in 21 Eliz, with other brave young men, tranſported themſelves into [i] the Netherlands, to learn the rudiments of military diſcipline. He was [k] elected, in 27, 28, and 31 Eliz. one of the Knights for the county of Cambridge; and having afterwards received the honour of knighthood, died in the life-time of his father, in the wars of the Netherlands, on June 5, 1597. He married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Sir Valentine Dale, Doctor of the civil law, and Maſter of the requeſts, by whom he had iſſue four ſons, Dudley, who ſucceeded to the title of Lord North; John, who was, in November 1616, made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, and Gentleman Uſher of the privy-chamber; Roger, [l] who was a ſea commander of note, and engaged in making new diſcoveries for the honour of his country; and Gilbert: alſo two daughters, Elizabeth, married to William, ſon and heir to Sir Jer. Horſey; and Mary, wedded to Sir Francis Coningſby, of South Mymmes in com. Hertf. Knt.

DUDLEY, *3d Lord North*, as ſucceſſor to his grandfather, married Francis, daughter and coheir of Sir John Brocket, of Brocket-hall in com. Hertf. and by her had

[h] Monument in St. Dunſtan's Church. [i] In Hiſt. præd. p. 460. [k] Notit. Parl. p. 146. [l] Camden's Annals, p. 654.

iſſue four ſons, Dudley, who ſucceeded him, Charles, and Robert, who died in his life-time, and John: alſo two daughters, Dorothy, married to Richard, Lord Dacre of the South, [m] at St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, January 4, 1624, and after his deceaſe, to Chaloner Chute, of the Vine in Hampſhire, Eſq; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried. The ſaid Dudley, Lord North, was [n] nominated, in 1645, by both Houſes of Parliament, with the Earls of Northumberland, Eſſex, Warwick, and others, to manage the affairs of the Admiralty. He departing this life [o] on January 16, 1666, being then eighty-five years of age, was buried at Carthlage.

His ſon and heir, DUDLEY, *fourth Lord North*, had a learned education in the univerſity of Cambridge. He was made Knight of the Bath in anno 1616, at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, and was [p] elected one of the Knights for the county of Cambridge, in the two laſt parliaments of King Charles I. He wrote ſeveral eſſays (printed anno 1682) and *ſome notes concerning the life of Edward Lord North*, addreſſed to his eldeſt ſon. His eſſays are, *Light in the Way to Paradiſe, with other occaſionals*, Of Truth, Of Goodneſs, Of Eternity, Of Original Sin; which ſhews he was ſtedfaſt in his religion, according to the eſtabliſhed church in our nation, and led an exemplary life. He had iſſue, by Anne his wife, daughter and coheir to Sir Charles Montagu, Knt. (a younger brother to Henry, Earl of Manchеſter) fourteen children, whereof ſix ſons and four daughters lived to maturity, viz. Charles, his ſon and heir; Sir Francis North, Knt. Lord Guilford, ſecond ſon, anceſtor to the Lord North and Guilford; 3. Sir Dudley North, who died on December 31, 1691, having married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Cann, of the city of Briſtol; Bart. and widow of Sir Robert Gunning, of Cold-Aſhton near the ſaid city, by whom he left iſſue two ſons, Dudley North (of Glemham, in com. Suff. Eſq; who married Catharine, daughter of Elihu Yale, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon, Dudley, and two daughters, Anne, and Mary) and Roger North. John, the fourth ſon, was Doctor of divinity, and ſometime Profeſſor, at Cambridge, of the Greek language, of which he was an eminent maſter. He [q] publiſhed, anno 1673, a Review of Plato's ſelect dialogues, *de Rebus Divinis*, in Greek and Latin. This learned and pious divine was Clerk of the cloſet to King Charles II. Prebendary of Weſtminſter, and died Maſter of Trinity-College in Cambridge, in 1682, unmarried. The fifth ſon

[m] Ex Regiſt. Eccl. S. Marg. [n] Whitlock's Memorials, p. 137. [o] Ex Inſcrip. Tumul. ap. Carthlage. [p] Nott. Parl. p. 146. [q] Wood's Faſt. Oxon. Vol. II. p. 850.

was

was Montague, who died 27th of Sept. 1710, and was buried at Rougham in Norfolk; he married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Gayer, of Stoke Poges in Bucks, near Windsor, Knight of the Bath, by whom he had issue two sons and five daughters. Roger, the sixth son, studied in the Middle Temple, and was of Rougham in Norfolk. He wrote the historical piece, called *Examen*; the Life of his brother, Sir Francis, Lord Guilford, &c. which shew the author's great erudition, and exquisite knowledge of the English constitution.

The four daughters of the said Dudley, Lord North, were, Mary, married to Sir William Spring, of Pakenham in com. Suff. Bart. Anne, married to Robert Foley, of Stourbridge in Worcestershire, Esq; Elizabeth, first to Sir Robert Wyseman, Knt. Doctor of the Civil Law, and Dean of the arches, seventh son of Sir Thomas Wyseman of Rivenhall in Essex, and afterwards to William, Earl of Yarmouth; and Christian, to Sir George Wenyeve, of Brettenham in com. Suff. Knt. She died 13th April 1708, and was buried at St. Anne's church, Westminster.

Dudley, Lord North, their father, was buried at Carthlage, where a monument is erected, with this inscription to his memory:

Hic humatus est Dudleius North
Miles de Balneo, Baro North de
Kirtling, qui duxit uxorem Annam,
Filiam et Coheredem dni Caroli
Montague Equitis Aurati, et ex ea
Suscepit quatuordecem Liberos, et
Superstites reliquit novem, scilicet
Sex filios, et tres filias. Obiit
Vicesimo quarto Junii 1677. *Hoc*
Marmor superimposuit Vidua
Mœrens Uxor.

Anne, his Lady, died in the year 1680, aged 67, and was buried by him.

Their eldest son, CHARLES, *fifth Lord North*, having married Catharine, daughter to William, Lord Grey of Wark, widow of Sir Edward Mosely, of the Hough in com. Pal. Lanc. Bart. was, in the life-time of his father, by a special writ of summons, called to Parliament, in 25 Charles II. by the title of Charles Lord Grey of Rolleston in com. Staff. He was buried at Carthlage, where is this memorial:

Hic humatus eſt Dom. Carolus North,
Baro North & Grey de Kirtling, &
Rolleſton, qui duxit Katherinam
filiam Dom. Gulielmi Grey,
Baronis Grey de Wark, et ex ea ſuſcepit
Septem Liberos, et Superſtites
Reliquit quatuor, ſcilicet duos
filios, & duas filias. Hoc Marmor
Vidua ſuperimpoſuit.
obiit Anno | *Salutis* 1690.
Ætatis ſuæ 56.

His two ſons were, William, Lord North and Grey, and Charles, who died in Flanders, during the ſiege of Liſle, unmarried. His daughters, Cicely and Frances, likewiſe died unmarried.

WILLIAM, *Lord North and Grey*, was born Dec. 22, 1673, and took [r] his place in the Houſe of Peers, January 16, 1698. In the reign of Queen Anne he was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cambridge, Governor of Portſmouth, Lieutenant-general of her Majeſty's forces, and one of her Privy-council. He ſerved under the Duke of Marlborough, through the whole courſe of the war, and, at the battle of Hockſtet, or Blenheim, Auguſt 13, N. S. 1704, had his right hand ſhot off. His Lordſhip married Maria-Margaretta, daughter of Monſ. Ellmeet, Receiver-general to the States of Holland, and the other provinces, but had no iſſue by her; and, departing this life at Madrid, on October 31, 1734, the title of Lord Grey of Rolleſton became extinct; and the title of Lord North devolved on Francis, Lord Guilford, ſon and heir of Francis, Lord Guilford, ſon and heir of Francis, created Lord Guilford, ſecond ſon of Dudley, 4th Lord North of Carthlage.

Which laſt FRANCIS, was created Lord Guilford in 1683. Applying himſelf to the ſtudy of the laws in the Middle-Temple, he became ſo eminent for his great learning and knowledge therein, that King Charles II. conferred the honour of knighthood on him [s], May 23, 1671; and, on the ſame day he was ſworn into the office of Sollicitor-General to his Majeſty. In 1673, he was conſtituted Attorney-General; ſucceeding Sir Heneage Finch, on his being made Lord-Keeper. In 1674, at the beginning of Hilary-Term [t], his Majeſty, in conſideration of his faithful ſervices, appointed him to ſucceed Sir John Vaughan, late

[r] Journal Dom. Procer. [s] Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 309. [t] Ibid. p. 329.

Lord

Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas: *Whereupon he appeared in the High Court of Chancery; and being ſworn Serjeant, and performing all formalities belonging to that degree, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal came into the Court of Common Pleas, and declared the King's pleaſure to him, in an eloquent ſpeech. Upon which Sir Francis North, ſtanding in the middle of the bar of the ſaid court, made his acknowledgments of the King's great favour, and returned his humble thanks to his Majeſty; and was immediately conducted from thence, between the two ancienteſt Serjeants, into the ſaid court, where the Lord Keeper delivered unto him his patent of the ſaid office: and after he had taken the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, and the oath of Chief Juſtice of that court, the Lord Keeper put on his ſquare cap; and he took his ſeat of Chief Juſtice, and afterwards entertained the Lord Keeper, and divers of the Nobility, and all the Judges and Serjeants, at dinner, at Serjeants-Inn in Chancery-lane.*

In the year 1679, when his Majeſty diſſolved his Privy-Council, declaring he would lay aſide the uſe he had hitherto made of a ſingle Miniſtry, and his reſolution to chuſe a new Privy-council, *whoſe known abilities, intereſt, and eſteem in the nation, ſhould render them without all ſuſpicion of either miſtaking, or betraying the true intereſt of the kingdom,* the Lord Chief-Juſtice North [u] was in that Right Honourable liſt.

Upon the death of the Earl of Nottingham, his Majeſty [w], on December 20, 1682, committed the cuſtody of the Great Seal to him, with the title of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England; and, two days after, his Lordſhip was ſworn at the Council-board, and took his place as Lord-Keeper. Likewiſe his Majeſty [x], as a mark of the gracious eſteem he had for the great and faithful ſervices, which the Right Honourable Sir Francis North, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of England, had rendered the Crown, created him a Baron of this kingdom, by the name and ſtile of Lord Guilford, Baron of Guilford in the county of Surry, [y] by letters patent bearing date September 27, 1683.

On the acceſſion of King James to the throne, his Lordſhip was continued Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal; and, on his coronation, was one of the Commiſſioners to determine the [z] claims of ſuch, who, in regard to divers tenures, exhibited their petitions to perform ſeveral ſervices on the coronation-day, by ancient cuſtoms and uſages of the realm: in which year his Lordſhip departed this life, viz. on [a] Saturday, September 5, at his ſeat at Wroxton, near Banbury in Oxfordſhire, and [b] was buried in a vault under part of

[u] Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 363. [x] Wood's Athenæ Oxon. p. 540. [y] Hiſt. of Engl. p. 407. [z] Bill. ſignat. 35 Car. II. [a] Hiſt. of the Coronation, p. 8. [b] Hiſt. of Engl. p. 439. [c] Wood's Faſti Oxon. p. 904.

the

the church there, among the anceſtors of his Lady, Frances, ſecond daughter and coheir of Thomas Pope, Earl of Down; which Lady died in the year 1678, and was alſo buried there.

His Lordſhip had iſſue, by her, three ſons; Francis, his ſucceſſor; Charles, who ſerved in ſeveral Parliaments for Banbury, and died unmarried; and Pope, who died an infant: alſo two daughters; Anne, who died unmarried; and Frances, who died an infant.

FRANCIS, *ſecond Lord Guilford*, born on December 14, 1673, had his education in Trinity-College in Oxford [d], and, was created Maſter of Arts, on December 11, 1690. On [e] November 30, 1694, his Lordſhip took his place in the Houſe of Peers: and, on February 25, 1694-5, married Elizabeth, third daughter of Fulk Grevil, Lord Brook, who died in child-bed in November 1699, and was buried the 18th of the ſame month, leaving no iſſue ſurviving her.

His Lordſhip had, for his ſecond Lady, Alice, ſecond daughter and coheir of Sir John Brownlow, of Belton in the county of Lincoln, Bart. by whom he had iſſue three ſons, viz. Francis, now Earl of Guilford; Brownlow, and Peregrine, who died infants; and a daughter, Alice, who died unmarried.

In 1702, his Lordſhip was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Eſſex, and town of Colcheſter, and Cuſtos Rotulorum thereof; and on July 7, 1712, one of the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and the Plantations. Alſo, in July, 1714 [f], was conſtituted Firſt Lord Commiſſioner for Trade and the Plantations; and was one of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-council, and departing this life on October 17, 1729, was buried at Wroxton.

FRANCIS, *now Earl of Guilford*, born on April 13, 1704, was choſen a member for the borough of Banbury in the county of Oxford, in the firſt Parliament called by George II. and, after ſucceeding his father, was, in October, 1730, appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

On October 31, 1734, he ſucceeded to the title of Lord North, by the death of William, Lord North and Grey, whoſe heir he was. His Lordſhip, on June 17, 1750, being then one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to his Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales, ſtood proxy at the baptiſm of his Royal Highneſs's 5th ſon, Prince Frederick-William, for his Serene Highneſs Prince William of Saxe-Gotha;

[d] Wood's Faſti Oxon. p. 904. [e] Journal Dom. Procecr. [f] Pointer's Chron. Hiſt. p. 484.

and

and was that year appointed Governor to the preſent King. At the funeral proceſſion of the aforeſaid Frederick, Prince of Wales, on April 13, 1751, his Lordſhip attended as one of the Lords of his Bed-chamber: and, in conſideration of his Lordſhip's eminent ſervices, and the nobility of his deſcent, his late Majeſty was pleaſed to advance him to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, by the ſtile and title of [g] Earl of Guilford, by letters patent bearing date April 8, 1752, and, on December 29, 1773, his Lordſhip was appointed Treaſurer and Receiver General to her Majeſty. He is alſo High Steward of Banbury, and one of the Vice Preſidents of St. George's Hoſpital.

His Lordſhip married, on June 16, 1728, Lady Lucy, daughter of George Montagu, late Earl of Halifax, by whom he had iſſue one ſon, named Frederick, born on April 13, 1732, now ſtiled Lord North; and a daughter, Lucy, who died an infant, and was buried at Wroxton; and her Ladyſhip departing this life on May 7, 1734, was buried at Wroxton. In January 1735-6, he married, ſecondly, Elizabeth, relict of George Lord Viſcount Lewiſham, eldeſt ſon of William, Earl of Dartmouth, and only daughter of Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodſome in the county of York, Bart. And by her Ladyſhip (who died on April 21, 1745) had iſſue Lady Louiſa, born March 13, 1737, and married, on October 8, 1761, to John——Peyto, the preſent Lord Willoughby de Broke; Frances and Charlotte, both deceaſed; Auguſtus-Francis, who died June 24, 1745, and was buried at Wroxton; Brownlow, born in July, 1741, who having entered into holy orders was made Canon of Chriſt Church; on October 27, 1770, promoted to the deanery of Canterbury; was elected Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry in June 1771, and tranſlated to the ſee of Worceſter in Dec. 1774: he married, Jan. 17, 1771; Henrietta, daughter of——Baniſter, Eſq; by whom he has iſſue, Henrietta, born Nov. 20, baptized Dec. 18, 1771, Francis, born Dec. 17, 1772, baptized Jan. 15, 1773; Louiſa Anne, born March 30, baptized April 25, 1774; Lucy, born April 25, baptized May 3, 1775; and Elizabeth, born October 26, baptized Nov. 20, 1776; and ——— born ——— 1778. His Lordſhip married, thirdly, on June 13, 1751, Anne, relict of Lewis Watſon, Earl of Rockingham, and daughter of Sir Robert Furneſe, Bart. Her Ladyſhip died without iſſue Dec. 1776, and was buried at Wroxton.

[g] Pat. 25 Geo. II.

His

His Lordſhip's eldeſt ſon, Frederick, ſtiled Lord North, was returned Member for Banbury, at the general elections in 1754 and 1761, 1768, and 1774; his Lordſhip, on June 2, 1759, was declared one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury; on Auguſt 1766, his Lordſhip was appointed Joint-Receiver and Paymaſter of the Forces; was ſworn of the Privy-council, Dec. 3, 1766; on Dec. 1, 1767, was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and a Lord of the Treaſury; on January 28, 1770, was conſtituted firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury; on June 14, 1771, was appointed Ranger and Warden of Buſhey Park; was unanimouſly choſen Chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, October 3, 1772, and elected Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Feb. 29, 1776; at a Chapter of the Garter held at St. James's, June 18, 1772, his Lordſhip was elected one of the Knights of that moſt noble Order: on March 10, 1756, his Lordſhip was married to Anne, daughter and coheir of George Speke of White Lackington, in the county of Somerſet, Eſq; by whom he has iſſue four ſons, George Auguſtus, born Sept. 11, 1757; Francis, born Dec. 25, 1761; Frederick, born Feb. 7, 1766, and Dudley, May 31, 1777: alſo three daughters, Catherine Anne, born Feb. 16, 1760; Anne, born Jan. 8, 1764, and Charlotte, born in Dec. 1770.

His Lordſhip is likewiſe Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Somerſet, Recorder of Glouceſter and Taunton, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-houſe, Preſident of the Foundling Hoſpital and the Aſylum, and Governor of the Turkey Company and Charter-houſe.

TITLES.] Francis North, Earl of Guilford, Lord North, and Guilford.

CREATIONS.] Baron North of Kirtling, in com. Cantab. by writ of ſummons to Parliament, Feb. 17, 1553-4, 1, Mariæ, Baron of Guilford, by letters-patent, Sept. 27, 1683, 35 Car. II. and Earl of Guilford, by letters-patent, April 8, 1752, 25 Geo. II.

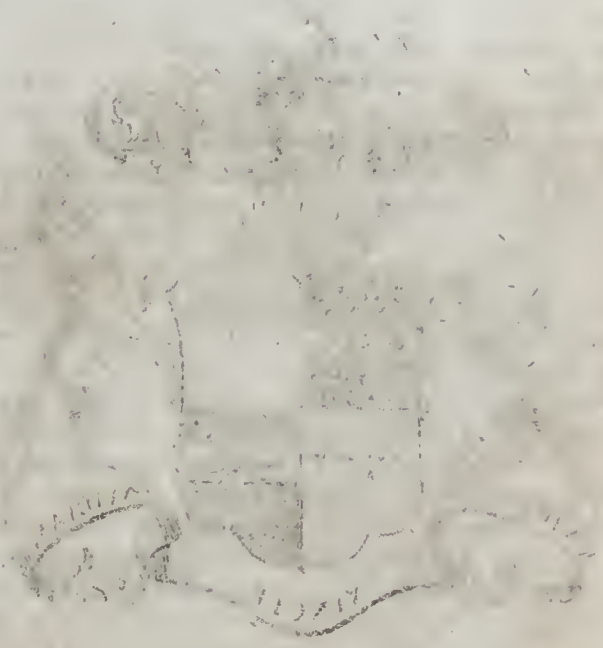
ARMS.] Azure, a Lion paſſant, Or, between three Fleurs-de-lis, Argent.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Dragon's head eras'd, Sable, ducally gorged and chained, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Dragons, Sable, ducally gorged and chained, Or.

MOTTO.] ANIMO ET FIDE.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Kirtling (now wrote Kirtlage) in Cambridgeſhire; at Durdans in the county of Surry; at Wroxton-abbey in the county of Oxford; and at Chipping-Warden in the county of Northampton.



Cornwallis Earl Cornwallis

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CORNWALLIS, Earl Cornwallis.

WILLIAM HARVEY, Esq; Clarenceux, King of Arms, in his visitation of the county of Suffolk, made anno 1561, gives an account, that THOMAS Cornwalleys of London, merchant (as the name was anciently wrote) the first of this family, mentioned in the said visitation, was a younger brother, and born in Ireland, from whence the surname cometh, (where at this day be found divers of that name) as appears by a deed indented in the 41st year of Edw. III. and that this Thomas gave the same arms which the house (at the time of the said visitation did bear) with a fess dancette, the like whereof (he says) is engraven in stone upon the church porch of Otley, near Broome; nevertheless, they do now bear, and of long time have borne, the fess plain; which deed, with the seal of arms and the escutcheon upon the porch, as is aforesaid, the said Clarenceux testifies to have seen in his said visitation.

Which Thomas Cornwalleys was Sheriff of London in 1378, and married Jane, daughter of William Hansard [a], and relict of Henry Farmer, and dying [b] on January 4, 1384, was buried in the church of St. Martin's-Vintry, London.

He was succeeded by JOHN Cornwallis, his son and heir, who added to his patrimony the lordship of Broome, and Okeley, with other lands, in the county of Suffolk, by marriage with Philippe, daughter and one of the heirs of Robert Bucton [c], who died possessed of the said manors, &c. on December 17, 1408, and whose wife was daughter and heir of Braham [d], who married the daughter and heir of Sir Robert a Tye.

The before-mentioned John Cornwallis, Esq; was elected [e] one of the Knights of the shire for Suffolk, in two Parliaments in the reign of Richard II. and died in August, 1346, 14 Hen. VI. as appears by the date of his will, and the probate thereof, the first being on the 10th, and the latter on the 23d of the same month in that year [f].

By which testament he bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of St. Martin's-Vintry, London, and wills, that his daughter Catharine be under the guardianship of Walter Clouvyll, till she comes to the age of fourteen or fifteen years, and that a true inventory be taken of all his goods, for his executors to dispose of them in alms, and other

[a] Pedigree of the Nobility, by Hugh Cotbgrave, Richmond Herald. [b] Weever's Fun. Mon. 406. [c] Ibid. p. 764. [d] MS. Cothgrave, præd. in Bibl Joh. Anstis, Arm. [e] Pryn's Brev. Parl. 1st Part, p. 86. [f] Ex Regist. in Cur. Prærogat. Cant. vocat. Luffenham, qu. 20.

works

works of charity, for the health of his ſoul, as they ſee expedient; and ordains Walter Clouvyll, his couſin, and John Cornwallis, his ſon, executors.

But THOMAS Cornwallis, Eſq; was his eldeſt ſon and heir, who took to wife [g] Philippe, daughter and heir of Edward Tyrrel, of Downham, in the county of Eſſex, Eſq; and died the year after his father [h], on the Monday after the feaſt of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, in 15 Hen. VI. leaving Thomas his ſon and heir, twenty-one years of age, and upwards.

Which THOMAS Cornwallis, Eſq; [i] was returned one of the Knights for the county of Suffolk, in 28 Hen. VI. and left iſſue, John, Edward, Robert, William, and Catharine, married to Francis Froxmer, Eſq;

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to the lordſhips of Broome, &c. but died without iſſue in the twenty-ſecond year of King Henry the ſeventh, 1506, as appears by his laſt will and teſtament, and the probate thereof, which bears date November 29, the ſame year. And, foraſmuch as it ſhews the cuſtom of thoſe times, I ſhall inſert it in his own words:

'In the name [k] of God, Amen. I John Cornwaleys, of 'Broome in the county of Suff. Squyer, being of whole 'mynde and good memory, the XVI day of Auguſt, the 'yere of our Lord God MV^c. VI. make my teſtament in 'this wiſe. Firſt, I bequeth my ſoul to Almighty God, our 'Lady Seint Mary, and to all the holy company of hevyn; 'my body to be buried in the chauncell of the churche of our 'Lady of Broome, nygh to the walle of my chapell there, if that 'I die in the ſaid pariſh of Brome, or nygh to it. And if I 'die elliſwhere, as it ſhall pleaſe God, to be buried where 'myn executor or aſſign ſhall think moſt convenient. I 'bequeth to the parſon of the ſaide churche of Brome, for 'breking of the grounde in the highe chauncell, VI^s. VIII^d. 'I bequeth to the highe alltar in the ſaid churche VI^s. VIII^d. 'for my tiths forgotten, and other dutyes neglected. Item, 'I bequeth to the belles of the ſaide churche of Broome 'XX^s. Item, I bequeth to the reparacions of the ſaide 'churches of Okely XX^s, Sturſton XX^s, and Thranſton 'XX^s, to the church of Bartylleſdon XX^s, in Eſſex. Item, 'I bequeth to Ellyn Barker, my ſervant, VI^s. VIII^d. Item, 'I bequeth to my neece, Elizabeth Froxmore, X^lb, and to 'hyr ſuſtenaunce LXVI^s VIII^d.; and to my nece Elizabeth 'Cornwalleys LXVI^s VIII^d; and to Agnes Faſtolfe X^lb, to 'hir marriage. Item, I will and bequeth that myn execu-

g Ex Stemmate, per H. Cothgrave. h Eſc. 15 Hen. VI. n. 13. i Pryn's Brev. Parl. p. 86. k Ex Regiſt. vocat. Adean, qu. 12.

tors

'tors ſhall leve at Lyng-Hall, theiras now I dwell, to hym 'that ſhall be myn heyre theſe preſſis following: Firſt, in 'the chapell my greate maſſe booke, a veſtiment of ſilke, one 'challice, one corporas caſe with a corps therein. In the 'hall, the table, formys, and all the brewying veſſell and 'ſtandards in the brewhouſe and bakehouſe, one hole plow, 'a cart and V horſe to go withall. A gilt goblet with a 'cover, that was my faders, and a gilt cuppe with a cover 'ſtanding. A grete potte of braſſe, and a ſecunde potte of 'braſſe; II ſpits, a grete and a leſſe; II coberdy, and a 'garniſh of veſſell in the chambyr ovyr the parlour; the 'bedde of bokkys teſter feder, corteyns, counterpoynt, fether-'bedde, bolſter, and II pelowes, and one payre of blanketts. 'Item, I bequeth to the priour and monkys of Ey abbey XX^s^. 'Item, I bequeth to the churche of Ey four combe whete; 'to the churche of Oxon, IIII combe whete; to the churche 'of Dyſſe, IIII combe whete; to the churche of Palgrave, 'one combe whete; to the churche of Shotle, one combe 'whete; to the churche of Billingford. one combe whete; 'to the churche of Yaxley, a combe whete: The reſidue of 'my goodes and corn at Bartilliſdon, at London, or elliſ-'where in the realme of England, not bequethide, my dettis 'and my bequeſsts payde, I give frely unto Eliſabeth, now 'my wife. Item, I bequeth to a preeſt to ſyng and pray for 'my ſoule, my faders ſoule, my moders ſoule, all my frendys 'ſoules, and all criſteyn ſoules for III yeres, XXIIII marc 'ſterling. Item, I ordeyn and make to the execution of mys 'teſtament, and other my laſt wille, Eliſabeth now my wife, 'my broder William Cornewalleys, and Robart Melton, to 'whome I give for their labour eche of them LXVI^s^ VIII^d^; 'and my brother Robart Cornewaleys. Theiſe bearing wit-'neſſe, John Whitte, Doctour, William Singulton, John 'Conſtable, Clerk, perſon of Brome, John Clerk. Alſo, I 'bequeth to the abbote of Bury myn ambulling nagge, that 'I bought of John Revet. Alſo, I bequeth to John Reve, 'my godſon, XX^s^.'

His brother, EDWARD CORNWALEYS, ſucceeded to the eſtate, and died without iſſue four years after him, as appears by a grave-ſtone at the upper end of the chancel of the churche of Broome (where he was buried) which had this inſcription ingraved on braſs [1]:

Orate p Aia Edwardi Cornwallys Arm
qui obyit IIII die Septembris Anno dni MDX.
Cujus Aia propitietur Deus.

[1] Weever, p. 765.

To

To him ſucceeded ROBERT CORNWALEYS, his brother and heir [m], who married a daughter of the family of Mountney, and, dying likewiſe without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his younger brother,

WILLIAM CORNWALLIS, who though his brethren were living [n], was among thoſe gentlemen of the county of Suffolk, who were certified in 18 Henry VII. to have an eſtate ſufficient to ſupport the degree of a Knight of the Bath, ſeveral being to take that order on the creation of Henry Prince of Wales, Feb. 18, 1502-3. And, in 5 Hen. VIII. he was among [o] the principal perſons of the county of Suffolk, nominated by act of Parliament, as moſt diſcreet perſons, Juſtices of the peace, for aſſeſſing a ſubſidy of 163 thouſand pounds, by a poll-tax, &c. for defraying the expence of taking Terouenne and Tourney. He took to wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Stanford, Eſq; and departed this life in November, A. D. 1519.

By his will, dated on November 8, 1519, the probate whereof being on the 29th following [p], 'He orders his body 'to be buried in the church of St. Nicholas of Ockley, and 'bequeaths III[s] IV[d] to the high altar of that church, and 'VI[s] VIII[d] to the high altar of the pariſh church of Broome. 'He alſo wills, that an honeſt prieſt be provided to ſing for 'his ſoul, and all his friends ſouls, in the church of Ockley, 'for the ſpace of one year, and that VIII mark VI[s] VIII[d] 'be given him for his wages. He bequeaths to Elizabeth, 'his wife, the manor of Bixley, with the appurtenances and 'purchaſed lands thereunto belonging, for term of her life, 'as alſo her own inheritance in Bedfordſhire, with all the 'purchaſed lands thereto belonging; and, after the deceaſe 'of the wife of his brother John, his place in London called 'Barones; but that the reſidue of his ſiſter-in-law's jointure 'ſhould, as to the rents, go yearly to the fulfilling of his 'will. He bequeaths legacies to his daughters, Prudence, 'Edith, Affra, Catherine, and Dorothy; and the reſidue of 'his purchaſed lands to John his ſon and heir, and to his 'heirs male; in default to his next heirs; ordaining the Lord 'Biſhop of Norwich ſuperviſor of his will, and his wife 'Elizabeth, and Thomas Golding, Clerk, his executors.'

He was buried at Ockley [q], as is evident from a graveſtone in the eaſt end of the chancel of the church, whereon is engraved the following inſcription; but the time of his death is not truly ſet down:

m Ex Stemmate. n MS. Not. B. 5. in Bibl. Joh. Anſtis, Arm. Gart. Reg. Arm. o Rot. Parl. Ann. 5 & 6 Hen. VIII. p Ex Regiſt. Ayloff, qu. 24. q Weever, p. 764.

Orate

Orate pro animabus Willielmi Cornwalles et Elisabethe uxoris sue qui quidem Willielmus obiit Anno Domini MDxx Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.

The said Elizabeth, his wife, lived a widow upwards of seventeen years, and, writing herself of Thrandeston [u], makes her will on May 30, 1537, ordering her body to be buried in the chancel of the church of Thrandeston, and ordains Thomas Cornwallis, Clerk, her second son, executor. Which Thomas was Archdeacon of Norwich; and, besides John Cornwalleys before-mentioned, she had other sons, Edward, William, and Francis Cornwallis of Peckham, in the parish of Camberwell in Surry, who succeeded his brother Edward in the place of Groom-Porter to Queen Elizabeth; they had also seven daughters, viz. Elizabeth, married to ——— Shingleton; Frances, to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Ottenden, in Kent, Knt. Dorothy, to John Head, of Kent; Catharine, a nun at Elstow; Prudence, wedded to ——— Roydon; Edith; and ——— the wife of ——— Barwick.

Sir John Cornwallis (eldest son and heir of William) was in the expedition in the thirteenth of Henry VIII. with the Earl of Surry, Lord High Admiral, who, after scouring the seas, landed at Morlaix in Bretagne [w], and Mr. Cornwallis, behaving himself with great bravery in storming the town, had then the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by the said Earl.

About the forty-sixth year of his age [x], he was by King Hen. VIII. called to be Steward of the household to Prince Edward his son. In which office he served six years, and departed this life at Ashruge in com. Bucks, on April 23, 1544. His last will bears date on April 10, 1544, 35 Henry VIII [y]; and the probate thereof on July 9, following. 'He first commends his soul to Almighty God, and 'to the whole company of heaven, and his body to be 'buried with christian burial, where it shall please God 'to suffer him to depart this world. He orders his execu-'tors to distribute, within one month after his decease, five 'pounds among poor householders within the parishes of 'Broome, Ocleye, Stuston, Thrandeston, Yaxley, and other 'towns adjoining, wherein any of his lands lie, to be divided 'equally between them. He bequeaths to Thomas, his son and 'heir, all the furniture of his houses at Broome in Suffolk, 'Frense in the county of Norfolk, or elsewhere, within the 'realm of England; likewise all his cattle, corn, &c. upon

[u] Ex Regist. Underwood, 44 MS. Not. C. 4. in Bibl. Joh. Anstis. [w] Hall's Chronicle, p. 100. a & b. [x] Harvey's Vis. de Com. Suff. [y] Ex Regist. Prynn, qu. 11.

'condition that he gives to his two ſiſters, Anne and Mary, 'their double marriage apparel, according to the degree of 'every ſuch perſon or perſons they ſhould marry withal. He 'bequeaths to his daughter, the wife of the ſaid Thomas, 'his wife's gown of black velvet. To his ſon Henry, his 'own gown of tawney taffata. To his ſon Richard, his 'ward Margaret Lowthe, which he bought of my Lord of 'Norfolk, to marry her himſelf, if they both will be ſo con-'tented; but if not, that he ſhould have the wardſhip and 'marriage of her, with all advantages and profits. And 'whereas he had a grant from Richard [z], late Biſhop of Nor-'wich, of the advowſon and preſentation of the Archdeaconry 'of Norfolk, he wills, that, when it falls void, his executors 'preſent his ſon William to it, if ſo be he takes upon him 'prieſt's orders; but if he be not minded ſo to do, that he 'ſhould have the nomination to the ſaid Archdeaconry. He 'moreover bequeaths to his daughter Anne his ring with the 'rock ruby in it, and three hundred marks to her marriage 'portion; as alſo to his daughter Mary three hundred marks, 'to be paid on the day or days of their marriages; and, if 'one dies, the other to have her portion. He gives to his 'daughter Haſſet his wife's gown of black ſattin; and to 'my Lady Haſſet his gilt cup with the cover, that had the 'two ears with an antick boy with a child in his hand on 'it. He bequeaths to his brother Edward his gown of black 'damaſk wealted with velvet, and furred with marterns. To 'his brother Francis, his gown of black ſattin lined with 'velvet; and to his brother William, ſuch of his apparel as 'his executors ſhall think fit, and that he ſhould have an an-'nuity of 5l. for life, out of his lands in Broome, payable at 'the four uſual feaſts, as alſo his board with his ſon Tho-'mas, or on refuſal, a further annuity of 6l. 13s. 4d. The 'reſt of all his goods, moveable and immoveable, with all 'his manors, lands, &c. in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, 'Middleſex, and London, he diſpoſes by deed of ſettlement on 'Thomas his ſon and heir; and conſtitutes him, with the 'Lady Blennerhaſſet, and John Blennerhaſſet, his ſon-in-'law, executors.'

It further appears by the will and ſettlement, that this Sir John Cornwallis was a gentleman of great parts and integrity, an indulgent and careful father, as well as a kind maſter to his ſervants, and a maſter of œconomy, as appears by the purchaſes therein mentioned. A noble tomb is erected to his memory in the chancel of the church of Broome, the figures of him and his Lady lying thereon, under an arch;

[z] Richard Nix.

he

he in compleat armour, with a white ſtaff in his hand, and a ſpotted greyhound, dun and white, couched at his feet; and, at her feet, a hound, ſpotted red and white, with four eſcutcheons on either ſide, and three on the weſt end, with this inſcription round the tomb:

Johannes Cornwalleis miles Willelmi Cornwalleis Armigeri filius, in Donio Principis Edowardi Oeconomus, et uxor ej. ſdem Maria Edwardi Sulliard de Eſſex Filia. Qui quidem Johannes XXIII Aprilis, Anno Dom. M. D, xliiii. obiit Aſtrugie in Comitatu Buckingham, cum ibidem Princeps Edwardus verſaretur.

But Harvey, in the beforementioned viſitation, ſays, he lieth buried at Berkhamſted, in Bocking, Eſſex By his wife, Mary, daughter of Edward Sulyard, of Otes, in Suſſex, Eſq; he had iſſue four ſons; Thomas, Henry, Richard, and William; likewiſe three daughters; Elizabeth, married to John Blanerhaſſet; Anne, to Thomas Kente, of Suffolk, and Mary, to Edward Halſe, of Devonſhire.

Henry, ſecond ſon of this Sir John Cornwallis, was anceſtor to thoſe of the name at Buxton in com. Norf.

Richard Cornwallis, Eſq; third ſon, married, according to the appointment of his father, Margaret Lowthe, daughter and heir of Lionel Lowthe, of Sawtry-Beaumys in com. Hunt. Eſq [a]; and was father of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Groom-porter to Queen Elizabeth and King James [b], who died on November 18, 1618, (and is buried at Porcheſter in Hampſhire, where his monument is yet remaining) leaving iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, ſecond daughter of John Molineux, of Thorp in com. Nott. Eſq; three ſons and one daughter.

Thomas Cornwallis, eldeſt ſon of Sir John, received [c] the honour of knighthood at Weſtminſter, on December 1, 1548, and, on the commotion in Norfolk, under Robert Ket the tanner, 1549, bringing forces to the aſſiſtance of the Marquis of Northampton, who was ſent to ſuppreſs thoſe rebels, behaved himſelf with great bravery in entering the city of Norwich, together with the Lord Sheffield, who was there ſlain; and Sir Thomas, being over-powered [d], was taken priſoner, and detained till the King's forces relieved him. He was [e] Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, in 1553, the laſt year of the reign of that King; and coming with the forces of thoſe counties, to the aid of Queen Mary, who, at

[a] Inquiſ. poſt mortem, 9 Eliz. [b] Le Neve's Mon. Ang. Vol. I. p. 68.
[c] MS. Claudius, C. 3. in Bibl. Cotton. [d] Speed's Chronicle, p. 808.
[e] Fuller, p. 270.

the time of the deceaſe of King Edward, was at Framlingham Caſtle in Suffolk, it was the principal means of advancing that Princeſs to the throne [f].

He was alſo very inſtrumental in ſuppreſſing Wyat's inſurrection [g]; and, with the Earl of Suſſex, and Sir Edward Haſtings, was commiſſioned for the tryal of Sir Thomas Wyat, who was beheaded on April 11, 1554. Whereupon he was ſworn [h] of the Privy-council, and conſtituted Treaſurer of Calais; from whence he was recalled [i], not full two months before the taking of the ſaid town by the French, on Jan. 8, 1557-8. He ſerved in Parliament, in 1 Mariæ, for Gatton in Surry [k], and in the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary, was elected one of the Knights for the county of Suffolk. On Dec. 25, 1557, he was made [l] Comptroller of the houſhold, being in great favour with the Queen, who placed a ſpecial confidence in him, and relied on his councils. He was ſent to the before-mentioned Sir Thomas Wyat, at Dartford in Kent, to know the cauſe of his taking arms [m], and was alſo ſent to the Princeſs Elizabeth at Aſhbridge, to acquaint her with the Queen's pleaſure, that ſhe ſhould immediately repair to London. And when it was debated in council to ſend that Princeſs out of England, with deſign to exclude her from the ſucceſſion [n], Sir Thomas Cornwallis, by his arguments, diſſuaded the Queen from it, alledging, that the people of England would take it very ill, nay, would not at all endure, that the next heir to the crown ſhould be conveyed out of the land. On Queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the crown, being not of her religion [o], he was left out of the Privy-council, and removed from his place of Comptroller of the houſhold, which induced him to retire into the country [p], where he rebuilt his manſion-houſe of Brome-Hall; and departing this life on December 24, 1604, in the eighty-ſixth year of his age, had ſepulture with his anceſtors in the church at Brome. A fine marble tomb is erected to his memory, againſt the north wall of the chancel, whereon are the ſtatues of him and his Lady carved in ſtone; he in armour, and at his feet a white buck couched, with a wreath about his neck of green acorns proper, wounded in his left ſhoulder: And at her feet is a falcon iſſuant, ſejant, out of a crown, Or, This inſcription being on the tomb:

[f] Speed, p. 816. [g] Hollinſhed's Chronicle, p. 1103. [h] Strype's Memorials, Vol. III. p. 479. [i] Harvey, præd. [k] Ex Coll. B. Willis, Arm. [l] Strype, Vol. III. p. 387. [m] Speed, p. 821. [n] Camden's Eliz. in Hiſt. of England, Vol. II. p. 368. [o] Ibid. p. 369. [p] Deſcript. of Suffolk, MS.

Here

Here lies Sir Thomas Cornwallis, ſon of Sir John, who was of Queen Mary princely councell, and Treaſurer of Cales, and after Controller of her Majeſties houſehold, in eſpeciall grace and truſt of his miſtreſs at his untimely death.

He took to wife Anne, daughter of Sir John Jerningham, of Somerlaytown in com. Suff. Knt. by whom he had iſſue two ſons, William, and Charles; alſo three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Kitſon, of Hengrave in com. Suff. Knt. Anne, wife of William Halſe, of Devonſhire, Eſq; and Alice, wedded to Richard Southwell, Eſq.

Charles Cornwallis, the ſecond ſon, was highly eſteemed for his eminent abilities. He was knighted by King James I. [q] at the Charter-Houſe, May 11, 1603, and ſent by him Ambaſſador into Spain, where he reſided for ſome years with great reputation; and it is memorable of him, that Francis, Lord Cottington, was brought up in his ſervice [r], who, from being one of the clerks, became ſo well qualified, that, after being employed in ſeveral weighty affairs, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm. In 1610, when the houſhold of Henry, Prince of Wales, was eſtabliſhed, Sir Charles Cornwallis was conſtituted Treaſurer to his Royal Highneſs, an account of whoſe life and death he wrote with elegance and perſpicuity; and, departing this life, had ſepulture in the pariſh church of St. Giles's in the Fields, London. By Elizabeth, his firſt wife, daughter of Thomas Farnham, of Fincham in com. Norf. he had iſſue two ſons, William, and Thomas. The former was a moſt ingenious gentleman, as appears by eſſays he wrote on ſeveral ſubjects, wherein he has livelily diſplayed, with great wit and judgment, the chief characters of life; which were publiſhed after his death. In 1632 he was knighted; and by Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir Philip Parker, of Arwarton in com. Suff. left iſſue Charles his ſon and heir. The beforementioned Sir Charles Cornwallis, by his ſecond wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Barrow, and widow of Ralph Selden, Eſq; had iſſue [s] Sir Francis Cornwallis, who took to wife Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir of Sir Henry Jones, of Abermarles in the county of Carmarthen, Bart. by whom he was father of Thomas Cornwallis, Eſq; a moſt accompliſhed gentleman, who married Emma, daughter of Sir Job Charlton, of Ludford in Herefordſhire, Knt. and Bart. and dying on July 16, 1703, aged 33 years, left one ſon and five daugh-

[q] Philpot's Cat. of Knights, p. 6. [r] Dugdale's Baronage, p. 213.
[s] Inſcript. Tumuli.

ters ſurviving, and was buried by his grandfather, father, and brother Charles, in the church of St. Giles's, London; and a monument was erected to his memory on the ſouth ſide of the chancel, with an inſcription, which gives him a fine character. But on the rebuilding of that church, his body was taken up and re-interred in a vault (under the monument erected for Dr. Robinſon, Biſhop of London) in Fulham church yard, where are likewiſe depoſited the remains of two of his daughters Lætitia, who died at Nemours in France, in her way to Aix, whither ſhe was going for the recovery of her health, 1740, aged 46, and Emma, who died in 1714, aged 13, as appears by a monument erected for them againſt the eaſt end of the church. One of his daughters, Frances, was ſecond wife to Sir Charles Lloyd, of Milfield in the county of Cardigan, Knt. and Bart. father to the late Sir Charles, and likewiſe of Sir Lucius-Chriſtianus Lloyd, Barts. Which Emma, ſurviving him, was married ſecondly to Dr. John Robinſon, Biſhop of London.

WILLIAM Cornwallis, elder brother of the ſaid Sir Charles, embarking with Robert Devereux, Earl of Eſſex, in his expedition againſt the rebels in Ireland, 1599 [t], was, for his ſervices in that kingdom, knighted at Dublin, on Auguſt 5, the ſame year. He had to his firſt wife Lucy, eldeſt daughter and coheir of John Nevill, Lord Latimer, and of Lucy his wife, daughter to Henry, Earl of Worceſter, by whom he had iſſue [u] William, who died young, A. D. 1565, and was buried at Hengrave, as a grave-ſtone in that church ſhews. Thomas, ſecond ſon; and four daughters, Frances, married to Sir Edward Withipole, Knt. Elizabeth, to Thomas Sands, Eſq; Catharine, to Richard Farmer, Eſq; and Anne, 2d wife to Archibald Campbell, 7th Earl of Argyll [w]. By his ſecond wife, Jane, daughter of Hercules Mewtas, Eſq; who ſurvived him, and was afterwards the wife of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Culford in Suffolk, Knight of the Bath, he had iſſue Frederick Cornwallis, who, for his eminent ſervices, was created Lord Cornwallis; but his father, Sir William, was ſucceeded in the greateſt part of his eſtate by his ſon and heir.

THOMAS, who was [x] elected one of the Knights for the county of Suffolk, in the firſt parliament called by King Charles I. and departing this life unmarried, the year after, was ſucceeded by his brother,

FREDERICK, *firſt Lord*, who, in his youth, was introduced by his uncle, Sir Charles Cornwallis, into the ſervice of [y] Prince Henry, eldeſt ſon of King James I. and, being

[t] Cat. of Knights, MS. [u] Ex Stemmate. [w] Douglas's Peerage of Scotland. [x] Ex Collect. B. Willis. Arm. [y] Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 662.

alſo

alſo in the ſervice of Charles I. when Prince of Wales, waited on him in his journey to Spain, in 1623. After ſucceeding his brother, he was created a Baronet [z], by letters-patent bearing date 4 Maii, 1627, 3 Car. I. and received the [a] knighthood at Whitehall, December 30, 1630. He was elected to Parliament for the borough of Eye, in 15 Charles I. as alſo in 1640, when, diſcerning that the violent meaſures of the predominant party tended to the ruin of his country, he oppoſed their proceedings with ſome warmth, and thereupon [b] was inſerted in the liſt of thoſe who were maligned, under the title of Straffordians. He retired with his Majeſty, and ſat among thoſe members [c] aſſembled at Oxford, in Jan. 1643-4; about which time, Elizabeth, his firſt Lady, departing this life, was buried in Chriſt-church in that city.

He was concerned in moſt of the principal actions in the civil wars, and diſtinguiſhed for his gallant behaviour on ſeveral occaſions, particularly in the fight at Cropredy-bridge in com. Oxon. June 30, 1644, where [d] he reſcued the Lord Wilmot, then taken priſoner by the rebels. And, when all places had ſurrendered to the Parliament, and his eſtate was ſequeſtered, he followed King Charles II. in his exile; was in his triumphant entry through his city of London, May 29, 1660, and the next day was declared Treaſurer of his Majeſty's houſhold, and ſworn of his Privy-council [e]. On the death of Nicholas Bacon, he was that year choſen Member for Ipſwich. On April 20, 1661, three days before his Majeſty's coronation, he was created a Baron of the realm by the title of Lord Cornwallis, of Eye in com. Suff. 'having '(as the [f] preamble to the patent ſets forth) from his youth 'with great fidelity, ſerved King Charles the Firſt, in court 'and camp, for which he ſuffered the loſs of his eſtate, im-'priſonment, and exile; and, in teſtimony of the high eſteem 'his Majeſty had of his merits, he advanced him to the ſaid 'degree and dignity.'

He died ſuddenly of an apoplectick fit, generally lamented, being, as one characteriſes him [g], 'a man of ſo chearful a 'ſpirit, that no ſorrow came next his heart; and of ſo re-'ſolved a mind, that no fear came into his thoughts; ſo per-'fect a maſter of courtly and becoming raillery, that he 'could do more with one word in jeſt, than others could do 'with whole harangues in earneſt; a well ſpoken man, com-'petently ſeen in modern languages, and of a comely and

[z] Pat. 3. Car. I. [a] Cat. of Knights, p. 14. [b] Ruſhworth's Collect. Vol. IV. p. 248. [c] Annals of King Charles, p. 879. [d] Lloyd, p. 663. [e] Baker's Chron. 7th Edit. p. 713. [f] Bill. ſign. An. 13 Car. II. [g] Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 663.

'goodly perſonage.' This noble Lord lies buried with his anceſtors in the chancel of the church of Broome; and, on a monument erected to his memory, is the following inſcription:

Exuviæ Prænobilis Viri Frederici Dni Cornwallis, Baronis de Eye, Hoſpitii Regii Theſaurarii, et Regiæ Majeſtatis a Secretioribus Conſiliis: Qui ex 1ma Uxore Dom. Elizabetha Aſhburnham (Oxonii in Æde Chriſti tumulata) Quatuor ſuſcepit Liberos, Carolum et Fredericum, Henriettam-Mariam, et Georgium Defunctos. Ex 2da Doma. Eliz. Crofts, Poſt Multos in Infantia abreptos, unicam Janam Superſtitem. Hic pro inconcuſſa in Regem Fide proſcriptionem et exilium Paſſus a perduellibus, Tandem Cœleſtem Invenit Patriam, Et in Gremio reſtauratæ Eccleſiæ placide Obdormivit Ultimo Die Januarii Anno Salu. MDCLXI.

By Elizabeth, his firſt Lady, daughter of Sir John Aſhburnham, of Aſhburnham in com. Suſſ. Knt. by Elizabeth Beaumont his wife, Baroneſs Cramond in Scotland, and ſiſter to the Counteſs of Bucks, mother of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, he had iſſue three ſons; 1. Charles his ſucceſſor; 2. Frederick, who married Anne, daughter of ———— Barber, and left three daughters Jane, Anne, and Catherine; 3. George, and a daughter Henrietta-Maria, who died unmarried. By his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Crofts, of Saxham in com. Suff. Knt. he left an only child Jane, baptiſed on October 1, 1641, and married to William, ſon and heir of Sir John Duncomb, of Battleſden, in com. Bedf. Knt.

CHARLES, *ſecond Lord Cornwallis*, was elected one of the Members for the borough of Eye, to the Parliament which reſtored King Charles II. and was one of the Knights made on April 19, 1661, four days before his Majeſty's coronation. He departed this life on April 13, 1673, and was buried near Margaret his wife, at Culford in the county of Suffolk, the 17th following. She was daughter of Thomas Playſted, Eſq; and died five years before him. In the chancel of Culford church in Suffolk, is the following inſcription;

Depoſitum

Depoſitum Lectiſſimæ Heroinæ, D. MARGARETÆ CORNWALLIS, Caſtiſs. Conjugis CAROLI CORNWALLIS Baronis de Eye, quæ bonis natalibus orta, claris ſponſalibus decorata, numeroſa progenie circumſepta, Ipſa ſibi Monumentum fuit optimum. FREDERICUM, NATHANIELEM, JACOBUM, ANNAM, ELIZABETHAM (Juxta ſepult.) Gratas Deo animas, Deo præmiſit. CAROLUM, FREDERICUM, GULIELMUM, GEORGIUM, HENRIETTAM-MARIAM reliquit ſuperſtites. Abi Viator, & diſce, quod tanta Virtus potuit, nec potuit mori. Obijt 6to die Martij Anno 1668. Monumentum hoc in memoriam dilectiſſimæ Conjugis CAROLUS CORNWALLIS mœrens ſuperſtes P. C.

Of the ſons mentioned in the above inſcription, Charles, the 3d, but eldeſt ſurviving, only had iſſue, and all the daughters died unmarried.

CHARLES, *third Lord*, eldeſt ſurviving ſon of the laſt Lord, was baptiſed on December 28, 1655, and [h] took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers, February 15, 1676. He firſt married, on December 27, 1673, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, Knt. father to Stephen, late Earl of Ilcheſter; and ſecondly, in May 1688, Anne Scot, Dutcheſs of Monmouth and Buccleugh, widow of James, Duke of Monmouth; by which Lady (who ſurvived him, and died on February 6, 1731-2,) he had iſſue one ſon, Lord George Scot, who died young, and was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey, on May 27, 1693; alſo two daughters, Lady Anne Scot, buried in Weſtminſter-abbey, on July 25, 1690; and Lady Iſabella Scot, who died unmarried, on Feb. 18, 1748. His Lordſhip was diſtinguiſhed for one of the moſt accompliſhed gentlemen of the age, and was in the eſpecial favour of King William, who ſwore him of his Privy-council, on March 1, 1691-2, and at the ſame time declared him Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty. He was, on March 28, 1689, conſtituted Lord Lieutenant, and, on June 8 following, Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Suffolk; alſo, in 1697, High Steward of the corporation of Ipſwich: and departing this life on April 29, 1698, was buried at Broome, on May 5 following. He had, by his firſt Lady, four ſons, Charles, William, James, and John, who all died unmarried, except his eldeſt ſon,

CHARLES, *fourth Lord Cornwallis*, made ſeveral campaigns in Flanders under King William. He was elected to Par-

[h] Journal Dom. Procer.

liament

liament for the borough of Eye; and took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers, on May 11, 1698, alſo ſucceeded his father as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Suffolk; on the acceſſion of Queen Anne, was continued Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the ſaid county.

His Lordſhip was married, on June 1, 1699, to Lady Charlotte Butler, daughter, and at length ſole heir, to Richard Earl of Arran, Baron Weſton in England, ſecond ſon of James, Duke of Ormond, by whom he had iſſue;

1. Charles, born on March 29, 1700, firſt Earl Cornwallis.

2. James, who was born on September 16, 1701, and was Member for the borough of Eye in Suffolk, in 1722, and Commander of the Griffin Fire-ſhip. He died on May 28, 1727.

3. Stephen Cornwallis, born on December 23, 1703, choſen [1] Member for Eye in Suffolk, in 1727; alſo in the ſucceeding Parliament; in February, 1732, he was conſtituted Colonel of the 11th regiment of foot; and Brigadier-general of his Majeſty's forces on July 17, 1739; alſo Major-general, February 26, 1742; and died in May, 1743.

4. John, born on December 23, 1706, and elected Member for Eye in Suffolk with his brother Stephen in 1727, alſo in the two ſucceeding Parliaments; and was one of the Equerries to Frederick, Prince of Wales. He departed this life, June 9, 1768, having had iſſue by his wife, Sarah, daughter of the Revd. Hugh Dale; one ſon, John, who died young, and three daughters, Sarah, wife of the Revd. Walter Earle, Charlotte and Mary, who both died young.

5. Richard, who was born on September 17, 1708, was Gentleman Uſher, and Daily Waiter, to her late Majeſty; and, in December, 1737, was made Equerry to the Duke of Cumberland. He died unmarried at Rotterdam, from whence he was going to Liſbon, for the recovery of his health, in Feb. 1740-1.

6. Edward, born on February 22, 1713, who was Major of Bligh's (the 20th) regiment of foot, and ſerved the campaigns in Flanders in 1744, and 1745: in which laſt year, William Gee, the Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment, being killed at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, N. S. he was that ſame month, appointed, by his late Majeſty, his ſucceſſor in that command. Having been at the action of Culloden, April 27, 1746, and afterwards having given eminent proofs of his zeal to cruſh the inſurgents, he was, on March 23, 1748-9, inveſted with the command of the 24th regiment of foot: and in conſideration of his further merit was ad-

[1] Britiſh Parl. Regiſt. No. 178.

vanced

vanced in 1757 to the rank of Major-general, from which he was promoted, December 5, 1760, to that of Lieutenant-general. On the deceaſe of his brother Stephen Cornwallis, 1743, he was choſen in his place for Eye; and, during that Parliament, having been made one of the Grooms of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber, and his election thereby vacated, he was re-elected in January, 1746-7. In the ſucceeding Parliament, he was alſo choſen for the ſaid borough; and being made Colonel of the ſaid regiment of foot, during the ſitting of that Parliament, and conſtituted Governor of Placentia in Newfoundland, and Captain-general, and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Province of Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, in America, a writ was ordered, April 28, 1749, for a new election. He then went over to that country, and during his reſidence there, till towards the end of 1752, acted with ſuch prudence and ability, that he acquired the love and eſteem of the new Coloniſts. On the death of Sir Peter Warren, Knt. of the Bath, and Member for Weſtminſter, a writ being ordered, January 12, 1753, for a new election, he was unanimouſly choſen for that city; which he continued to repreſent, till he vacated his ſeat in Parliament, on being appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in March, 1762: he died [a] January 14, 1776, at Birdplace in Hertfordſhire. Having married, on March 17, 1753, Mary, daughter of Charles, late Lord Viſcount Townſhend, but ſhe died without iſſue, Dec. 29, 1776.

7. Frederick, twin-brother with the aforeſaid Edward, was Fellow of Chriſt-College in Cambridge; and, being one of his Majeſty's Chaplains, was conſecrated Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, February 18, 1749-50; and, on Auguſt 13, 1768, was elected Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury; was confirmed at Bow church, Sept. 30, enthroned at Canterbury, October 6, and ſworn of the Privy-council the next day. He married, on Feb. 8, 1759, Caroline, daughter of William Townſhend, Eſq; third ſon of Charles, ſecond Viſcount Townſhend, but has no iſſue.

8. William, and 9. Henry, both deceaſed.

Alſo three daughters, Charlotte, Elizabeth, and Mary, deceaſed.

His Lordſhip, on February 6, 1715, was conſtituted joint Poſtmaſter-general with James Craggs, Eſq; and, waiting on his Majeſty to Cambridge, had the degree of Doctor in Law conferred on him, on October 6, 1717. He continued in his place of Poſtmaſter-general, till he ſucceeded the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, April 8, 1721, as Pay-

[a] Coffin-plate.

maſter-

maſter-general of his late Majeſty's forces, and of Chelſea-College; and was ſworn of the Privy-council, November 11, 1721. But departing this life, on January 19, 1721-2, in the forty-ſeventh year of his age, was buried with his anceſtors at Culford. And his Lady died on Auguſt 8, 1725.

His eldeſt ſon CHARLES, *fifth Lord and firſt Earl Cornwallis*, was appointed, Auguſt 10, 1721, one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to George I. in the life-time of his father; and, on his deceaſe, was conſtituted Lord Chief-Juſtice and Juſtice in Eyre of all the King's foreſts, &c. ſouth of Trent. On the acceſſion of our late Sovereign, he was again conſtituted Lord Chief-Juſtice in Eyre; in which poſt he continued till the year 1740, when, on May 13, his Majeſty appointed him Conſtable of the Tower of London, as alſo Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, being at the ſame time ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-council. And his Majeſty was pleaſed, on June 30, 1753, to create him an Earl and Viſcount of Great-Britain, by the ſtile and title of Viſcount Broome, in the county of Suffolk, and Earl Cornwallis. At the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, his Lordſhip was continued Conſtable of the Tower, &c. and at the Council-table: but departed this life at the Hot-Wells in Briſtol, on June 23, 1762.

His Lordſhip, in 1722, married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Charles, late Viſcount Townſhend, by his firſt wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Lord Pelham, and ſiſter to Thomas, Duke of Newcaſtle; and by her had iſſue four ſons; Charles, now Earl Cornwallis: Henry, born on September 10, 1740, and died in April, 1761, in his way from Germany, being then a Captain in the army, and Member for Eye, in Suffolk: James, born on February 25, 1742-3, who is Dean of Canterbury, and married to ——— daughter of ——— Mann: and William, a Captain in the navy, born on February 20, 1743 4. His Lordſhip had alſo three daughters, viz. Lady Elizabeth, married, in July, 1753, to Bowen Southwell, of Queen's-County in Ireland; Lady Charlotte, wedded on April 8, 1756, to the Rev. Mr. Spencer Madan, Vicar of Boſſall in Yorkſhire, and of Haxhay in Lincolnſhire, as alſo Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty; and Lady Mary, married, Auguſt 13, 1769, to Samuel Whitbread, Eſq; of Cardington, in Bedfordſhire, and died in child-bed in Jermyn-ſtreet, London, Dec. 27, 1770.

CHARLES, *the preſent Earl Cornwallis*, born on December 31, 1738, was, on a vacancy, elected Member for Eye in Suffolk to the eleventh Parliament of Great-Britain; and ſat in the next Parliament for the ſame borough, till he ſucceeded his father in the Peerage, June 23, 1762. His Lordſhip

Lordſhip, chuſing a military life, is now Colonel of the 33d regiment of foot, and Lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's forces; alſo a Privy-Counſellor, and is at preſent in America. On Auguſt 6, 1765, his Lordſhip was appointed Aid-de-camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel of foot, on December 27, 1766, Warden and Chief-Juſtice in Eyre of the foreſts, &c. South of Trent. His Lordſhip is likewiſe Conſtable of the Tower of London, and Lord-Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets. His Lordſhip, on July 14, 1768, married, Mary, daughter of ——— Jones, Eſq; by whom he has iſſue one ſon, Charles, Viſcount Broome, born at Culford-Hall, October 22, 1774, and a daughter Lady Mary, born in Jermyn-Street, London, July 28, 1769.

TITLES.] Charles Cornwallis, Earl Cornwallis, Viſcount Broome, Lord Cornwallis of Eye, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, May 4 (1627) 3 Car. I. and Baron Cornwallis, of Eye in com. Suffolk, by letters-patent, April 20 (1661) 13 Car. II. Viſcount Broome in com. Suffolk, and Earl Cornwallis, June 30 (1753) 27 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Sable, Gutty d'Eau, on a Feſs, Argent, three Corniſh Choughs, proper, for Cornwallis; 2d and 3d, Or, a Chief indented Azure, a Creſcent Gules difference, for Butler.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Mount, Vert, and thereon a Stag reguardant, lodged, Argent, attired, Or, having about his neck a Garland of Laurel, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Stags, Argent, attired and gorged, as the Creſt.

MOTTO.] VIRTUS VINCIT INVIDIAM.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Broome, in the county of Suffolk, and at Culford Hall in the ſame county.

YORKE, Earl of Hardwicke.

OF the name of Yorke, there have been ſeveral eminent perſons; and King George II, taking into conſideration the great abilities and merits of SIR PHILIP YORKE, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of England, and the faithful ſervices performed by him to his royal father, and himſelf, was pleaſed to create him a Baron of Great Britain, by the ſtile and title of Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, in the county of Glouceſter, to him and the heirs male of his body.

His Lordſhip, after a well-grounded education in claſſical learning, which he retained and cultivated amidſt his moſt laborious and higheſt employments, applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law in the Middle Temple, with ſuch ſucceſs, that, when 29 years of age, he attained the office of Sollicitor-General. He ſerved in three Parliaments whilſt a Commoner: firſt for the borough of Lewes in Suſſex, in April 1719; and in the two ſucceeding Parliaments for Seaford. On March 23, 1719-20, he was appointed Sollicitor-General; and on June 13, 1720, received the honour of knighthood. On Jan. 31, 1723-4, he was conſtituted Attorney-General, in which office he was continued by his late Majeſty, till October 31, 1733, on which day he took upon him the degree of a Serjeant at Law; and by writ patent, under the great ſeal, bearing teſte the ſame day, his Majeſty was pleaſed to conſtitute him Lord Chief-Juſtice of the court of King's-Bench, and to create him a Baron of Great Britain, as before mentioned, by letters patent, dated, at Weſtminſter, November 23 following. In that year he was choſen a Governor of the Charter-Houſe. On February 21, 1736-7, his Majeſty, in council, delivered the Great Seal to his Lordſhip, whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was, by his Majeſty's command, adminiſtered to him, and his Lordſhip took his place at the board accordingly. On May 12, 1740, he was nominated one of the Lords Juſtices for the adminiſtration of the government during his Majeſty's abſence: alſo on April 21, 1743; and in 1745. In 1746, he was appointed Lord High-Steward of England, for the trials of the Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, and Lord Balmerino; and in 1747, for the trial of Lord Lovat. In 1748, he was again one of the Lords Juſtices: and on July 31, 1749, unanimouſly choſen High-Steward of the univerſity of Cambridge, on the reſignation of the Duke of Newcaſtle, who was elected Chancellor; and the year after was again one of the Lords Juſtices.

Yorke Earl of Hardwicke

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Juſtices. Alſo on March 30, 1752, his Lordſhip was appointed one of the Lords Juſtices for the adminiſtration of the government, whilſt the King viſited his German dominions. And his Majeſty, taking into conſideration his long and eminent ſervices, was pleaſed to advance him to the titles of [a] Viſcount Royſton, and Earl of Hardwicke, by letters-patent, bearing date April 2, 1754. His Lordſhip married Margaret, one of the daughters of Charles Cocks, of the city of Worceſter, Eſq; and of Mary his wife, eldeſt ſiſter of John, Lord Sommers, Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of King William III. and by her Ladyſhip, who died on September 19, 1761, had iſſue five ſons and two daughters.

1. Philip, now Earl of Hardwicke.

2. Charles, of Lincoln's-Inn; who, with his brother John, had the office of [b] Clerk of the Crown in the court of Chancery, a place for life, conferred on them, June 27, 20 Geo. II. He was choſen Member for Ryegate to the Parliament, which met firſt on buſineſs, November 12, 1747, and was conſtantly re-elected for the ſame borough. On November 6, 1756, he was appointed Sollicitor-General, and on December 27, 1761, was promoted to that of Attorney-General, but reſigned it on November 2, 1763. On Jan. 17, 1770, he was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal, a Privy-counſellor, likewiſe Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; and the next day created a Peer of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title of Lord Morden, Baron of Morden, in the county of Cambridge, with remainder to his heirs male, but dying ſuddenly on the 22d of the ſame month, before the patent for the ſaid creation was made out, it did not take effect. He was Fellow of the Royal Society, one of the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſæum, and Recorder of Dover. On May 19, 1755, he married Catharine, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. William Freeman, of Hammels in Hertfordſhire; and by her, who died on July 10, 1759, and was buried at Wimple, he had one ſon, Philip; and two daughters, who died infants. He wedded, 2dly, on December 30, 1762, Miſs Agnetta Johnſon, daughter and coheir of ——— Johnſon, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon Charles-Philip, born March 14, 1764; Caroline, born Auguſt 29, 1765; another ſon ——— born June 5, 1768.

3. Joſeph, who was Captain of a company in the firſt regiment of foot guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Aid de Camp to his Royal Highneſs the Duke, at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745, N. S. On March 18,

[a] Bill. Signat. 27 Geo. II. [b] Ibid. 20 Geo. II.

1755,

1755, he was appointed Colonel of the 9th regiment of foot; and is now Colonel of the 5th, or Royal Iriſh regiment of dragoons. On January 18, 1758, he was appointed a Major-General, on December 11, 1760, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and on Auguſt 29, 1777, to that of General. He accompanied the late Earl of Albemarle as Secretary of embaſſy, when his Lordſhip went in 1749, Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of France, and, being Aid de camp to his late Majeſty, he was in September, 1751, nominated Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the States-General; in which character he reſided generally at the Hague, until the preſent King was pleaſed, on Auguſt 4, 1761, to conſtitute him Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the ſame Republic; having been, on April 24, that year, appointed one of the three Miniſters Plenipotentiary, on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, to the intended Congreſs at Augſburg, for a general pacification. On April 11, 1761, he was elected a Knight Companion of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath, and inſtalled on May 26 following; ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-council on June, 1768. He ſerved in the 10th and 11th Parliaments of Great Britain, for Eaſt Grinſted; one of the Barons for the town and port of Dover, and in the preſent repreſents the borough of Grampound in Cornwall..

4. John, who is Clerk of the Crown, for life, patentee for making out commiſſions of Bankruptcy, Member of Parliament for Ryegate, and F. R. S. On January 1, 1762, he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Reginald Lygon, Madreſfield in Worceſterſhire, Eſq; and by her, who died in July, 17, 1766, has a daughter Jemima, born, on June 1, 1763.

5. The Reverend and Honourable James York, ordained at Cambridge in April 1754; and ſoon after, on a vacancy, made a Prebend of Briſtol, and Rector of Great Horſley in Eſſex. He was, in July, 1756, made Canon of Windſor; on January 23, 1762, was promoted to the Deanry of Lincoln; and is now Biſhop of St. David's. On June 29, 1762, he wedded Mary, daughter of Dr. Iſaac Maddox, late Biſhop of Worceſter, and by her has iſſue 3 ſons, Charles, born May 12, 1764; Joſeph, born in 1765; James, born June 25, 1766, and a daughter Margaret.

His Lordſhip's two daughters were, Lady Elizabeth, who was married to George Lord Anſon, and died on June 1, 1760; and Lady Margaret, for whom the following inſcription is upon an elegant marble monument in Normanton Church, Rutlandſhire:

"In

In the Family Vault
are depoſited the mortal Remains
of the Right Honourable the Lady Margaret Heathcote,
ſecond daughter of Philip, Earl of Hardwicke,
Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain,
And wife of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.
A Lady who by the Elegance of her Perſon,
The Accompliſhments of her Mind,
And all the Virtues which adorn
The different Characters ſhe ſuſtained,
Of Daughter, Wife, Friend and Miſtreſs,
Merited and Received
The Regard and Eſteem of all who approached her.
She was born March the 21ſt, 1733, was married June the 22d, 1749, and dyed after a long State of Ill-Health in Childbed,
Auguſt the 19th, 1769.
This Stone is inſcribed to her Memory by Sir Gilbert Heathcote,
with the trueſt Sentiments of Affection and Gratitude.

His Lordſhip departed this life, in the 74th year of his age, at his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, London, on Tueſday, March 6, 1764, at a quarter after three in the afternoon; and, on the 25th of that month, his corpſe was buried, near that of his Counteſs, at Wimple in Cambridgeſhire. On the day after his death, there appeared an account of his Lordſhip's offices and promotions (already taken notice of) with this character [a]: —'The reputation, with which he filled 'that ſeat of judicature [the King's-Bench] could only be 'equalled by that with which he afterwards diſcharged the of-'fice of Lord High-Chancellor, when called to it on the de-'ceaſe of Lord Talbot, in February, 1736-7: and it is no 'ſmall evidence of the acknowledged abilities and integrity, 'with which he preſided in the Court of Chancery, that, 'during the ſpace of near twenty years, in which he ſat 'there, a period longer than that of any of his predeceſſors, 'ſince Lord Chancellor Egerton, only three of his decrees 'were appealed from, and thoſe afterwards confirmed by the 'Houſe of Lords. His reſignation of the Great Seal, in 'November, 1756, gave an univerſal concern to the nation, 'however divided at that time in other reſpects, but he ſtill 'continued to ſerve the public in a more private ſtation, 'with an unimpaired vigour of mind, which he enjoyed 'even under a long and ſevere indiſpoſition, till his lateſt 'moments.

[a] Public Advertiſer, No. 9153.

'His talents, as a ſpeaker in the ſenate, as well as on the 'bench, have left too ſtrong an impreſſion to need being di- 'lated upon; and thoſe, as a writer, were ſuch as might be 'expected from one, who had early diſtinguiſhed himſelf in 'that character in *The Spectator*. His private virtues, amia- 'bleneſs of manners, and extent and variety of knowledge, 'were as much eſteemed and admired, by thoſe who had the 'honour and happineſs of his acquaintance, as his ſuperior 'abilities were by the nation in general. In his public 'character, wiſdom, experience, probity, temper, candour, 'and moderation, were ſo happily united, that his death, in 'the then ſituation of affairs, was reckoned a loſs to his 'country as unſeaſonable as important.'

His Lordſhip, at the time of his deceaſe, beſides being a Privy-counſellor, was High Steward of the univerſity of Cambridge, Fellow of the Royal Society, Doctor of Laws, one of the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſæum, one of the Governors of the Charter-houſe, 2d Vice-preſident of St. George's Hoſpital, and Recorder of Dover, the place of his nativity.

PHILIP, his eldeſt ſon, *now Earl of Hardwicke*, on December 14, 1738, was appointed one of the Tellers of the Exchequer; and, on May 22, 1740, was married to the Lady Jemima Campbell, only daughter of John, Earl of Breadalbin, by the Lady Amabel Grey, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Henry de Grey, late Duke of Kent, by whom he has two daughters, Lady Amabel, born on Jan. 22. 1750-1, and married July 16, 1772, to Alexander Hume Campbell, (eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Marchmont) ſince created Lord Hume, of Berwick; and Lady Jemima, born on Feb. 9, 1756. Their mother, by deſcent from his Grace the ſaid Duke of Kent, is Baroneſs Lucas, of Crudwell, and Marchioneſs de Grey: his Lordſhip was returned a Member for Ryegate, in the Parliament ſummoned to meet on June 25, 1741; as alſo in the ſucceeding Parliament, which ſat firſt on buſineſs Nov. 12, 1747; but, being then choſe for Cambridgeſhire, he made his election for that county, and continued to ſerve for the ſame till he ſucceeded to the peerage on the death of his father, on March 6, 1764. Having been preſent at Cambridge, at the inſtalment of his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, Chancellor of the Univerſity, he, on Monday after, July 3, 1749, was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws. His Lordſhip was, on December 17, 1760, ſworn of his preſent Majeſty's Privy-council, and took his place at the Board accordingly. He is alſo Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Cambridgeſhire, High Steward of the univerſity of Cambridge, Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſæum.

TITLES.

TITLES.] Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke, Viſcount Royſton, Lord Hardwicke, and Baron of Hardwicke.

CREATIONS.] Baron Hardwicke, of Hardwicke in the county of Glouceſter, November 23, 1733, 7 Geo. II. Viſcount Royſton, and Earl of Hardwicke, April 2, 1754, 27 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Argent, on a Saltire, Azure, a Bezant.

CREST.] On a wreath of the colours, a Lion's head erazed proper, collared Gules, charged with a Bezant.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide, a Lion gardant, Or, collared Gules, charged with a Bezant. On the ſiniſter ſide, a Stag proper, attired and unguled, Or, and collared in like manner.

MOTTO.] NEC CUPIAS, NEC METUAS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Hardwicke in the county of Glouceſter; at Wimple in Cambridgeſhire; and Wreſt, in the county of Bedford.

VANE, Earl of Darlington.

HAVING in part treated of his Lordſhip's anceſtors, under the title of Fane, Earl of Weſtmorland; and therein ſhewed the original name to be Vane, when it varied, &c. alſo obſerved, that from Richard Fane, Eſq; the Earl of Weſtmorland derived his deſcent; and that John, his brother, was anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Darlington, and ſon (as I have by undoubted evidence proved) of John Vane, Eſq; who firſt took the Name of Fane, and died in 13 Hen. VII. as by his laſt will and teſtament, and the probate thereof, appears; [a] wherein he writes himſelf John Fane, of Tunbridge, Eſq;

I ſhall now proceed to treat of the ſaid JOHN his ſon; who alſo wrote his name Fane; and his Father, by his ſaid will, left him the lands and tenements called Hollynden; and other lands aſſigned to him by deed of fee-ſimple, bearing date on April 1, preceding the making of the ſaid will. Alſo by the gift of Henry Fane of Hadloe, his elder brother, who died without iſſue (as I have ſhewn under the title of Weſtmorland) he had his lands lying in Great Peckham in Kent; and, after the deceaſe of Alice, the wife of the ſaid Henry Fane, all the lands that ſhe held in jointure. And, by the entail on him of the manor and manſion of Hadloe, with the lands thereunto belonging, was poſſeſſed thereof in 4 Edw. VI. when Sir Ralph Vane was beheaded, leaving no iſſue. The time of his deceaſe I do not find: but [b] by Joan his wife, daughter and coheir of Edward Haute, Eſq; he had two ſons, Henry, and Richard, [c] both mentioned in the will of their uncle Henry Fane, Eſq; in 25 Hen. VIII. alſo another ſon, Thomas, of Winchelſea, recited in the will of Henry, his brother, as will hereafter appear.

Which HENRY Fane, his eldeſt ſon, was wrote of Hadloe, Eſq; After the deceaſe of his father, he was unwarily drawn into that inſurrection under Sir Thomas Wyat, to prevent the marriage of Queen Mary with Philip Prince of Spain. On his defeat he was [d] committed priſoner to the Tower, on February 7; but, his youth being conſidered, he was among thoſe that had their pardon, and was releaſed out of the Tower on March 24 following. He was educated in the reformed religion, the whole family being early profeſſors of it; and his

[a] Ex Regiſt. vocat. Milles, q. 77. in Cur. Prærog. Cantaur. [b] Viſit. de Com. Kant. G. 12. in Offic. Armor. [c] Ex Regiſt. Hogen, Qu. 4. [d] Stow's Annals, p. 622, 623.

kinſman,

Vane Earl of Darlington

kinſman, Thomas Fane, Eſq; (after knighted) father of Francis, firſt Earl of Weſtmorland, was alſo in Wyat's rebellion, and a warrant ſent to the ſheriff of Kent for his execution with three others [e]: but the Queen, at her manor of St. James, on March 18, 1554, in the firſt year of her reign, ſent orders to Stephen (Gardiner) Biſhop of Wincheſter, Chancellor of England, to cauſe writs of ſuperſedeas, to the ſheriff of Kent, not to proceed to his execution, having compaſſion on his youth. In the two firſt parliaments of Queen Elizabeth, he was returned for the cinque port of Winchelſea, and his abilities were ſo conſpicuous, that he was one of the leading members of the Houſe of Commons, as their Journals ſhew.

He had ever been a ſteady aſſertor of the reformed religion, and his laſt will and teſtament ſhews his piety, learning, and refined qualities: which, containing ſome remarkable particulars, I choſe to inſert part of it in his own words:

[f] 'The one and twentieth day of January, in the twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Queen Elizabeth, I 'Henry Fane, of Hadlowe in the county of Kent, Eſq; calling to my remembrance, and acknowledging the manyfold 'benefits and graces wherewith it hath pleaſed God, of his 'infinite mercy, moſt abundantly to bleſs and enrich me, 'moſt unworthy and ſinful creature; and further knowing 'and ſeeing by daily experience, that nothing is more certain 'than death, and the return of all fleſh into duſt from whence 'it came: and yet is there nothing more uncertain than the 'time or place, when and how it is the pleaſure of the Almighty to call; and therefore a thing both expedient and 'moſt neceſſary for all men to provide themſelves, and be ever 'in readineſs; firſt towards God, by hearty and unfeigned 'repentance, and true faith in him; and then to the world, 'by due ſatisfaction and reconcilement, whereinſoever our 'conſcience appealeth as guilty; and alſo forgiving our brothers, as we deſire our heavenly father to forgive us: and 'laſtly, to the intent that we may leave and eſtabliſh peace 'and love amongſt all men, and eſpecially our children and 'poſterity; it behoveth all men by writing to diſpoſe, deviſe, 'and publiſh their intent, meaning, and determination, concerning the order of their lands, goods, and other things 'whatſoever, the uſe and diſpoſition whereof it hath pleaſed our good God to grant us, during our abode in this variable 'world. Wherefore I the ſaid Henry Fane, being in good 'and perfect memory, thanked be to God, and often revolving 'theſe and other juſt and good cauſes and conſiderations, have

[e] Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. XV. p. 373. [f] Ex Regiſt. Rowe, Not. 65. Qu. 6, in Cur. Prærog. Cantaur.

'thought it convenient, at this preſent time, to make, declare, and finiſh, this my laſt will and teſtament, in manner and form following, viz.

'In the name of God, Amen. I Henry Fane do confeſs and proteſt myſelf a moſt grievous and penitent ſinner, truſting to be ſaved by the death and paſſion of my Redeemer Jeſus Chriſt, of whom only I crave, and faithfully hope to receive, all forgiveneſs through his mercy and grace; and therefore yield and commit myſelf, both body and ſoul, into his omnipotent hands, both now and ever, Amen. Alſo my will is, that my body ſhall be buried in ſuch order, time, and place, as ſhall ſeem beſt to my executor and overſeers, or any of them, to whom, in like ſort, I grant authority to give to the poor people of Hadlowe ſuch money as they ſhall think meete. Alſo I give and bequeath to my dear friend, my Lady Ellin Somerſet, a ring with a Turky ſtone therein, now in the cuſtody of my couſin Mary Aſhburnham, deſiring my Lady to keep and wear it for my ſake. Alſo I will to my couſin Thomas Fane, of Buſton, her huſband, my damaſk gown, deſiring him to accept and wear it for my ſake. Alſo I will to William Mauley, my ſervant, three pounds yearly, out of my lands in Hadlowe, for ſo many years as he ſhall ſerve my ſon Henry.'

After which, he bequeaths to Henry Fane, his nephew, ſon of his brother Richard Fane, an annuity out of his lands, &c. in Hadlowe, during his life; then bequeaths to his ſon Henry Fane, when he accompliſhes the age of twenty-two years, and to his heirs for ever, all his manors, lands, tenements, &c. and, if he deceaſed without heirs of his body, he then entaileth them on his nephew Thomas Fane, ſon of his brother Thomas Fane, of Winchelſea, and to the heirs male of his body; in default, to his brother Richard Fane, and the heirs of his body. After which he thus expreſſes himſelf:

'Alſo my will, deſire, and requeſt is, that it will pleaſe the Right Honourable, and my eſpecial good Lord, and ever aſſured friend, my Lord Cobham, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, to accept my ſon Henry Fane, into his rule, order, and government, until my ſaid ſon ſhall accompliſh the age of twenty-two years: and I will and charge my ſaid ſon to continue and ſhew himſelf always obedient and willing to be ruled, ordered, and directed by my ſaid Lord, whom, I proteſt, I have, during all my life, honoured and loved above all men; and I truſt my ſon will follow his father's ſteps, and do the like. Alſo my will and mind is, that as well my leaſe that I have of Sir John Rivers, Knt. of part of the parſonage of Hadlowe, as alſo all other my leaſes, writings, and evidences, plate, houſhold furniture, whatſoever,

'ſhall

'shall entirely remain to be in the custody of my cousin 'Thomas Fane, of Buston, whom I make my overseer, until 'my said son shall attain to the age of two and twenty years: 'at which time my will is, that he shall redeliver them, with 'a just and true account (all his reasonable charges allowed 'and deducted) to my said son Henry, or his assigns. Also I 'give to my brother Richard Fane all the money he oweth 'me. Finally, I ordain my son Henry my sole and only exe-'cutor, &c.'

The probate bears date on February 4, 1582, when Henry Fane, his son, administered.

The inquisition taken at Deptford, after his decease, [g] shews, that he died on June 11, in 22 Elizabeth, and that Henry, his son and heir, was then twenty years of age and more, and married to Mary, only daughter and heir of Thomas Fane, of Buston, Esq; the overseer of his father's will. His mother, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Godsalve, Esq; died before his father, leaving him the said Henry surviving.

Which HENRY Fane, of Hadlowe, Esq; was likewise a judicious and accomplished gentleman. His wife Mary, before-mentioned, died without leaving issue by him; [h] so that, in 27 Elizabeth, he took to his second wife Margaret, daughter of Roger Twisden, of East-Peckham in Kent, Esq. In 1588, the memorable year of the Spanish invasion, he repaired to the camp of Tilbury, with the aid of his friends and dependants, [i] the county of Kent having supplied a hundred and fifty horse, and five thousand foot, which was more than any other county, except Middlesex, did. Having been thereby seasoned in a military life, he had a command in those forces sent to the assistance of Henry IV. the French King, particularly in 1595, when, before he embarked, he made his will, dated on September 4, the same year. And that he was in France the year after, is evident from the codicil to his will, which bears date at Roan, on October 13, 1596; and, that he died there the day after, the inquisition shews, taken on his decease, as customary in those times. By his said will, and other circumstances, it appears that he followed his father's example, both in his pious disposition, integrity, and honourable principles. I shall therefore, as a proof thereof, give part of it in his own words.

Writing himself of Hadlowe in the county of Kent, Esq; he recites [k]: 'That since it hath pleased God, of his great 'mercy and love, to bless me, and Margaret my now wife, 'with four children; that is to say, two sons and two daugh-

[g] Escaet. Lib. 5. MS. not. 61. A. 16, in Bibl. Harley. [h] Escaet. Lib. 2. MS. not. 61. A. 13. in Bibl. Harley. [i] Stow's Annals, p. 747. [k] Ex Regist. vocat. Cobham, in cur. Prærog. Cant. Qu. 5.

'ters already born, and the fifth child likely to be born, if 'it pleaſe the Lord to ſend my wife ſafe deliverance; my will 'and meaning is, according to the warrant and command-'ment of the Lord, to the good king Hezekiah, pronounced 'by the mouth of the prophet Iſaiah, *That he ſhould, before his 'death, put his houſe in order*; my meaning is, I ſay, to pro-'vide for my ſaid wife and children, and to order and diſpoſe 'of my goods and lands; and being now of good and per-'fect memory, do make, declare, and finiſh this my laſt will 'and teſtament, in manner and form following. In the 'name of God, Amen, my will is, that my body ſhall be 'buried in ſuch order, time, and place, as ſhall ſeem beſt to 'my executor and overſeers. Alſo my will is, that my moſt 'dear and entirely beloved Thomas Vane, of Buſton, Eſq; 'father to my firſt wife while ſhe lived, and Roger Twiſden, 'of Peckham, Eſq; my dear and well-beloved father-in-law, 'whom I conſtitute overſeers of this my laſt will and teſta-'ment; that they, the ſaid Thomas, and Roger, ſhall take, 'or cauſe to be taken, after my deceaſe, a true inventory of 'all my plate, houſhold-ſtuff, and furniture of houſhold, at 'Hadlowe, and ſhall equally and indifferently, according to 'their diſcretions, divide them between Margaret, my well 'beloved wife, and Henry Vane, my ſon. All the reſt of my 'goods, &c. I bequeath to the ſaid Margaret my wife, whom 'I make my ſole executrix. And my will is, that Thomas 'Vane, and Roger Twiſden, overſeers of my will, ſhall re-'ceive and employ two parts of all the profits of my rents, of 'all and ſingular my manors, lands, &c. within the realm of 'England (my wife's jointure excepted) and divide into three 'equal parts: firſt for the payment of my debts, next ſatisfy-'ing my legacies and funeral, then for the bringing up and 'education of all my children: laſtly, for the neceſſary re-'pairing of all my houſes, and for the defence of my manors, 'lands, &c. if any queſtion or controverſy ſhould be un-'juſtly moved.'

After which he wills, that his ſaid wife ſhall dwell in his menſion-houſe of Hadlowe, till his ſon Henry accompliſh the full age of twenty-one years, and have the occupation of the lands thereunto belonging. He bequeaths, to each of his two daughters, Eleanor and Elizabeth, four hundred pounds at their marriage, or at twenty-one years: and if the child his wife goeth on be a daughter, four hundred pounds; but if a ſon, an annuity of forty marks a year, to him and his heirs for ever, to be paid out of all his lands lying in Had-lowe. He bequeaths to his ſon, Ralph Fane, all thoſe lands called by the name of Stiles, purchaſed of Thomas Darell, of Scotney, Eſq; to him and his heirs for ever; but that his

overſeers

overſeers ſhall have two parts of his ſaid lands, till Henry, his ſon and heir, ſhall attain the age of twenty-one years, and then deliver up the writings to him, and his heirs for ever.

Finally, he bequeaths to the ſaid Henry, his ſon and heir, all the reſidue of his manors, lands, &c. whatſoever in England, together with the reverſion of the ſaid parts appointed to his ſaid overſeers. And by a codicil, dated at Roan, October 13, 1596, whereunto Thomas Milles, Percival Hart, and Edward Ruſſel, were witneſſes, he recites, 'That 'whereas he is indebted to his loving and kind father-in-law, 'Thomas Fane, Eſq; in two hundred pounds, whereof one 'hundred he hath no ſpeciality; and to his loving couſin 'Richard Fane, in two hundred marks, for the which he 'hath no ſpeciality; and to his couſen Henry Fane, brother 'to the ſaid Richard, in twenty-two pounds, for the which 'he hath alſo nothing to ſhew; he orders his overſeers to 'diſcharge thoſe ſums.' The probate bears date May 4, 1597, and Margaret, his relict, had adminiſtration granted to her.

By the inquiſition taken at Greenwich, on November 13, 38 Eliz. after his deceaſe[l], the jury found that he died at Roan in France, on October 14 laſt; and that Henry was his ſon and heir (by Margaret his wife, daughter of Roger Twiſden, of Eaſt-Peckham, Eſq; whom he married in 27 Eliz.) and of the age of ſeven years on February 18 laſt, and Ralph Fane, his ſecond ſon; and that he died ſeiſed, beſides his manor and manſion of Hadlowe, &c. of the manors of Shipbourne, alias Shibborne, with the appurtenances, parcel of the priory of Dartford, in Shibborne and Wrotcham; of Shibborn, alias Pucdenham, parcel of the priory of Tunbridge, with the rectory of the chapel of Shibborne, parcel of the priory of St. John's of Jeruſalem in England; of the manors of Goodins, alias Fromonds; Crowbery, alias Crowebery; and of Caninſton, alias Cawnſtons; all in Kent, and deſcended to the ſaid Henry his ſon and heir.

Which HENRY aſſumed the ancient name of his anceſtors, writing himſelf Henry Vane, and his poſterity have continued ſo to do ever ſince. He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, in the ſeventeenth year of his age, by King James I. [m], at Whitehall, on March 28, 1611; after which he improved himſelf by travel, and a knowledge of the foreign languages. In 12 King James I. he was returned one of the members [n] for the city of Carliſle; he was alſo elected for the ſame county to the ſucceeding parliament; in theſe parliaments his abilities were ſo conſpicuous, as alſo his affection to the

[l] Eſcaet. Lib. 2. not. 61, A 13, and Lib. 5. not. 61, A 61, A 16, in Bibl. Harley. [m] Philpot's Catal. of Knights. [n] Willis's Notit. Parliament. p. 167, 168.

royal

royal family, that king James made him Cofferer to his ſon Charles Prince of Wales, on the eſtabliſhment of his houſhold; and he was continued in the ſaid office by king Charles I. on his acceſſion to the throne, who ſent him to notify, to the States of Holland, the death of his royal father; from whence he returned in June, 1625 [o].

He was, May 30, 1625, in commiſſion, (bearing the title of Cofferer of the houſhold,) with Thomas Earl of Arundel, John Earl of Clare, Edward Earl of Dorſet, Edward Lord Conway, one of the principal Secretaries of State, and others, to examine into all new erected buildings within the city and ſuburbs of London, and to prevent any new buildings, as they ſhall think proper [p]. And, King Charles I. when Prince of Wales, being in want of money, he borrowed, in the twenty-ſecond year of his father's reign, twenty thouſand pounds, whereof Sir Henry Vane [q] was bound for four thouſand pounds, part of it, to George Huxley, Eſq. Alſo on another loan of twenty thouſand pounds, he was, with Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Juſtice, and Chancellor to the Prince, and others, bound for the payment thereof. Likewiſe in a third loan, Sir Henry, and others, were bound for twenty-three thouſand pounds. Whereupon King Charles I, on July 20, 1625, promiſes to ſee the ſame diſcharged; and, for the further ſecurity of the perſons engaged therein, makes over to them divers honours, manors, &c. for ninety-nine years, giving the ſaid Sir Henry Vane, and them, power to receive the rents and iſſues of the premiſſes; alſo granting to them three thouſand pounds per annum, out of the receipt of the courts of Wards and Liveries; and, if that be not ſufficient, he will order the Lord High Treaſurer to pay what ſhall be wanting thereof.

In King Charles I's parliament, 1625, Sir Henry Vane was choſe [s] both for the borough of Leſtwithiel in Cornwall, and for the city of Carliſle; and ſerved in every parliament after to the time of his deceaſe [t], being elected for Thetford in Norfolk, Wilton in Wiltſhire, and for the county of Kent.

On Auguſt 12, 1625, bearing the title of Cofferer of the Houſhold, he [w] was in the commiſſion for governing, demiſing, and diſpoſing of the King's cuſtomary lands within the duchy of Cornwal, and all other manors, &c. he had before his acceſſion to the crown, paſſed over for the payment of ſuch debts they ſtood engaged for; but, ſome doubt ariſing,

[o] Ibid. p. 176, 177. [p] Caballa, Part 1. 4to. p. 131. [q] Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. XVIII. p. 97. [r] Ibid. p. 153 to 157. [s] Willis ut antea, p. 199. [t] Ibid. p. 237, 240, 259, 262. [w] Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. XVIII. p. 306, 307.

whether

whether they could agree for leaſes of the demeſne lands, parcel of the ſaid duchy, the King, by a new commiſſion, bearing date February 20 following, impowers them to diſpoſe of all honours, caſtles, manors, &c. parcel of the ſaid duchy, or annexed thereto, and of all the revenues, &c. ariſing therefrom, except the coinage and cuſtoms. &c. of Tin (within the counties of Cornwal and Devon) for the payment of the ſaid debts. He [z] was likewiſe the ſame year in commiſſion, to take a ſurvey of the wardrobe, in all the King's caſtles, houſes, &c.

On July 24, 1630, bearing the [a] title of Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, and of his Privy-council, he was in commiſſion, with others of the council, to put in execution the laws relating to the buildings in Weſtminſter and London, according to the King's proclamation. Alſo, on October 2 following, was in commiſſion [b], to examine the records, &c. in cuſtody of Sir Robert Cotton, Knt. and Bart. The King, in the preamble to the patent, recites [c], 'That it 'having come to his knowledge, that there remains in poſ-'ſeſſion of Sir Robert Cotton, Knt. and Bart. divers re-'cords, books, writings, and original papers of ſtate, pro-'perly belong to the crown, and not fit to be kept by any 'private perſon: and by a late order and decree in the court 'of Star-chamber, it was thought fit, that he ſhould appoint 'ſome perſons of truſt and quality, to ſearch and view what 'books and papers, and other writings of ſtate, properly 'belonged to him, to the end they might be diſpoſed of as 'inſtruments of ſtate at his pleaſure: he therefore impowers 'the aforeſaid Counſellors, or any two of them, to enter 'the houſe of the ſaid Sir Robert Cotton, and there to 'ſearch, find out, and view, all, every, or any records, 'books, eſcripts, papers, or writings of the ſaid Sir Robert 'Cotton, either in his cuſtody, or in the cuſtody of others 'by his appointment. And upon ſuch view, his will and 'pleaſure is, that they ſet down, and deliver unto him in 'writing, ſuch as properly belong to him, &c. that he may 'thereupon give further order and direction touching the 'diſpoſing of them, as in his royal judgment he ſhall think 'fit.' And for their better eaſe and help, they were im-'powered to call to their aſſiſtance Sir William Beecher, Knt. and William Boſwell, Eſq; Clerks of the Council.

Likewiſe, on January 5, the ſame year, he [d] was in commiſſion, with others, for relieving the poor; and were impowered to enquire into the execution of the ſtatutes relating

[z] Ibid. p. 768. [a] Rymer, Vol. XII. p. 181. [b] Ibid. p. 198, 199.
[c] Pet. 6. Car. I. p. 10. n. 9. [d] Rymer, ib. p. 231 & ſeq.

thereto,

thereto, and the employment of lands, goods, and monies given for charitable uſes, the training up of youth in trades, and repreſſing drunkenneſs, idleneſs, &c.

On April 10, 1631, he [e] was, with others, commiſſioned to give orders, and take into their care the reparations of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London: and, on May 6 following, was in commiſſion [f], to hear and examine all queſtions and controverſies, &c. that ſhall ariſe about the juriſdiction of any of the courts eccleſiaſtical or civil, or any of the courts of juſtice, or betwixt the Judges and Officers of the courts of judicature, in any matter or cauſe concerning juriſdiction, and to determine the ſame.

On September 20, the ſame year [g], the King, in conſideration of the prudence, faith, and induſtry, he repoſes in his well-beloved Sir Henry Vane, Knt. of his Privy-council, and Comptroller of his Houſhold, commiſſions him to renew the treaty of friendſhip and confederacy with Chriſtian IV. King of Denmark. Alſo by another commiſſion, bearing date the ſame day and year, he [h] was impowered to treat and conclude on a firm peace and confederacy with Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and the German Princes in alliance with him. The Marquis of Hamilton that year went over to the King of Sweden's aſſiſtance, with ſix thouſand men, and Sir Henry Vane was ordered to confer with him. He met the Marquis at Wurtburg, in October [i], and, being admitted to an audience of the King of Sweden at Frankfort, January 29, earneſtly preſſed him to undertake the reſtitution of the King of Bohemia, Elector Palatine, to his eſtates and dignities: but, the Swediſh Monarch anſwered, 'That he 'could not, without having war with France and Bavaria; 'nor would undertake ſuch war, unleſs the King of Eng-'land would enter into an alliance with him againſt the 'Spaniards.' However, it was concerted, that on the King of Bohemia's arrival in the Swediſh Camp, where he was ſpeedily expected, the Chancellor of Sweden, and Sir Henry, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, ſhould enter into treaty on that ardent affair; which, on his arrival, came to no effect.

Sir Henry Vane, intent on the ſubject of his embaſſy, followed the King of Sweden in his marches through Germany, and left no means uneſſayed to prevail on him to reſtore the King of Bohemia to his dominions in the Palatinate; but the Swede, flushed with victory, inſiſted on terms that could not be yielded to with honour. Sir Henry had his laſt audi-

[e] Pat. 7. Car. I. p. 10. n. 9. [f] Rymer, Vol. XIX. p. 279 & ſeq. [g] Ibid. p. 317. [h] Rymer, Vol. XIX. p. 318. [i] Life of K. Charles in Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. II. p. 64.

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ence of that ſucceſsful Prince [k] about the middle of July, 1632, when all that he could obtain from him was, *That he ſhould hold his country as a donative of the King of Sweden, and make no martial levies, or any league or article with any other Prince, without his conſent. That, during the war, he ſhould furniſh him with what forces he could raiſe and pay, and put two of his chiefeſt towns in his hands, for performing of the covenants.* Theſe terms Sir Henry Vane thought ſo diſhonourable, that, expoſtulating with the King of Sweden, on the hardſhips of them, they both parted in heat, and the treaty broke off. But his conduct therein was ſo ſatisfactory to his own Sovereign, who ſo far approved of his Ambaſſador's carriage, that he ſent letters to the King of Sweden, charging him with obſtructing the league between them, and recalled Sir Henry Vane, and ordered the Marquis of Hamilton to return home with his forces.

Robert Sidney, Earl of Leiceſter, in a letter from Renſbourg in Holſtein, dated October 8, 1632 (being then in embaſſy to the King of Denmark) has this remark [l], *Sir Henry Vane is gone from the King of Sweden, without effecting the buſineſs he came for, which I believe will be other mens fortunes as well as his, in their employments.*

Sir Henry departed from the Swediſh camp the latter end of October [m], leaving inſtructions with his Secretary, Mr. Curtius, who ſtaid as his Majeſty's Agent with the King of Sweden; but the battle fought at Lutzen, November 6, 1632, wherein the King of Sweden was ſlain, together with the death of the King of Bohemia, who died on the 29th of the ſaid month, put an end to all negociations on that head.

Immediately after his return, November 20, 1632, [n] he was in commiſſion (retaining his place of Comptroller of the Houſhold) to exerciſe and perform all and every acts, matters, &c. which to the office of Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland, Wales, &c. appertaineth or belongeth, as well concerning the navy and ſhipping; as the rights and juriſdiction of the office of Lord High Admiral of England, &c. Alſo on February 20 following, in commiſſion, [o] to reprieve and ſtay from execution ſuch as may be convicted of felony, whom, for ſtrength of body, or other abilities, they may think fit to be employed in foreign diſcoveries, or other ſervices beyond the ſeas.

The year 1633 began with King Charles's preparation for a progreſs into Scotland, where he had been long expected to

k Ruſhworth's Collections, Part 2, Vol I. and Life of K. Charles, ut antea, p. 68. l Sidney's Letters, Vol. II. p. 372. m Ruſhworth, &c. ut antea. n Pat. 8 Car. I. p. 3. n. 9. dorſ. o Rymer, Vol. XIX. p. 406 & ſeq.

ſolemnize

ſolemnize his coronation. He ſet out from London, May 13, with the Earls of Northumberland, Arundel, Pembroke, Southampton, Marquis of Hamilton, the Biſhop of London, Sir Henry Vane, and many other perſons of quality. He accepted [p] of noble entertainments by the way; at Welbeck, from the Earl of Newcaſtle; at Raby-Caſtle, from Sir Henry Vane; at Durham, from Thomas Morton, the Biſhop; and at Newcaſtle, from the magiſtrates and town; making it a month in his journey to Edinburgh. On his Majeſty's arrival there, his Engliſh ſervants and officers yielded up their places and attendance to the Scots; and Sir Henry Vane returned to Raby-Caſtle.

On December 17 following, he [q] was, in commiſſion, for the better governing of the great wardrobe, &c. Alſo in another commiſſion of the ſame date [r], to put in execution an act of the firſt of Elizabeth, intitled, *An Act reſtoring to the crown the ancient juriſdiction over the State eccleſiaſtical and ſpiritual, and aboliſhing all foreign power, repugnant to the ſame.* And, on February 17 enſuing [s], was in a ſpecial commiſſion to enquire into the exactions and abuſes committed in the ſeveral courts of juſtice, and other inferior courts within the realm.

On November 19, 1634, he [t] was with the other Lords of the Admiralty, appointed Commiſſioners of Appeal, in caſes of prizes, taken by virtue of letters of marque, and to determine the ſame. On May 9, 11 Car. I. he was in commiſſion, [u] with others, and were impowered to call before them the officers of the ſtanding wardrobes, in any of the King's honours, caſtles, or manor-houſes, in England and Wales, and to take an account of the wardrobe ſtuff in his or their keeping. Alſo, on Auguſt 23 the ſame year, was commiſſioned [w], with others, to compound with all the King's ſubjects, who held their eſtates by defective grants. And on November 16 following [x] was in commiſſion with other Lords of the Admiralty, to lend as many ſhips, fitly prepared and victualled, as the Lords of the Council ſhould direct, in aid and eaſe of ſuch counties as could not furniſh the ſame as by the King's writs were required. In the ſame year he [y] obtained a grant of free warren, and of Maſter Foreſter and Chief Warden of all foreſts and chaſes, within the dominion of Caſtle Barnard, commonly called Barnard's-Caſtle, in the biſhoprick of Durham; to hold to the ſaid Sir Henry Vane, and the heirs males of his body.

p Ruſhworth, p. 69. q Pat. 9. Car. I. p. 6. n. 8. dorſ. r Rymer, Vol. XIX. p. 487, & ſeq. s Pat. 9 Car. I. p 6. n. 8. dorſ. t Rymer, Vol. XIX. p. 581. u Ibid. p. 665. w Pat. 11 Car. I. p. 23. n. 44. dorſ. x Rymer, ib. p. 697, & ſeq. y Pat. 11 Car. I. p. 20. n. 16.

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On April 10, 1636, he [z] was in commiſſion, to hear and determine, according to their diſcretions, all quarrels between the ſubjects of his Majeſty's colonies in America, and their governors, for delaying of juſtice, &c. that may be brought before them in England, &c. Alſo, nine days after, [a] was in another commiſſion, concerning the buildings of London and Weſtminſter. And complaint being made, by ſundry of the King's ſubjects, of being robbed and pillaged by ſea, by ſhips belonging to ſubjects of foreign Princes and States, he [b] and the reſt of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, or any three of them, were impowered to give warrants to the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, to iſſue letters of marque and repriſal to ſuch of his Majeſty's ſubjects as have been pillaged, &c. ſigned by the King on October 11, in the twelfth year of his reign. Likewiſe, on December 24 enſuing, [c] he was in an eſpecial commiſſion with others, the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to lend ſuch ſhips to thoſe counties, which, of themſelves, cannot find ſhips for the King's ſervice, as required by his Majeſty's writs, and to ſet them forth in full equipage of men and proviſions. And Sir William Ruſſel, Treaſurer of the Navy, was impowered to receive of the ſeveral ſheriffs and officers of the ſaid counties all ſuch monies as ſhall be paid in for the ſaid ſhips and ſervice. And, by another commiſſion bearing date the ſame day, [d] they were impowered to give warrants to the Maſter of the Ordnance, to ſell and deliver to George Collins, Gent. and Samuel Cordwell, Gent. ſuch quantities of ſalt-petre and gunpowder, purſuant to the contract made with them. Alſo, on February 27 following, [e] were commiſſioned to grant letters of marque and repriſal againſt the French King's ſubjects.

Continuing in the Commiſſion of the Admiralty, as alſo Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, and of his Privy-Council, [f] he was again with them commiſſioned, December 28, 1637, to furniſh and lend ſhips to ſuch counties as cannot find the ſame for the King's uſe. And on March 30, 1637, [g] Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, being made Lord High Admiral of England, on May 21 following, 14 Car. I. the King reciting, [h] 'That March the 16th, in the eleventh 'year of his reign, he had aſſigned Commiſſioners, Sir Henry 'Vane, &c. with full power and authority to execute and 'perform all acts, matters, and things, which appertained 'to the office of a Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland,

[z] Rymer, Vol. XX. p. 8. & ſeq. [a] Ibid. p. 10. [b] Ibid. p. 74, 75. [c] Ibid. p. 95, & ſeq. [d] Rymer, Vol. XX. p. 97, & ſeq. [e] Ibid. p. 215. [f] Ibid. p. 184, & ſeq. [g] Pat. 13. Car. I. p. 13. in dorſ. [h] Rymer, Vol. XX. p. 225, & ſeq.

'and

'and Wales, and the dominions thereunto belonging, town 'of Calais, and the marches thereof, Normandy, Gascoigne, 'and Aquitaine; as well touching the navy and shipping, as 'what concerned the right and jurisdiction of, or appertain- 'ing to the office of Lord High Admiral of England; and 'whereas he had lately constituted Algernon Earl of Nor- 'thumberland Lord High Admiral; and forasmuch as the ac- 'counts of the Vice-Admirals, and other officers of the navy, 'who are accountable, are not finished, and some other mat- 'ters not perfected, the King, reposing especial trust and con- 'fidence in the approved wisdoms, integrities, and circum- 'spections of the said Sir Henry Vane, &c. commissions them 'to perfect such businesses as are undispatched by them, con- 'cerning the Admiralty; and to call to account all such 'Vice-Admirals, and other officers, &c. who are account- 'able for profits, &c. accruing to the King, from the death 'of George Duke of Buckingham, Lord Admiral of Eng- 'land, until the date of the letters-patents granted of that 'office to the Earl of Northumberland; and as they shall 'find cause, give a full acquittal for discharging the said ac- 'countants, &c.'

On June 26 following, he [i] was in commission for the repair and re-edifying the Tower of London; as also for annexing thereto fitting privileges, benefits, and duties, the charge whereof to be borne out of the revenue and rights anciently belonging thereto: and were impowered, as well by examination and deposition of witnesses on their oaths, as by other good and lawful means, to enquire and find out what prerogatives, privileges, jurisdictions, bounds, liberties, precincts, hamlets, commands, benefits, rights, fees, services, rents, &c. have heretofore appertained to the said royal castle, commonly called the Tower of London, or that may hereafter be annexed or held as appertaining thereto, and be settled and established, &c. and by what means monies may be raised sufficient to re-edify and repair the said Tower of London; as also what further works, in their discretions, they shall find requisite for the King's service; and for the better storing and safe keeping munitions, provisions of war, and other necessaries therein, &c. with other large powers.

What I find next of him is, he was made Treasurer of the Household in September 1639. [k] And on February 5 following he was [l] constituted principal Secretary of State for life; also was permitted to hold the place of Treasurer of the Household with it. He succeeded Secretary Coke (who was so

[i] Pat. 14. Car. I. p. 6. n. 24. dors. [k] Birch's View of the Negociations between England and France, &c. in Introduction, p. 13. [l] Pat. 15. Car. I. p. 2. n. 3.

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aged as to be unfit for buſineſs) after much oppoſition from the Earl of Strafford. Algernon Earl of Northumberland, in a [m] letter to Robert Earl of Leiceſter, Ambaſſador in France, adverti ſes him, 'That the King ſent the Lord Treaſurer to 'Secretary Coke, to let him know, that by reaſon of his age 'he found him not able to diſcharge, as he ought to do, the 'buſineſs incident to the place he held, and, if he would 'willingly reſign, his Majeſty would take it well at his 'hands, and be ready to ſhew him favour; which he imme-'diately ſubmitted to. *Thus far it proceeded without the know-'ledge of the Archbiſhop, Hamilton, the Lieutenant of Ireland, or 'any other Miniſter of this court; nor had the Lord Treaſurer any 'gueſs for whom the place was intended.* The next day Coke 'made his complaints to the Lieutenant of Ireland, and then 'it began to break out, that Mr. Treaſurer Vane was the 'man deſigned to be Secretary. Much labouring there hath 'been to croſs him in it, but the King is ſo far engaged, that 'I doubt he will not be wrought off. If poſſible that can be 'done, I have better hopes than ever, that it will be obtained 'for Leiceſter; for I aſſure you of the Lord-Deputy's uſing the 'uttermoſt of his power to effect it.' In another letter, dated February 6, 1639, [n] his Lordſhip acquaints the Earl of Leiceſter, 'On Saturday laſt the ſeals were delivered to Mr. 'Treaſurer Vane, and the day following he was ſworn Se-'cretary: the Queen's ſollicitation hath much furthered that 'buſineſs; but certainly no money hath been employed, either 'to H. Germain (Jermyn) or to any body elſe on this oc-'caſion. The affairs of France, Germany, Holland, and all 'thoſe parts in the Baltick ſea, are put into Mr. Treaſurer's 'hands; and, if I be not deceived, you will find him ready 'to ſerve you. Mr. Treaſurer would not accept of the Se-'cretary's place, until he was aſſured of holding the white 'ſtaff alſo.

The Earl of Clarendon has obſerved, [o] 'That the Earl of 'Strafford, with great earneſtneſs, oppoſed Sir Henry Vane 'being made Secretary of State, and prevailed for above a 'month's delay; and, about the ſame time being to be made 'Earl of Strafford, would have a new creation of a barony, 'and took the title of baron Raby, a houſe belonging to Sir 'Henry Vane, and an honour, he made an account, ſhould 'belong to himſelf; which was an act (ſaith the noble au-'thor) of the moſt unneceſſary provocation that I have 'known, and I believe was the chief occaſion of the loſs of 'his head.' It is alſo further obſerved, by the ſame noble

[m] Sidney's State Papers, Vol. II. p. 631. [n] Ibid. p. 654, 635. [o] Hiſt. of the Rebellion, 8vo. Vol. I. p. 150, 151.

author, [p] that, on his being made Secretary of State, the bulk and burthen of ſtate affairs, whereby the envy attended them likewiſe, lay principally on the ſhoulders of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Earl of Strafford, and the Lord Cottington; ſome others being added to them by their places, as the Earl of Northumberland, Sir Henry Vane, and Sir Francis Windebank, &c. who made the committee of ſtate, reproachfully called *The Junto*, and met on all occaſions, when the Secretaries received any extraordinary intelligence, or were to make any extraordinary diſpatch; whereas the body of the council obſerved ſet days for their meeting, and came not elſe together, except ſpecially ſummoned.

On February 4, 1639, he was in commiſſion [q] with Algernoon Earl of Northumberland, Lord High Admiral and Preſident of the Council of War, William Biſhop of London, Lord Treaſurer, James Marquiſs of Hamilton, Maſter of the Horſe, Sir Francis Windebank, Secretary of State, and George Goring, Governor of Portſmouth, for a Council of War: And were authoriſed to meet together, as often as may beſt conduce to the King's ſervice; and to conſider of ſecuring his kingdoms and dominions, and all other matters concerning war and warlike proviſions; and to take cognizance of all miſdemeanors, abuſes, and offences touching martial affairs, &c. alſo for the ordering and managing the train'd-bands within the realm of England, and dominions thereunto belonging; and furniſhing of forts and fortifications within the realm, &c. for the ſafety of the kingdom.

On July 27, 1640, bearing [r] the titles of Treaſurer of the Houſhold and Secretary of State, he was commiſſioned with others to call before them ſuch officers, or others, as have the cuſtody of any of the King's jewels, and to require their bringing before them the ſaid jewels, to be viewed; together with all books, notes, or inventories, wherewith they may be charged with any of the ſaid jewels, &c. and to order perfect and full inventories to be made thereof, &c.

Afterwards he waited on the King in his laſt expedition againſt the Scots in 1640: and was at York when a ceſſation of arms was agreed on. Of the King's council were three of the commiſſioners that concluded it, the Earls of Pembroke, Saliſbury, and Holland, who (as related by the Earl of Clarendon [s]) 'were all inſpired by the Scots, and liked well all 'that they pretended to deſire. Beſides thoſe, the King had 'no body to conſult with, but the Lord Keeper Finch, the 'Duke of Richmond, the Marquiſs of Hamilton, the Earl

[p] Hiſt. of the Rebellion, 8vo. Vol. I. p. 149. [q] Rymer, Vol. XX. p. 369, & ſeq. [r] Pat. 16. Car I. n. 19. [s] Hiſtory of the Rebellion, 8vo. Vol. I. p. 158.

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'of Strafford, and Sir Henry Vane, Principal Secretary of 'State. And the King agreed [t] thereto, as he thought the 'Parliament of England would be more jealous of his ho- 'nour, and more ſenſible of the indignities he ſuffered from 'the Scots, than his Commiſſioners appeared to be.' When the King left York, he was accompanied by all the Lords, and Sir Henry Vane; but the Earl of Strafford was left in the North, to take care of the army, on which Lord Clarendon has made ſome obſervations of the errors then committed, without any mention of Sir Henry Vane being concerned in them.

Sir Henry Vane continued ſo far in the King's favour, that, when William Juxon, Lord Biſhop of London, humbly beſought the King to reſign the office of Lord High Treaſurer, his Majeſty, on May 18, 1641, conſtituted [u] Sir Henry Vane Treaſurer of the Houſhold, and Principal Secretary of State, with the Lord Keeper Littleton, Henry Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy-Seal, and two others, Commiſſioners for executing the ſeveral offices of Treaſurer of the Exchequer, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. And on Auguſt 9 following, on his Majeſty's taking a journey into Scotland, he [w] conſtituted his Privy-Council (whereof Sir Henry Vane was one) Regents of the Kingdom, during his abſence, and to take care for the ſafety of his deareſt conſort the Queen, his deareſt ſon Prince Charles, and the reſt of his royal children, and to defend them from all inſurrections, &c.

Yet not long after, on Sir Henry Vane's appearing in the proſecution of the Earl of Strafford, the King was ſo offended, that he removed him from his places of Treaſurer of his Houſhold, and Secretary of State, though, in the patent granting that office to him, he was to hold it during life. And thereupon the Parliament, when they raiſed their army, and publiſhed their declaration, avowed, 'it was only [x] for 'the defence of the King's perſon, and the religion, liberties, 'and laws of the Kingdom, and for thoſe, who for their 'ſakes, and for thoſe ends, had obſerved their orders. That, by 'the inſtigation of evil counſellors, the king had raiſed an ar- 'my of papiſts, by which he intended to awe and deſtroy the 'Parliament, &c. and the putting out the Earl of Northum- 'berland, Sir Henry Vane, and others, &c. from their ſe- 'veral places and employments, were ſufficient and ample 'evidences thereof.'

It does not appear that he was concerned in any meaſures againſt the King, but continued in London, without acting in

[t] Ibid. p. 159. [u] Pat. 17. Car. I. n. 5. dorſ. [w] Rymer, Vol. XX. p. 481, 482. [x] Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, Vol. IV. p. 702.

the rebellion [y]. And on December 1, 1645, the Parliament, debating on propoſitions of peace with the King, voted, that it be recommended to his Majeſty to create Sir Henry Vane, ſenior, a Baron of the Kingdom. He lamented the unhappy ſtate of the nation in thoſe times of confuſion, and was not in any commiſſion or employment under the Parliament. In July, 1645, his caſtle of Raby [z] was ſurprized by the King's forces raiſed by Sir George Vane his ſon. Before the cruel murder of the King, he retired to his ſeat at Raby caſtle, neither he nor his ſons being concerned therein, but oppoſed it all that lay in their power. The Earl of Clarendon is more ſevere in his character of Sir Henry Vane, than can evidently be made out. The actions that I have recited of him, by unqueſtionable authorities, ſhew, he was in commiſſions with the greateſt men of the nation, and at the head of all affairs, a ſure ſign of his eminent abilities; and the Earl ſays, in his judgment, *He liked the government, both in church and ſtate.* As to what his Lordſhip obſerves, *of his growing at laſt into the hatred and contempt of thoſe who had made moſt uſe of him, and died in univerſal reproach*; it may more juſtly be repreſented, that he ſaw the vile uſe they made of their power, and, contemning them, choſe retirement. He lived to the latter end of the year 1654 [a], when he departed this life, at his ſeat at Raby-Caſtle, in the ſixty-ninth year of his age. He had to wife Frances, daughter of Thomas Darcy, of the county of Eſſex, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue four ſons, and five daughters [b]: Thomas, and John, who died infants: Sir Henry Vane, third ſon and heir: Sir George Vane, youngeſt ſon, knighted at Whitehall on November 22, 1640, ſeated at Long-Melton in the county Palatine of Durham, aged forty-ſix, on September 7, 1666, when the viſitation of that county was taken. He married Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heir of Sir Lionel Maddiſon, of Rogerley in Durham, by whom he had iſſue four ſons, and eight daughters. His eldeſt ſon, Lionel Vane, of Long-Melton, was aged nineteen, September 7, 1666, and ſerved in the three laſt parliaments of King William for the county of Durham. The five daughters [c] of Sir Henry Vane were, Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Pelham, of Holland in com. Suſſex, Bart. anceſtor to Thomas, late Duke of Newcaſtle; Frances, ſecond daughter, was wedded to Sir Robert Honeywood, of Pett in the county of Kent, Knt. Anne, third daughter, was wife of Sir Thomas Liddell, of Ravenſworth in the biſhoprick of Durham,

y Whitlock's Memorials, p. 188. z Ibid. p 151. a Viſitation of Durham, C. 41, in the Office of Arms. b Ibid. c Ibid.

Bart.

Bart. Elizabeth, of Sir Francis Vincent, of Stoke-Dabernon in com. Surr. Bart. and Catharine.

SIR HENRY VANE, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir, was born about 1612, and, being educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool under Lambert Oſbaldiſton, was admitted a gentleman commoner in Magdalen-hall, [d] Oxford, about the age of ſixteen years. He was knighted at Whitehall, on June 23, 1640: and had (as obſerved by the [e] Earl of Clarendon) *great natural parts; and a quick conception, and very ready, ſharp, and weighty expreſſion.* The ſame noble author adds, 'that within a very 'ſhort time after he returned from his ſtudies in Magdalen-'College in Oxford, where, though he was under the care 'of a very worthy tutor, he lived not with great exactneſs. 'He ſpent ſome little time in France, and more in Geneva; 'and, after his return into England, contracted a full pre-'judice and bitterneſs againſt the church, both againſt the 'form of the government, and againſt the liturgy. In this 'giddineſs, which then much diſpleaſed his father, who ſtill 'appeared highly conformable, and exceeding ſharp againſt 'thoſe who were not, he tranſported himſelf' [in 1635] 'in-'to New-England. He was no ſooner landed there, but his 'parts made him quickly taken notice of, and very probably 'his quality, being the eldeſt ſon of a Privy-Counſellor, 'might give him ſome advantage; inſomuch, that when the 'next ſeaſon came for the election of their Magiſtrates, he 'was choſen their Governor; in which place he had not the 'fortune to pleaſe them long, and he unſatisfied with them, 'and they with him; he thereupon returned to England. 'When, being reformed from his extravagancies, he, with 'his father's approbation and direction, married a lady of a 'good family; and, by his father's credit with the Earl of 'Northumberland, who was High-Admiral of England, was 'joined with Sir William Ruſſel, in the office of Treaſurer 'of the Navy (a place of great truſt and profit) which he 'equally ſhared with the other (and, ſurviving him, had 'it ſolely) and ſeemed well ſatisfied and compoſed to the go-'vernment.'

But when his father (as Lord Clarendon further obſerves) *received the diſobligation from the Lord Strafford, by his being created Baron of Raby, the houſe and land of Vane (which title he had promiſed himſelf, but it was unluckily caſt upon the Earl, purely out of contempt to Vane) they ſucked in all the thoughts of revenge imaginable; and, from thence, the ſon betook himſelf to the friendſhip of Mr. Pym, and all other diſcontented or ſeditious perſons, and contributed all that intelligence that deſigned the ruin of the*

[d] Wood's Athenæ Oxon. Vol. II. p. 291.

[e] Hiſtory of the Rebellion, 8vo. Vol. I. p. 187.

Earl, and which grafted him in the entire confidence of thoſe who promoted the ſame; ſo that nothing was concealed from him, though it is believed, that he communicated his own thoughts to very few.

The part he acted in the civil wars, is recited at large in our hiſtorians, and therefore I ſhall only mention, that when he was Treaſurer of the Navy (which place he held till the firſt wars between the Engliſh and Dutch) he ſhewed a rare example of honour and integrity. The fees of his office were, at that time, four-pence in the pound, which, by reaſon of the war, honeſtly amounted to little leſs than 30,000 l. per annum; but Sir Henry Vane looked on it as too much for a private ſubject, and very generouſly gave up his patent (which he had for life from King Charles I.) to the then parliament, deſiring but two thouſand pounds per annum, for an agent he had bred up to the buſineſs, and the remainder to go to the publick. This was done, and the method of a fixed ſalary has continued ever ſince in that office. He was ſuch a ſtrenuous oppoſer of all tyrannical government, that he [f] incurred the hatred of Cromwell, who, in 1653, when he turned out the Speaker, and the Members, ſtamping with his foot, bidding them give place to honeſter men, he, in wrath, taking Sir Henry Vane, junior, by the cloak, ſaid, *thou art a juggling fellow*; and, abuſing others, commanded his guards to turn them out of the houſe.

On the reſtoration of King Charles II. he was looked on as a dangerous perſon; and, being brought on his trial for high-treaſon, was found guilty, and receiving ſentence of death, on June 11, 1662, was executed on the 14th of the ſame month.

Biſhop Burnet, in his hiſtory of his own times, gives an account, That, 'as the ſparing of Martin, Goodwin, and 'Milton, who had not only juſtified, but magnified, the 'putting the King to death, in their writings, was much 'cenſured; ſo, on the other hand, the putting Sir Henry 'Vane to death was as much blamed: for, the declaration 'from Breda being full for an indemnity to all, except the 'Regicides, he was comprehended in that; ſince, though he 'was for changing the government, and depoſing the King, 'yet he did not approve of the putting him to death, nor of 'the force put on the parliament, but did for ſome time, 'while theſe things were acted, withdraw from the ſcene. 'This was ſo repreſented by his friends, that an addreſs was 'made, by both houſes of parliament, on his behalf; to 'which the King gave a favourable anſwer, though in ge-'neral words: ſo he reckoned that he was ſafe; that being

[f] Dugdale's ſhort View of the Troubles in England, p. 405.

'equivalent

'equivalent to an act of parliament, though it wanted the 'neceſſary forms. Yet the great ſhare he had in the attainder 'of the Earl of Strafford, and in the whole turn of affairs, to 'the total change of government; but, above all, the great 'opinion that was had of his parts and capacity to embroil 'matters again, made the court think it was neceſſary to put 'him out of the way. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, 'where a new and very indecent practice was begun. It was 'obſerved, that the dying ſpeeches of the regicides had left 'impreſſions on the hearers, that were not at all to the ad-'vantage of the government; ſo, ſtrains of a peculiar nature 'being expected from him, to prevent that, drummers were 'placed under the ſcaffold, who, as ſoon as he began to ſpeak 'to the publick, upon a ſign given, ſtruck up with their 'drums. This put him in no diſorder: he deſired they 'might be ſtopped, for he underſtood what was meant by it. 'Then he went through his devotions; and, as he was tak-'ing leave of thoſe about him, he happening to ſay ſomewhat 'with relation to the times, the drums ſtruck up a ſecond 'time: ſo he gave over, and died with ſo much compoſed-'neſs, that it was generally thought the government had loſt 'more than it had gained by his death.' He had to wife [5] Frances, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Wray, of Aſhby in Lincolnſhire, Bart. and by her had four ſons; 1. Henry, who died without iſſue; 2. William; 3. Richard, who died without iſſue; 4. Chriſtopher, created Lord Barnard: alſo ſix daughters; 1. Dorothy married to John Criſpe, of Oxfordſhire, Eſq; 2. Benina to ——— Forth; 3. Frances to ——— Kegwich; 4. Margaret to Sir James Tilley, of Wales; 5. Ann; 6. Catherine, who both died young.

CHRISTOPHER, *firſt Lord*, who was knighted by King Charles II. was ſworn of the privy-council to King James II. on July 25, 1688: and was created a Baron of this realm, by letters-patent, bearing date on July 8, 1699, by the ſtile and title of Lord Barnard, of Barnard-Caſtle in the biſhoprick of Durham. His Lordſhip married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter to Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, and ſiſter and coheir to John Duke of Newcaſtle, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, and three daughters, who all died young, viz. Henry, who died March 4, 1677, aged 13 months, and was buried at Shipborne in Kent; Chriſtopher, Elizabeth, Albina, and Mary; and two ſons, Gilbert, his ſucceſſor, and William, alſo a daughter named Grace, that ſurvived their father, who, dying on October 28, 1723, in the ſeventieth year of his age, at his ſeat at Fairlawn in Kent (which his grandfather pur-

[5] Viſitation of Durham, ut antea.

chaſed of George Chown, Eſq; in the reign of Charles I. [k]) was buried in the church of Shipbourn in that county, his Lady ſurviving him. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Curteis, who preached his funeral ſermon, and claimed the honour of having a very long friendſhip with his Lordſhip, has given the following character of him, in his ſermon preached at Wroteham in Kent, November 27, 1723. In the concluſion thereof, he thus expreſſes himſelf:

'It may be expected I ſhould ſay ſomething of the noble 'perſon, whoſe obſequies we now commemorate: and tho' 'diſcourſes of this nature are not deſigned for the commenda- 'tion of the dead, but for the inſtruction of the living, I 'think myſelf obliged to touch a little upon the former; yet 'ſo, as not to exceed the bounds of truth and decency: for 'ſuch an extreme would be the more criminal, as it relates 'to one, who in his life-time appeared very far from affecting 'popularity.

'His Lordſhip's judgment of perſons and things was clear, 'ſolid, and penetrating; and his diſcourſe open, familiar, and 'improving, to thoſe who had the honour and pleaſure of his 'moſt intimate converſation. He ſeldom cared to enter much 'into politicks, tho' very few underſtood them better. Books 'were his chief diverſion; and he had a ready command of 'what was valuable or inſtructive in them. As his temper 'was generally even, free from the ruffles of paſſion, and 'excellent in itſelf; ſo nothing but a choſen retirement, 'chiefly occaſioned by a very long ill ſtate of health, could 'have hindered his perſonal abilities, both natural and ac- 'quired, from ſhining in a more diffuſive light. He had a 'very juſt and honourable zeal for our excellent eſtabliſhed 'church and its intereſts; yet, not without a charitable la- 'titude towards thoſe who conſcientiouſly differed from it: 'nor was he a leſs zealous advocate for our happy civil conſti- 'tution and liberties. He always declared himſelf an hearty 'lover of the publick peace, and of ſuch meaſures as he 'thought moſt directly tending to perpetuate ſo invaluable a 'bleſſing: and, as he perfectly underſtood, ſo he practiſed 'thoſe virtues which conduce to the quiet and happineſs of 'ſocial life. He was a very great œconomiſt, and a moſt 'exact manager of his private affairs; yet, on ſome ſpecial 'occaſions, he ſhewed inſtances of a very generous liberality, 'to a degree uncommon, and in a way as much concealed 'from the world as poſſible. Neither was his Lordſhip leſs 'ſollicitous for the publick good: for, when, through ſome 'diſagreeable events, or the caprices of the people, the na-

[k] Harris's Hiſtory of Kent.

tional

'tional credit has been endangered by a ſudden run upon the 'Bank, he has immediately thrown in large ſums to ſupport 'it; as he had both a better way of judging than many 'others, in reſpect of danger, and a due regard to the com-'mon ſafety. One thing I ought alſo particularly to men-'tion, which, *like a city on an hill, cannot be hid:* I mean that 'pious work of rebuilding the decayed church of Shipborn, 'in a very regular, beautiful, and ſumptuous manner; a 'work which will, as a *precious ointment*, embalm his memory 'to after ages. But what I ſhall chiefly obſerve is, that in 'his laſt ſickneſs, ſo long as he retained the uſe of his reaſon, 'he bore the painful decays of nature with great meekneſs 'and patience: and, by his frequently deſiring the ſuitable 'appointed prayers, both from his own domeſtick chaplain 'and myſelf, together with his devout joining in them, he 'had recourſe to the true means of ſupport in that hour of 'trial, which needed the ſtrongeſt conſolation from above; 'and thereby appeared to leave the world in a truly pious 'diſpoſition: ſo that we may charitably hope he has made 'the bleſſed and moſt advantageous exchange which I have 'been deſcribing.'

Gilbert, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his Lordſhip in honour and eſtate.

William, the youngeſt ſon, was of a generous, candid, and engaging temper, joined with an inviolable attachment to our conſtitution and civil liberties; and zealouſly affected to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment. He[1] ſerved for the county of Durham, in the parliament that ſat firſt on buſineſs, November 18, 1708; and afterwards for Steyning in Suſſex. And our late Sovereign was pleaſed, by privy-ſeal, dated at St. James's, June 12, 1720, and by patent, dated at Dublin, on October 13 following, to create him a Viſcount and Baron of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Viſcount Vane, and Baron of Duncannon in the county of Tyrone.

GILBERT, *ſecond Lord Bernard*, the eldeſt ſon baptized in London on April 17, 1678, married Mary, daughter to Morgan Randle, of Chilworth in the county of Surry, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue ſix ſons, and three daughters. Henry, the eldeſt, ſucceeded him in honour and eſtate, and was created Earl of Darlington.

Morgan, ſecond ſon, in 1729, arrived at St. James's, from Mr. Stanhope (late Earl of Harrington) Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, with the treaty concluded and ſigned by that court on November 9, N. S. In 1732, he was made Comptroller of the Stamp-

[1] Britiſh Parl. Regiſt. No. 70, and 194.

office;

office; in which year, on January 23, he was married to Margaret, daughter of Robert Knight, Esq; late cashier of the South-Sea Company; and she dying at Bath, in May, 1739, left a son Morgan Vane, who is Comptroller of the Stamp duties, and on July 4, 1760, married Miss Upton, and by her had a daughter, who died, 1778. He secondly married Mary, daughter of ——— Fowler, of Feltham in Middlesex, Esq; but by her, who died at Bilby in Nottinghamshire, July 11, 1771, had no issue.

Thomas, third son, seated at Staindrop-Hall, in com. Pal. Durham, died unmarried, on February 19, 1758.

Gilbert, fourth son, in February 1732, was made an Ensign in the first regiment of foot-guards, and after Lieutenant in the same, and, in the rebellion in 1745, was Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Berkeley's new-raised regiment of foot. He was Deputy-Treasurer of Chelsea-College, and died October 28, 1772.

Randle, fifth son, died in the twenty-first year of his age.

Charles, sixth son, now living in the county of Norfolk. He was married, February 15, 1776, to ——— eldest daughter of Richard Wood, Esq.

His three daughters were, Anne, who died at the Bath, unmarried, on March 11, 1735-6: Elizabeth, wedded to Sir William Humble, of Thorpe-Underwood in Northamptonshire, Bart. [a] and died February 22, 1770, aged 57; and Jane, to Thomas Staunton, of Stock-Greve in the county of Bucks, Esq.

Lady Barnard, their mother, died on August 4, 1728, in the forty-seventh year of her age: and his Lordship deceasing on April 27, 1753, aged seventy-five, was succeeded by his eldest son.

HENRY, *first Earl of Darlington*, whilst he was a Commoner, was first elected, on a vacancy, May 27, 1726, a Member for Launceston, in that parliament summoned to meet on May 10, 1722; and for St. Maws, in the two succeeding. To the parliament summoned to meet on June 25, 1741, he was chose for Rippon; and in the next for the county of Durham. In 1742, he was appointed Vice-Treasurer, Receiver-General, and Paymaster-General of all his Majesty's revenues in Ireland; and was made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in 1749. In 1753, he succeeded his father in his honour and estate: and his Majesty was pleased to create him a Viscount and Earl of this Kingdom, by the stiles and titles of Viscount Barnard, and Earl of Darlington, by letters-patents, April 3, 1754. On

[a] Coffin-plate.

March

March 6, 1758, his Lordſhip departed this life, being then Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the county of Durham, and joint paymaſter of the forces. In 1725, he married Lady Grace Fitzroy, 3d daughter of Charles Duke of Cleveland: and by her Ladyſhip, who ſurvived him till September, 1763, he had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. Henry his ſucceſſor; 2. the Honourable Frederick Vane, was born on June 26, 1732, and at the general election, in 1761, was returned one of the Knights for the county of Durham to the 12th parliament of Great Britain; and, 3. the Honourable Raby Vane, born on January 2, 1736, and, being bred to a maritime life, is Captain of one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war. When his elder brother ſucceeded to the Peerage, he was elected, in his Lordſhip's room, Knight for the county of Durham; and was returned one of the citizens for Carliſle to the parliament which met firſt on buſineſs, November 3, 1761. He married, April, 1768, to ———, daughter of the late Biſhop Eyres, and died in October, 1769.

His Lordſhip's three daughters were Lady Anne, married, in March, 1746, to the Honourable Charles Hope Weir, of Craige-Hall in Scotland, Eſq; brother to the Earl of Hopetoun, from whom being divorced, ſhe ſecondly married the Honourable George Monſon, and died in the Eaſt-Indies in 1775; Lady Mary, wedded, in October, 1752, to Ralph Carr, of Cocken, in com. Pal. Durham, Eſq; and Lady Henrietta, who was born on December 26, 1738, and died on January 20, 1759.

Henry, his Lordſhip's eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor, as aforeſaid, now *ſecond Earl of Darlington*, being preſent at Cambridge at the inſtallment of his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, Chancellor of the Univerſity, he was, on July 30, 1749, admitted Maſter of Arts of that Univerſity. His Lordſhip was on a vacancy elected Member for Downton, in Wiltſhire, to the 10th parliament of Great Britain, and ſat for that borough till he vacated his ſeat by accepting the offices of Steward and Bailiff of the three Chiltern hundreds of Stoke, Diſborough, and Burnham, in Buckinghamſhire, after his father's ſucceſſion to the Peerage, as Lord Barnard, when he was choſen in his place one of the Knights for the county of Durham; which he continued afterwards to repreſent, until he became intitled to a ſeat in the Houſe of Peers by the death of his father, on March 6, 1758, as Earl of Darlington, &c. On June 3 that year, he was declared Lord Lieutenant, and Vice-Admiral, of the ſaid county palatine of Durham, and continued in the ſame places by his preſent Majeſty, who, moreover, on January 29, 1763, conſtituted him Maſter of the

the Jewel-office, and Governor of Carliſle in Auguſt following. His Lorſhip is alſo an Alderman of the city of Durham, and Colonel of the Militia of the ſaid county. Betaking himſelf to a military life in his youth, he roſe gradually till he got the command of a company in the 2d or (Coldſtream) regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of Colonel of foot; but reſigned his commiſſion in 1758.

His Lordſhip, on March 10, 1757, married Margaret ſiſter of Sir William Lowther, Bart. and by her Ladyſhip had two daughters, Lady Grace, born December 3, 1757, who died fourteen days old; and Lady Elizabeth, born April 28, 1759, who died in July, 1765; and a ſon Henry, Viſcount Barnard, born July 27, 1766.

TITLES.] Henry Vane, Earl of Darlington, Viſcount and Baron Barnard, of Barnard-Caſtle in the biſhoprick of Durham.

CREATIONS.] Baron Barnard, of Barnard-Caſtle in the biſhoprick of Durham, by letters-patent, July 8 (1699) 10 William III. Viſcount Barnard, and Earl of Darlington, April 3 (1754) 27 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Azure, three Gauntlets, Or.

CREST.] On a Wreath a Dexter hand in armour, coup'd at the wriſt, Proper, holding a Sword, Argent, hilt and pomel, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide a Griphon, Argent; on the Siniſter, an Antelope, Or; each gorged with a plain Collar, Azure; the dexter charged with three left-hand Gauntlets, as in the coat; the other with three Martlets, Or.

MOTTO.] NEC TEMERE NEC TIMIDE.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Raby-Caſtle in the biſhoprick of Durham.

Belasyse Earl Fauconberg.

BELASYSE, Earl Fauconberg.

THE name of this family in old deeds and records has been wrote Belasise, Bellasyes, Bellas, &c. from the town of Belasyse in the bishopric of Durham, of which the ancestors of the present Earl Fauconberg were owners, soon after the conquest.

BELASIUS, a Norman Knight, came into England with William the Conqueror, A. D. 1066, and was General [a] of those forces sent in 1071, to suppress Egelwinus, Bishop of Durham, Earl Morcar, and others, who betook themselves to the isle of Ely, which they held against the Conqueror, until the said Belasius reduced them to obedience: and the place which he chose to encamp in with his army, being on the south end of Alderheath, is to this day called *Belsars-hills*, corruptly from his name.

His son, ROULAND [b], married Elgiva the daughter and heir of Ralph de Belasyse, of Belasyse in the bishopric of Durham, and therefore wrote himself Rouland Belasyse de Belasyse, and was also possessed of Beuly in the said county [c], and died in the reign of King Henry I. leaving RALPH his son and heir.

To whom succeeded WILLIAM DE BELASIS (as it was then wrote) who [d] confirmed to William, son of Robert, and his heirs, the town of Belasis, with the appurtenances and liberties, by his charter without date: whereunto Richard Vavasor, Malg. Vavasor, and others, are witnesses. It seems to be very ancient, and the seal appendant is a man on horseback in complete armour, brandishing a sword. It may be presumed that Robert was son, and William grandson, to the said William de Belasis; for the oldest deeds are very short, and do not often describe the parties thereto.

Cotemporary with these was Hervisius de Belasise [e], who, by his charter without date (as was the custom in ancient times) granted to the canons of St. Mary of Giseburgh in Yorkshire, in free Alms, his lands in Alverton.

The next I meet with is ROULAND DE BELLASISE [f], who married Mary, daughter and heir to Sir Henry Spring, of Houghton le Spring, or Houghton on the Spring, in the bishopric of Durham, Knt. by his wife the daughter and heir

a Ex Stemmate penes præhon. Tho. Com. Fauconbere. b Segar's Baronage, MS. c Ibid. d Ex Eviden. huj. Famil. in St mmate præd.
e Ibid. f Ex Stemmate præd. & Lilly's Pedig. of Nobility, MS. p. 144.

of

of Robert Bernard. The said Rouland, by his marriage with the aforesaid Mary, became possessed of the manor and lands of the said Houghton le Spring [g], as also of Beter, Burdon, and other places, as appears by his charter in 24 Henry III. to which is a seal appendant, of a Cheveron between three Flowers de Lis (the same arms the family now bear) impaling an Escutcheon between six Martlets, the arms of Spring.

This Rouland de Bellasise was knighted [h] at the battle of Lewes in Sussex, on May 14, 1264, when the King was taken prisoner by Simon Montford, Earl of Leicester, and other Barons. A figure of a Knight in armour [i] in a praying posture, with his sword by his side, reposing his head on a cushion, and at his feet a lion, is yet remaining in the church of Houghton, said to be for this Sir Rouland de Belasise, who was [k] succeeded by Roger his son and heir.

Which ROGER DE BELASISE had to wife [l] Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Harbottle, Knt. by whom he had issue two sons, Sir Robert, and John; also a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Madison of Unthankhall in Wardale. The younger son, married Mary daughter of Roger Bertram, and the elder SIR ROBERT BELASISE, *Knt.* by [m] Anne his wife, daughter of Sir William Gouldbourne, had issue [n] Sir John Belasise, and four daughters [o], viz. Mary, married to John de Lambton; Anne, to Robert de Fowbray; Ursula, to James de Claxton; and, Frances, to William de Wickliffe. SIR JOHN wedded Oswald, daughter of Sir William Talbois, and by her had two sons [p], John, his heir, and Thomas, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas de Whitwell. Sir John, by the same wife, was also father of three daughters, viz. Dionysia, who wedded Sir Gerard Salveyn, Knt. and after his decease took the veil; Jane, espoused to Robert de Buckton; and Elizabeth, the wife of Hamon Byrd, of Newcastle upon Tine.

JOHN, the eldest son, married Alice, daughter of John de la Hay, by whom he had issue two sons [q], William, of whom hereafter, and John, who married Maud, daughter of John Doolard of Aukland; and also a daughter, Mary, the wife of William de Featherstonhaugh, of Featherstonhaugh in Northumberland. The said Alice, by her deed, dated at Wolveston, on the morrow of St. Mark the Evangelist, 1316, writing herself Alice de la Hay, relict of John de Belasise, releases to William de Belasise, and Maud his wife, in consi-

g Chart. 24 Henry III. præd. h Ex Stemmate. i Ibid. k Lilly
l Ibid. m Ibid. n Ibid. o Ex lib. visit. Ebor.
p Ex Stemmate ut antea. q Ibid.

deration

deration of a certain sum of money received, all her right and title to the land which she and her husband were enseoffed of by Hugh Marshall, witness Gilbert de Bello Loco, and others.

William de Belasyse (son and heir of John) married Maud, daughter and [r] coheir of William Bellingham, of Bellingham, Esq; by whom [s] he had issue, John, his son and heir, and a daughter, Joan, wife of John Busby, Esq. In a plea at Durham, before Robert de Brampton, Adam de Boughs [Bowes] and Richard de Stanlaw, Justices of Lewis (Beaumont) Bishop of Durham, at the assizes held in the first year of his Pontificate [an. 1317] William de Belasyse, and Maud, his wife, were summoned to answer Richard del Halle, of Wolveston, and Isabel his wife, who pleaded, that they held of them, by agreement, one messuage and sixty acres of land, &c. in Wolveston: whereunto William and Maud, made answer, That they were ready to make good the agreement.

But John, son of John de Belasyse, of Wolveston, appeared and said, that the aforesaid William Belasyse, and others, had no power to make such agreement, because they had no right to the said lands, being tenants in fee-tail to them and their heirs; and that the said John is the next heir apparent to the aforesaid lands. And thereupon the said William, being asked what right he had to the lands? said, that William, son of Ralph Bellingham, died seised of a messuage and twenty-four acres of land in Wolveston, and that Maud and Christian were his daughters and heirs, between whom division was made of the said lands, &c. and that he married Maud; and that John, son of Richard, married Christian, who granted their part to him, and the said Maud his wife.

John, son and heir of the said William Belasyse [t], was knighted. And by indenture, bearing date at Durham, on the Monday after the feast of St. Andrew, 1380, between the Prior and convent of the church of St. Cuthbert of Durham, of the one part, and John de Belasyse, on the other part, it is witnessed, that the said John gave and confirmed to the said Prior and convent, and their successors, all his lands and tenements, rents, and services, with the appurtenances in Wolveston (now called Oulston) in exchange for the manor of Henknoll, to hold to the said Prior and convent, in pure and free alms for ever. And the said Prior and convent gave and granted in exchange to the said John, and his heirs and assigns, the said manor of Henknoll, with the appurtenances. Whereunto Sir Ralph Eure, Sir John Coigniers, and others, were witnesses. Also by another deed of the same date, Ro-

[r] Lilly. [s] Ibid. [t] Ibid.

bert

bert, the Prior and convent of Durham, assign Allan de Bellingham, and John de Elnett, to deliver seisin of the manor of Henknoll to John de Belays. And afterwards Robert de Herelsey, Clerk, releases to John de Belasys, sen. and his heirs and assigns, all the right he had to the manor of Henknoll, with the appurtenances: dated at Durham, June 16, 1391, 14 Richard II. Within the manor of Wolveston was the lordship of Belasise; and on the said exchange this proverb had its rise in the bishopric of Durham:

Belasise, Belassis, daft was thy nowle,
When thou gave Bellassis for Henknowle.

Belasyse-Cross, in the bishoprick of Durham [u], was erected by this Sir John Belasyse, who, by Alice his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Hansard, of Walworth, Knt. had issue [w] Robert Belasyse, his son and heir, and two daughters; 1. Elizabeth, married, 1st, to Thomas Brigham, Esq; and, 2dly, to Sir John Cranlington, Knt. 2. Julian, successively the wife of John Fishburn, of Fishburn in the bishopric of Durham, Esq; and of Sir John Waddon, Knt.

The said Robert Belasyse [x], by his charter dated at Henknoll, the Friday after the feast of Easter, 1407, grants to William de Lambton, and William de Lambton, jun. Robert and Thomas, sons of the said William, his whole manor of Henknoll, &c. which was in order to a settlement; for he married Alice, daughter [y] to Robert Lamplugh, of Lamplugh in Cumberland, and by her had issue four sons, John, William, Robert, and Geoffrey.

John Bellasis died [z] in 18 Henry VI. leaving Alice, his daughter and heir, thirty years of age, by Jonetta his wife, daughter of Thomas Tipping, Esq; whereupon William, his brother, succeeded to the estate.

Which William married Cecilie, daughter and heir of William Hoton (as the name was wrote in 1461, 1 Edw. IV.) of Butterwick; and in 28 Henry VI. he [a] settles on Thomas Belasyse, his son and heir, and Margery, daughter of Richard Dalton, of West Auckland in the bishopric of Durham, Esq; in free marriage, all his lands in his manor of Henknoll, to hold to the said Thomas and Margery, and their heirs. He was living in 6 Edward IV. as appears by a deed between him and Stephen Shotten, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Gent.

Thomas Belasyse in 1 Edw. IV. is, in a charter, wrote [b] son and heir of William Belasyse, and of Cecilie his wife,

[u] Ex Stemmate. [w] Ibid. [x] Chart. 8 Henry IV. [y] Ex Stemmate. [z] Esc. 18 Henry VI. [a] Chart. 28 Henry VI. [b] Chart. 1 Edward IV.

daughter

daughter and heir of William Hoton (or Hutton) late of Butterwyke, Esq; by which charter Ralph Hoton, of Hunwyke, Esq; (son and heir of William Hoton, late of Hunwyke, and cousin and heir of Joan, who was the wife of William Hoton, of Herdwyke) grants to the said Thomas Belasyse all the right and claim he had in the towns and territories of Redmershall, Butterwyke, or Rongton in com. Ebor, &c. dated at Hunwyke, Jan. 20, 1461-2, 1 Edward IV. By the before-mentioned Margery, daughter of Richard Dalton, Esq; his first wife, he had only two daughters, who both died young: and, after her decease, taking to his 2d wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Lancelot Thirkeld, of Melmerby in Yorkshire, Knt.[c] had issue by her two sons, Richard, and Anthony, LL. D. of whom afterwards; and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of William Clervaux, of Croft in Yorkshire, Esq; and Margaret, of Anthony Smith, of Kelton, Esq.

RICHARD, the eldest son, on August 20, 1518, settles divers lands in his manor of Henknoll, on Margaret Simpson, his mother, for term of her life, whereby it appears that she had a second husband. And on March 4, 1527-8[d], the said Richard Belasyse was constituted Constable of the castle of Durham, during life, to officiate by himself or sufficient deputies. He was also[e] of the council of the North, on the first establishment. He[f] married Margery, daughter and heir of Richard Errington, of Cokel, and Morton, Esq; and died on March 26, 1540, seised of the manors of[g] Henknoll, Bradwood, Barington, and Scole-Aclac, in the bishopric of Durham, and Heigheington and Pelton; and of lands in Bishop Auckland, Wardale, and Swandburn in the same county. By the said Margery, his wife, he had seven sons; William, who died an infant; William, who was his heir, and knighted; Anthony, Francis, Thomas, who all three died unmarried; as did also the two youngest, another Anthony, and Richard. He had also four daughters, viz. Cecilia; Anne; Margaret, the wife of William Pulleyne, of Scotton in Yorkshire, Esq; and Jane wedded to John, son and heir of Sir Ralph Hedworth, of Harroton in the palatinate of Durham. This Richard Belasyse, leaving Sir William his son and heir, only sixteen years of age[h], at his death, Anthony Belasyse, Richard's younger brother, obtained his lordship.

The said Anthony Belasyse was Doctor of Laws, and Master in Chancery, in 36 Henry VIII. when he[i] was one of the four, specially appointed by the King, to hear causes and pass

c Ex Stemmate. d Pat. 19, Henry VIII. e Ex Stemmate.
f Cole's Esc. Lib. 5. N. 61. A. 16. p. 59. in Bibl. Harl. g Esc. 32. Henry VIII. h Ex Stemmate. i Rymer's Fœd. tom. 15. p. 58.

decrees in the court of Chancery, in the abſence of Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Lord Chancellor. And in the [k] reign of King Edward VI. being wrote Anthony Belasis, Esq; he was one of the King's Council in the North. On the diſſolution of the monaſteries, he obtained from that King a grant of the priory of Newborough in com. Ebor. which he afterwards gave to Sir William Bellaſyſe, Knt. his nephew, ſon of Richard, his elder brother, before-mentioned. He died in 1552; and, though a layman, was Archdeacon of Colcheſter, and Prebendary of Weſtminſter and Lincoln.

Sir William Bellasyse aforesaid, lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was Sheriff of Yorkſhire, in 1574, the ſixteenth year of that reign. He wrote himſelf of Newborough in 1584 [l], when his grandſon Thomas was ſeven years of age; and before that time had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. He lived to eighty-one years of age, and died on April 13, 1604. He had been Juſtice of Peace ſixty years, and a Knight fifty, and ſaw his ſon and grandchild knighted before his death.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Nicholas Fairfax, of Malton, and Gilling in com. Ebor. Knt. by whom he had iſſue ſix ſons, 1. Nicholas, who was chriſtened on October 3, 1551, and died young: 2. Henry [m], his heir: 3. Charles: 4. Bryan, of Morton in the biſhopric of Durham [n], who was born at Newborough, on July 19, 1559, and dying on December 3, 1607, aged 48, was buried in the church of Houghton-le-Spring, before-mentioned; leaving by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir George Selby, a ſon, Sir William Bellaſyſe, of Morton aforesaid: 5. Richard: and, 6, James, who wedded ——, daughter of —— Tonſtal, of Thurland-caſtle in Lancaſhire, ſine prole. Sir William Belasyse, of Newborough, by the ſaid Margaret Fairfax, was alſo father of five daughters, viz. Anne, Jane, Margaret, Mary, (who all died young) and Catharine, who was chriſtened on Sept. 8, 1553, and became the wife of Thomas Metham, of Metham in Yorkſhire, Esq.

Sir Henry Belasyse, his eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir, was chriſtened in the pariſh of Cockewold, on June 14, 1555; he was knighted by King James I. at [o] York, on April 17, 1603, in his journey to London; and was [p] created a Baronet on June 29, 1611, at the firſt inſtitution of that dignity. He lived in great hoſpitality, and was the firſt named [q] in the commiſſion of the peace for the North-Riding of the county of

[k] Strype's Mem. vol. II. p. 458. [l] Viſit. de com. Ebor. per Glover, Somerſ. [m] Ibid. [n] Ibid. [o] Philpot's Cat. of Knights. [p] Pat. 9. Jac. I. p. 45. [q] Rymer's Fœd. tom. 18. p. 579.

York,

York, in 1625. He had to wife Ursula, daughter of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton in com. Ebor. and by her (who after his decease married William Mallory, Esq;) he had issue Thomas, his son and heir, and two daughters, Dorothy, wife of Conyers Lord Darcy, of Hornby, and by her ancestor to the late Earl of Holderness; and Mary, married to Sir William Lister, of Thornton in com. Ebor. Knt.

This Sir Henry Belasyse had a monument erected in his life-time, in the cathedral of York, with the effigies of him and his Lady, his son, and two daughters, with the following inscription:

HENRICUS BELASSIS, Miles et Baronettus, filius
Gulielmi Belassis, Militis, ex Margaretta
Filia primogenita Nicholai Fairfax de Gilling
Militis; mortalitatis memor, hunc tumulum
Sibi et Ursulæ conjugi charissimæ, filiæ primo-
genitæ Thomæ Fairfax de Denton Milit. posuit;
Sub quo simul requiescunt, et glorioſum Christi
Adventum expectant.
Mors certa est, incerta dies, nec certa sequentum;
Cura sibi tumulum qui parat, ille sapit.
Frequens mortis et novissimi judicii recordatio
A peccato revocat.

That the time of his death is not mentioned, may be from the confusion of the nation that then happened.

SIR THOMAS BELASYSE, his only son and heir [r], born anno 1577, was, in consideration of his great merits, advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm [s], by letters-patent bearing date 25 Maii, 1627, 3 Car. I. by the title of Lord Fauconberg, of Yarum. And faithfully adhering to that King in the times of his unhappy troubles, was, in consideration thereof, created Viscount Fauconberg, of Henknowle in com. pal. Durh. [t] by letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, Jan. 31, 1642-3, 18 Car. I. His Lordship having a friendship with William Cavendish, Marquis of Newcastle, he followed the fortunes of that Nobleman in the siege of York, which held out three months against three powerful armies, as Lord Clarendon has observed; and, on the loss of the day at the battle of Marston-Moor, July 2, 1644, the Marquis, under that anxiety of mind, having embarked at Scarborough for Hamburgh, the Lord Fauconberg [u] took his share with him in his foreign adventures. He landed with

[r] Vis. de com. Ebor. præd. [s] Pat. 3 Car. I. n. 36. [t] Pat. 18 Car. I. [u] Whitlock's Mem. p. 92.

the [w] Marquis at Hamburgh on July 1 following; but I can give no further account of him, than that he was obliged to compound for his estate [x] with the sequestrators at 5012 l. 18 s. and dying in 1652 [y], was buried in the parish church of Cockswold in com. Ebor.

He married Barbara, daughter to Sir Henry Cholmondley, of Roxby in com. Ebor. Knt. by [z] whom he had issue two sons, Henry, and John; and five daughters, viz. Margaret, married to Sir Edward Osborn, of Kiveton, ancestor to the present Duke of Leeds: Mary, the 3d wife to John Lord Darcy, of Aston; Barbara to Sir Henry Slingsby, of Scriven, in com. Ebor. Bart. of Nova Scotia, who was beheaded on June 8, 1658, under Cromwell's usurpation; *and died*, as he said on the scaffold, *for being an honest man:* Ursula, to Sir Walter Vavasor, of Haslewood in Yorkshire, Bart. and Frances, to Thomas Ingram, eldest son and heir to Sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple-Newsom in Yorkshire, Knt.

John, his second son, was, in consideration of his conduct and courage in many gallant actions in the time of the rebellion, created Lord Belasyse, of Worlaby in the county of Lincoln [a], by letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, Jan. 27, 1644-5, 20 Car. I. but this honour is now extinct. He was likewise, by the same king, made Lieutenant-general of the counties of York, Nottingham, Lincoln, and Derby; Governor of the city of York, and Captain of the garrison of Newark upon Trent; as also Captain-general of his Majesty's guards. By King Charles II. he was constituted Captain-General of his Forces in Africa, and Governor of Tangier; Lord Lieutenant of the East-Riding of Yorkshire; Governor of Hull; Colonel of a regiment of foot, and Captain of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners; but, professing the Romish religion, resigned his employments upon passing the Test act, in 1673.

A very lofty and costly monument, of curious workmanship, stands affixed to the East wall of the church, in the church-yard of St. Giles in the fields, Middlesex; on which, above the sarcophagus, is his Lordship's coat of arms, impaling those of Powlet; and on the base the following inscription:

"This monument was erected in the year of our Lord "1736, by the pious direction of the Honourable Dame "Barbara Webb, wife of Sir John Webb, of Canford

[w] Life of the Duke of Newcastle, p. 53. [x] List of Compounders, Edit. 1655, Letter F. [y] Ex Regist. Par. de Cockswold. [z] Ex Stemmate. [a] Pat. 20. Car. I.

"Magna

" Magna in the county of Dorſet, Bart. and the Honourable " Catherine Talbot, wife of the Honourable John Talbot, " of Longford in the county of Salop, Eſq; ſurviving daugh- " ters and coheirs of the Right Honourable John Lord Be- " laſyſe, ſecond ſon of Thomas Lord Viſcount Faucon- " berg, in memory of their moſt dear father, his wives and " children.

" Who, for his loyalty, prudence, and courage, was pro- " moted to ſeveral commands of great truſt by their Majeſties " King Charles I. and II. viz. having raiſed ſix regiments of " horſe and foot in the late civil wars, he commanded a Ter- " tia in his Majeſty's armies at the battles of Edge-hill, New- " bury, and Knaſeby; at the ſieges of Reading and Briſtol; " and afterwards, being made Governor of York, and Com- " mander in chief of all his Majeſty's forces in Yorkſhire, he " fought the battle of Selby with the Lord Fairfax. And be- " ing Lieutenant-General of the counties of Lincoln, Not- " tingham, Derby, and Rutland, and Governor of Newark, " he valiantly defended that garriſon againſt the Engliſh and " Scotch armies, till his Majeſty came in perſon to the Scotch " quarters, and commanded the ſurrender of it. At which " time he alſo had the honour of being General of the King's " horſe-guards; in all which ſervices, during the wars, and " other atchievements, he deported himſelf with eminent cou- " rage and conduct, and received many wounds, ſuſtained " three impriſonments in the Tower of London; and, after " the happy reſtauration of King Charles II. he was made " Lord Lieutenant of the Eaſt-Riding of the county of York, " Governor of Hull, General of his Majeſty's forces in " Africa, Governor of Tangier, Captain of his Majeſty's " guard of Gentlemen Penſioners, and firſt Lord Commiſ- " ſioner of the Treaſury to King James II. He died the 10th " of September, 1689, whoſe remains are depoſited in this " vault.

" He married, to his firſt wife, Jane, daughter and ſole " heireſs of Sir Robert Boteler, of Woodhall in the county " of Hertford, Knt. by whom he had Sir Henry Belaſyſe [b], " Knight of the moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, interred " in this vault; Mary Viſcounteſs Dunbar, and Frances, " both deceaſed.

" He married, to his ſecond wife, Anne, daughter and co- " heir to Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton in the county of Suf- " folk, Bart. who alſo lies interred here.

[b] This Sir Henry married Anne, 2d daughter of Francis Lord Brudenell, predeceſſor to the preſent Duke of Montague; but died without iſſue.

" He married, to his third wife, the Right Honourable the " Lady Anne Powlet, second daughter of the Right Noble " John Marquis of Winchester, sister to Charles late Duke " of Bolton, and is here interred."

On the sarcophagus, above the said inscription, is the following account of his progeny by his last lady:

" The Right Honourable John Lord Belasyse had issue, by " his third marriage with the Lady Anne Powlet, three sons " and nine daughters, whereof the three sons, and five of the " daughters, died in their infancy; Honora, Lady Dowager " Bergavenny, widow and relict of George Lord Bergavenny, " one of the coheirs of the said John Lord Belasyse, who died " without issue the 6th of January, 1706, and is interred in " this vault:

" The Honourable Dame Barbara Webb, and the Honour- " able Catharine Talbot, the two surviving daughters and " coheirs, now living, who caused this monument to be " erected:

" Also the Honourable Isabella, the youngest daughter, " who married Thomas Stoner, of Stoner, in the county of " Oxon. Esq; one of the coheirs of the said late Lord Bela- " syse, and died without issue the 4th of June, 1704."

The Earl of Clarendon says of this Lord Belasyse [c], That when he was made Governor of York, he was a person of great interest in the country, and of exemplary industry and courage; and that the King made him [d] Governor of Newark, being allied to most of the Gentlemen of the adjacent counties, and having a good estate there, he thought him more acceptable than Sir Richard Willis, whom he displaced.

HENRY Belasyse, eldest son and heir of Thomas Viscount Fauconberg, was one of the Knights who served for Yorkshire, in the parliament which met in 1641; and in August, 1642 [e], signed the articles for a neutrality in the said spacious county; which he was induced to do, as Lord Clarendon has [f] observed, for that after the King had left York, and his brother Colonel John Belasyse and his regiment, with other forces, had been sent to his Majesty, no further supply could be raised. He gives this relation of it:

" Harry Bellasis, with the Lord Fairfax, the two Knights " who served in parliament for Yorkshire, signed articles for " a neutrality for that county, being nearly allied together, " and of great kindness, till their several opinions and af-

[c] Hist. of Rebel. Folio, Vol. II. p. 344. [d] Ibid. p. 355. [e] Whitlock, p. 59. [f] Hist. of Rebel. Folio, p. 166.

" fections

"fections had divided them in this quarrel; the Lord Fair-"fax adhering to the Parliament, and the other with great "courage and sobriety to the King." He further relates, that the principal persons of both parties subscribed the articles; but the Parliament expressed their detestation of it, and reproved the Lord Fairfax and his party, for being cozened and over-reached by the other.

In 1645, the militia being one of the difficult points that could not be settled in the treaty of Uxbridge, the King sent propositions, that he was willing to commit the great trust of the militia of the kingdom, for such time, and with such powers, as are expressed in the papers, delivered by his Commissioners at Uxbridge; and, nominating several persons for that trust [g], among them was this Henry Bellasis, his Majesty supposing there can be no objection against them.

This Henry died in his father's life-time. He had to wife Grace, daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Barton, of Smithells in com. Lanc. [h] lineally descended from Ralph Barton, of Holm near Newark in com. Nott. and of Joan his wife, only daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Ratcliff, of Smithells, living in the reign of King Henry V. On a monument in Coxwold church, in Yorkshire, is the following inscription:

M. S.
H. S. E.
Honoratissimus Henricus Belasyse Armiger,
Thomæ Vice-Comitis Fauconberg Filius;
Quem Ingenii Eximiæ Dotes,
Intaminata Fides,
Intactaq; Virtus, et Probitas illustris,
Patriæ Charum, Suisq; Ornamentum
Merito Effinxerunt.
Conjugem duxit unigenitam Dni. Thomæ Barton Equitis
De Smithells in Agro Lancas. Filiam,
Ex quibus Numerosa effluxit progenies,
Maria, Thomas facultatum et virtutum Paternarum Hæres,
Barbara, Henricus, Rolandus Eques Balnei
Qui uxorem habuit unicam Humphredi Davenport
De Sutton in com. Cestr. Armigeri Filiam,
Gulielmus, Gracia Vice-Comiti de Castleton,
Franciska Domino Henrico Jones Equiti,
Arabella Do. Gulielmo Frankland, Nupta,
Margarita, Johannes, Carolus, Barbara,
Quam duxit Dns. Marmaducus Dalton Eques,
Et Gulielmus, qui numerum bis septenarium complevit.
Obijt 20mo Die Maii, A. D. 1647mo.

[g] Rushworth's Col. Vol. VI. p. 216, 217. [h] Ex Stemmate.

By the ſaid Grace, his wife, he left iſſue ſeven ſons and ſeven daughters. His ſons were, Thomas, who ſucceeded his grandfather; Henry, who died unmarried; Sir Rouland Belaſyſe, Knight of the Bath, anceſtor to the preſent Earl Fauconberg; William, who died an infant; John, who died young; Charles, who alſo died in his youth; and another William, who likewiſe died in his early days. The daughters were, Mary; Barbara; Grace, married to George Saunderſon, Viſcount Caſtleton of Ireland; Frances, to Sir Henry Jones, of Alſton in Oxfordſhire, Knt. Arabella, the wife of Sir William Frankland, of Thirkelby in Yorkſhire, Bart. Margaret; and another Barbara, ſucceſſively wedded to Sir Marmaduke Dalton, of Hauxwell in Yorkſhire, Knt. and Walter Strickland, Eſq; a younger ſon of Sir Robert Strickland, of Siſerge in Weſtmoreland, Knt.

THOMAS, 2d *Viſcount Fauconberg* (ſucceſſor to his grandfather) married, firſt, Mildred, daughter to Nicholas Saunderſon Viſcount Caſtleton, and ſhe dying without iſſue by him, he married, ſecondly, Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, the Uſurper [i], at Hampton-Court, Nov. 18, 1657. The Earl of Clarendon gives this account of him [k]:

"After Cromwell was declared Protector, and in great "power, he married his daughter to the Lord Fauconberg, "the owner of a very great eſtate in Yorkſhire, and deſcend-"ed of a family eminently loyal. There were many reaſons "to believe that this young gentleman, being then about "three or four and twenty years of age, of great vigour and "ambition, had many good purpoſes, that he thought that al-"liance might qualify and enable him to perform. His marri-"age was celebrated at Whitehall" [Wood has given the "time at Hampton Court] "with all imaginable pomp and "luſtre. And it was obſerved, that though it was performed in "public, according to the rites and ceremonies then in uſe, "they were preſently afterwards in private married by mi-"niſters ordained by Biſhops, and according to the form in "the book of Common-Prayer, and this with the privity of "Cromwell."

In 1657 he was made one of the Council of State [l]; and in June 1658, when Dunkirk was taken from the Spaniards, the French King ſent the Duke of Crequi, together with Monſieur Mancini, nephew to Cardinal Mazarine, Prime Miniſter, to congratulate Cromwell on it; who, in return of the compliment [m], ſent his ſon-in-law, the Lord Faucon-

i Wood's Faſti Oxon. p. 761.
l Whitlock, p. 666.
k Hiſt. of Rebel. Folio, Vol. III. p. 469.
m Clarendon's Hiſt. of Rebel. p. 502. and Whitlock, p. 674.

berg,

berg, to Calais, to congratulate the French Monarch, for their joint prosperity.

This was the only employment the Lord Fauconberg had under the usurper; for, as the [n] noble author before-mentioned relates, "His domestic delights were lessened every day; "he plainly discovered that his son Fauconberg's heart was "set upon an interest destructive to his, and grew to hate "him perfectly." And Whitlock [o] relates, that Richard, the Protector's son, was betrayed by his near relations, and those of his council. In 1659, he [p] was by the council of state sent to the Tower.

That he was in the secret of the restoration of King Charles II. is evident from General Monk's conferring on him the regiment which was Sir Arthur Haslerig's [q], on April 25, the same day the Parliament met that restored the King.

Bishop Burnet writes [r], that Cromwell's daughter, married to the Lord Fauconberg, "was a wise and worthy woman, "more likely to have maintained the post [of Protector] than "either of her brothers; according to a saying that went of "her, That those who wore breeches deserved petticoats "better; but if those in petticoats had been in breeches they "would have held faster." It may be presumed, that she was influenced by this Lord, her husband, and (from what has been said) concurred with him in the restoration.

King Charles II. was so well satisfied with his Lordship's conduct, that he constituted [s] him Lord Lieutenant of the bishopric of Durham, July 27, 1660; and the same year [t] also made him Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the North Riding of Yorkshire, which he held till 1687, when not complying with the designs of King James II. he was put out of the commission.

He was also, by King Charles II. sent [u] Ambassador to the State of Venice, and the Princes of Italy; and made Captain [w] of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, on the surrender of that employment by his uncle John Lord Belasyse, of Worlaby, in 1673. He was likewise one of those [x] sworn of the privy-council on April 21, 1679, when his Majesty declared he was resolved to lay aside the use he had hitherto made of a single ministry, and to constitute such a privy-council as may not only be fit for the consultation and digestion of all business, but may be best informed in the true constitutions of the state, and thereby the most able to counsel him in all the affairs and interests of this crown and nation.

[n] Hist. of Rebel. p. 505. [o] Ibid. p. 678. [p] Whitlock, 2d Edit. p. 684. [q] Ibid. p. 701. [r] Hist. of his own Times, p. 83. [s] Bill. Sign. 12 Car. II. [t] Pat. 12 Car. II. [u] Ex Eviden. hujus Fam. [w] Wood's Fasti, p. 769 [x] Temple's Memoirs in Appen. p. 12.

On

On the acceſſion of King William and Queen Mary, his Lordſhip was ſworn of their privy-council; and on March 28, 1689, conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, having, as before-mentioned, been put out of the commiſſion by King James II. And in conſideration of his great merits, was advanced to the honour of Earl Fauconberg, on April 9, in the firſt year of their reign. He departed this life, without iſſue, on December 31, 1700, and was buried at Cockſwold in com. Ebor. where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inſcription:

M. S.
H. S. E.
Thomas Belaſyſe, Comes Fauconberg, Baro de Yarum,
Vir Primarius, Priſcæ Nobilitatis Exemplar,
Animi magnitudine, fortitudine, Prudentiâ,
Et rerum agendarum Peritiâ ſingulari,
Ad publica obeunda munera
Vere formatus.
Regiæ Penſionarium Cohortis Præfectus
Sub Carolo II^do. ſub quo, & Gulielmo III^tio
Com. Ebor qua ad Aquilonem vergit Prorex,
Quorum utriq; a ſanctioribus Conſiliis
Utriq; fidus pariter, & charus;
Nec inter Anglos ſolum, apud exteras vero Gentes inclaruit
Sub Carolo II^do apud Rempublicam Venetam.
Sabaudiæ item, Hetruriaeq; Duces,
Splendidâ Legatione functus,
Regiæ Dignitati, Regniq; Commodis
Provide Conſuluit,
Graviter ſatisfecit.
Gemino Fœlix Conjugio;
Mildredæ primum, Vice-Comitis de Caſtleton Filiæ.
Poſtea Mariæ, *Cromwelliorum ſtirpe, Patre Olivero, Progenitæ,
Illa, brevis ævi, mæſto Marito ſuperſtite deceſſit,
Hæc Marito mæſta ſuperfuit,
Quam indiſſolubilis Amor, non ficta Pietas,
Studiumq; Conjugi morem gerendi,
Caram Marito, Poſteriſq; Exemplum
Jure reddiderunt.
Ptochotrophio propriis ſumptibus extructo,
Hujuſce Parochiæ Paſtori.
Annuum in perpetuum ſtipendium legavit.
Et cum benè Latere fruſtrà alias queſierat,
Septuaginta & duos emenſus Annos,

* The ſaid Mary died on March 14, 1712.

Quietem

Quietem hactenus denegatam
Maturo in Cœlum seceſſu tandem consecutus est
Dec. 31^mo. A. S. H. 1700^mo.

I am therefore now to treat of SIR ROULAND BELASYSE who died in the life-time of his brother the said Earl of Fauconberg.

Which Sir Rouland was made one of the Knights of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles II. and departing this life at his seat at Sutton in com. pal. Ceſt. in the year 1699, was buried at Macclesfield. He married Anne, eldeſt daughter and sole heir of Humphry Davenport, of Sutton in the county Palatine of Cheſter, Esq; by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters; Thomas, of whom hereafter; Henry, who died unmarried; John, who deceased without issue; and Rouland, married to Frances, daughter of Chriſtopher Roper Lord Teynham, and siſter to Henry Lord Teynham, by whom he had issue two sons, Henry, and Anthony, and four daughters, Bridget, Frances, Barbara, and Anne.

THOMAS, the eldeſt son of Sir Rouland Belasyse, became *Viscount Fauconberg* in 1700, by the death of his uncle the Earl Fauconberg, with whom the earldom expired. He married Bridget, daughter of Sir John Gage, of Firle in Suſſex, Bart. and coheir to her mother, who was daughter and heir of Thomas Middlemore, of Edgebaſton, in the county of Warwick, Esq; by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters. And dying at Bruſſels November 26, 1718, was buried at Cockswold in Yorkshire, and his Lady deceased on November 18, 1732.

His eldeſt son, Thomas, was created Earl Fauconberg; Henry died an infant; Rouland died unmarried, April 9, 1768; and John died in his infancy.

Mary, the eldeſt daughter, was married on April 4, 1721, to John Pitt, Esq; third son of Thomas Pitt, Esq; Governor of Fort St. George in the Eaſt-Indies, and brother to the Earl of Londonderry; Anne and Penelope died unmarried.

THOMAS, *the late Earl* FAUCONBERG, born on April 27, 1699, conforming to the church of England, became one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to his late Majeſty, and, as such, attended his funeral solemnity, on November 11, 1760. His Lordship was, by that Prince, advanced to the dignity of Earl Fauconberg, of Newborough in Yorkshire, by letters patent dated June 5, 1756, and was afterwards sworn of the privy-council.

On Auguſt 5, 1726, his Lordship married Catharine, daughter and heir of John Betham, of Rowington in the

county

county of Warwick, Eſq; and coheir to William Fowler, of St. Thomas in the county of Stafford, Eſq; and by her, who died on May 30, 1760, he had iſſue three ſons, Thomas, who died an infant; a ſecond Thomas, who was born on June 29, 1740, and deceaſed in the twelfth year of his age; and Henry the preſent Earl Fauconberg; alſo four daughters; Lady Catharine; Lady Barbara, married, in April 1752, to the Honourable George Barnwell, Eſq; only brother to Henry Benedict, Lord Viſcount Kingſland, of Ireland; Lady Mary married, at St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, on July 23, 1776, to Thomas Eyre, of Haſſop in Derbyſhire, Eſq, and Lady Anne, married on April 20, 1761, to the Honourable Francis Talbot, Eſq; brother to George, 14th Earl of Shrewſbury, and died in 1768.

His Lordſhip died at his ſeat at Newborough, February 4, 1774, and was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon,

HENRY, *the preſent Earl Fauconberg*, born on April 13, 1743. On February 15, 1777, he was appointed one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-Chamber, and, in February, 1778, conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of the ——— Riding of Yorkſhire. His Lordſhip, May 29, 1766, was married to Charlotte, daughter of Sir Matthew Lamb, of

Bart. and ſiſter to the preſent Lord Melbourne, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he has iſſue four daughters, Lady Charlotte, born January 10, 1767; Lady Anne, born December 27, 1768; Lady Elizabeth, born January 1770; and Lady Harriot, born April 21, 1776.

TITLES.] Henry Belaſyſe, Earl Fauconberg of Newborough, Viſcount Fauconberg of Henknowle, Baron Fauconberg of Yarum, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet on June 29 (1611) 9 Jac. I. Baron Fauconberg of Yarum in com. Ebor. 25 Mart (1627) 3 Car. I. Viſcount Fauconberg of Henknowle in com. Ebor. Jan. 31 (1642) 18 Car. I. and Earl Fauconberg of Newborough on June 5 (1756) 29 Geo II.

ARMS.] Quarterly, firſt and fourth Argent a Chevron, Gules, between three Fleurs de lis, Azure; ſecond and third Argent, a Pale ingrailed between two Pallets plain, Sable.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Lion couchant guardant, Azure.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide, a Buck holding in his mouth a branch of oak fructed, all proper: on the ſiniſter, an Unicorn, Azure, armed, creſted, and unguled, Or.

MOTTO.] BONNE ET BELLE ASSEZ.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Newborough-hall; at Sutton, near Macclesfield in Cheſhire; and at St. Thomas, near Stafford.

FOX,

Fox Earl of Ilchester.

FOX, Earl of Ilchester.

THERE have been ſeveral perſons of great note in England, of the ſurname of Fox: but the firſt of his Lordſhip's family, on record, was WILLIAM Fox[a], of Farley, in Wiltſhire, who had a competent fortune there, and brought up his ſons agreeable thereto. He had to wife[b] Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Pavey, of Plaitford in Wiltſhire, by whom he had iſſue[c] a daughter, Margaret, baptized at Pitton, on July 3, 1616; Walter Fox, baptized at Pitton, on July 30, 1618, who died without iſſue; William Fox, baptized on May 14, 1620, who alſo died unmarried; as did Richard, another ſon, baptized on May 26, 1627. So that the ſaid William Fox, deceaſing in October, 1652, left iſſue only two ſons, John, and Stephen Fox, anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Ilcheſter, and Lord Holland.

JOHN Fox, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon, took up arms for King Charles I. and, when King Charles II. came into England from Scotland, he immediately repaired to him; and, eſcaping from the battle of Worceſter, fought on September 3, 1651, he returned to Farley, to his father's: but ſoon after retired into France, where he lived till the reſtoration of King Charles, and then was made Clerk of the Acatry to his houſhold[d]. He was ſeated at Averbury in Wiltſhire, and by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Henry Smart, of Plymouth in Devonſhire, had iſſue John Fox, his only ſon, 32 years old, June 14, 1672 (who left iſſue an only ſon, Stephen Fox, Eſq; who died unmarried about 1699) and four daughters; Mary, wife of Edward Thorneborow, ſon and heir of Sir Edward Thorneborow; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Dunkley, Cloſet-keeper to King Charles II. Margaret wedded to Sackvile Whittle, one of his Majeſty's ſurgeons; and Jane, the wife of Richard Ridge, of Portſmouth, who had iſſue by her Thomas Ridge, Eſq.

STEPHEN Fox, the youngeſt ſon, was born at Farley in Wiltſhire, on March 27, 1627; and, having a liberal education, his proficiency in learning, and ſagacity, were conſpicuous in his youth. John Fox, his elder brother, eſcaping

[a] Lib. de Benefactors, MS, not. S. 1. in Offic. Arm. [b] Ibid. [c] Ex Regiſt. Eccl. de Pitton. [d] Lib. de Benefact, MS, not. S. 1. p. 70. in Offic. Arm.

from

from the battle of Worceſter (as before-mentioned) his brother, Stephen Fox, went with him from Farley to Paris, being then in the 24th year of his age. On his arrival there, he was (as Lord Clarendon relates[e]) entertained by Henry Lord Percy, then lord chamberlain of the King's houſhold: and about the latter end of the year 1652, 'on the remove of 'his Majeſty from Paris, the charge of governing the ex-'pences of his family, and of payment of the wages of the 'ſervants, and iſſuing of all moneys, as well in journeys, 'as when the court reſided any where, was committed (as 'the noble author recites) to Mr. Stephen Fox, who was 'well qualified with languages, and all other parts of clerk-'ſhip, honeſty, and diſcretion, as was neceſſary for ſuch a 'truſt; and, indeed, his great induſtry, modeſty, and pru-'dence, did very much contribute to the bringing the family, 'which for ſo many years had been under no government, 'into very good order; by which his Majeſty, in the pinch-'ing ſtraights of his condition, enjoyed very much eaſe, from 'the time he left Paris.'

It is certain Mr. Fox diſcharged his truſt with great fidelity, which appeared ſo viſibly to the King, that he was actually ſworn Cofferer of his houſhold; but, on the reſtoration, never obtained that office, as Mr. William Aſhburnham produced a reverſionary grant from King Charles I. However, in conſideration of his good and faithful ſervices, Sir Edward Walker, then Garter, principal King of arms, by his Majeſty's command, granted to him, and his heirs, an honourable augmentation to his arms, out of the royal enſigns and devices, viz. in a canton Azure, a Fleur de Lis, Or; as by a ſpecial inſtrument, under his hand and ſeal, appeareth, dated at Bruſſels, November 23, 1658.

When his Majeſty took up his reſidence for ſome time at Cologne, her royal highneſs his ſiſter, Princeſs of Orange, making a viſit to him, was ſo ſurprizingly affected with Mr. Fox's conduct, in the management of the whole courſe of her entertainment, that ſhe ſhewed him very particular marks of her eſteem, and preſented him with a diamond ring of value. She alſo recommended him to her royal brother, as the moſt grateful meſſenger he could ſend to her on any emergent occaſion; and his Majeſty knew ſo well his prudence and conduct, that he employed him in ſeveral important diſpatches to the Princeſs, as alſo to perſons of the greateſt note in Holland; and his negotiations had that weight and ſucceſs, as to procure frequent ſupplies of money, to the value of 10,000l.

[e] Hiſt. of the Rebellion, 8vo, vol. 6. p. 527.

per

per annum, constantly paid, till his Majesty's return into England.

During the King's exile, he likewise kept a correspondence with the Royalists in England, and had such intelligence, that he received the news of Oliver Cromwell's death six hours before it reached Brussels, and imparted it to the King, whilst he was playing at tennis with the Arch-Duke Leopold, Don John, and other Spanish Grandees. The King thenceforward employed Mr. Fox on messages from the Netherlands to England, as one the royal party confided in.

He married his first lady, Elizabeth, only surviving child of Mr. William Whittle, of Lancashire, before he went abroad [f]; for Stephen, his eldest son, was born and buried in France.

When the King came to Breda, on the invitation of the States-General, being desired to make a publick entry into their provinces, Mr. Fox, and Sir Edward Walker, Garter, King of arms, were jointly sent to the Hague, to adjust the ceremonies of his Majesty's reception there.

After the King's happy return to his dominions, his faithful services were immediately rewarded, being made, first, Clerk of the Green cloth, on the settlement of the King's household; the Duke of Ormond, Lord High Steward, having a great esteem for him, and desirous of leaving the management thereof to one he knew so well experienced in it. Also on that wild insurrection of Venner, and the fifth-monarchy-men, in January, 1660-1, the King being advised not to be without guards, two regiments were raised, of which Mr. Fox was appointed paymaster: and afterwards other forces being raised, on the war with the Dutch, he was constituted paymaster-general of all his Majesty's forces in England. By that title, as also that of first clerk of the Green cloth, I find [g] him among the benefactors to the building of the College of arms, after the fire of London.

The just profits of those two offices not only enabled him to provide for his family, but also to exercise acts of generosity and charity. His regard was shewn to the place of his birth, by building the church of Farley at his own charge: and, in 1678, he built and founded an hospital there, for six old men, and six old women; a neat building, with a chapel in it, and handsome lodgings for a Chaplain, who resides there, and hath the title of Warden of the hospital. This he endowed with 188*l.* per annum; and there is likewise a charity-school, wherein are taught six boys, and six girls, all

[f] Ex Stemmate in lib. de Benefact. præd. p. 71. in Offic. Arm.

[g] Lib de Benefact. MS. S. 1.

at

at his ſole charge, by the ſaid Chaplain or Warden. He alſo built an hoſpital at Brome in Suffolk; and another at Aſhby in Northamptonſhire.

In the North part of Wiltſhire, he built a chancel intirely new, where he was not at all concerned in the tythes, but, the Rector being unable, it moved him to build it. He likewiſe built the church of Culford in Suffolk; and pewed the body of the cathedral church of Sarum, in a manner ſuitable to the neatneſs of that church, to which he was many other ways a great benefactor.

Theſe are laſting monuments of his piety and generoſity; and he was [h] the firſt projector of the noble deſign of Chelſea-hoſpital, having contributed to the expence of it above 13000 l. His motive to it was known from his own words: he ſaid, *He could not bear to ſee the common ſoldiers, who had ſpent their ſtrength in our ſervice, to beg at our doors.* He therefore did, what he could, to remove ſuch a ſcandal from the kingdom. He firſt purchaſed ſome grounds near the old college at Chelſea, which had been eſcheated to the crown in the reign of King James I. and which that monarch deſigned for the reſidence and maintenance of Proteſtant divines, to be employed in defence of the Reformation againſt all oppoſers: and on theſe grounds the preſent college is erected. In memory of which publick benefaction, his name is tranſmitted to poſterity, in a fine proſpect and deſcription of Chelſea-college, by Mr. Ingliſh, then Comptroller of the works thereof, inſcribed to the Right Honourable Sir Stephen Fox, the Earl of Ranelagh, and Sir Chriſtopher Wren, with their ſeveral coats of arms.

I ſhall now proceed to treat of the publick employments and honours conferred on him. King Charles II. to diſtinguiſh ſo valuable a ſervant, knighted him, on July 1, 1665. And, as he had been in the intimacy and confidence of George Monk, the renowned Duke of Albemarle, he paid a reſpect to his memory, at the pompous and publick funeral of his Grace, on April 30, 1670 [i], from Somerſet-houſe to Weſtminſter-abbey, being the firſt aſſiſtant in bearing the Royal ſtandard. Alſo, when the effigy was taken out of the open chariot at the Weſt door of Weſtminſter-abbey, and carried under a canopy to be placed in a mauſoleum there, Sir [k] Stephen was the firſt of the ſix Knights, ſupporters of that canopy.

In 1679, he was conſtituted [l] one of the Lords commiſſioners of the treaſury; in which place he was thought ſo very

[h] Vide the Sermon at his Funeral by Mr. Eyre, canon-reſidentiary of the church of Sarum. [i] Funeral of the Duke of Albemarle, p. 19. [k] Ibid. p. 25. [l] Life of King Charles II. in Hiſt of Engl. fol. vol. 3. p. 368.

ſerviceable,

ſerviceable, that he was kept in it (through divers changes) longer than could ever be ſaid of any man but himſelf; being continued, without intermiſſion, in all commiſſions, except that when the Earl of Rocheſter was Lord Treaſurer on February 16, 1685-6, till he choſe to retire from publick buſineſs.

In the ſame year, 1679 [m], the King appointed him firſt commiſſioner in the office of Maſter of the horſe, in conjunction with Sir Richard Maſon, Sir Nicholas Armorer, Thomas Wyndham, and Roger Pope, Eſqrs.

In 1681, the Prince of Orange, after his marriage, coming over to viſit the Engliſh court, came poſt from Margate to Whitehall, on July 23; and, the King being then at Windſor, the Prince made his firſt viſit [n] to Sir Stephen Fox, and did him the honour of dining with him the ſame day, and in the evening waited on his Majeſty at Windſor.

On his being in the treaſury, and ſupplying the place of Maſter of the horſe, his ſon, Charles Fox, Eſq; and Nicholas Johnſon, Eſq; [o] were, on December 26, 1679, conſtituted joint paymaſter of the forces; but, he dying in 1682, Sir Stephen, by his intereſt, got it ſolely conferred on [p] his ſon, Charles Fox, Eſq; though he was then but in the 23d year of his age. And on February 18, 1684, Sir Stephen was made ſole commiſſioner for Maſter of the horſe.

King James II. on his acceſſion to the throne, on February 6, 1684-5, continued him firſt clerk of the Green cloth; and, on the diſmiſſion of the Earl of Rocheſter from being Lord Treaſurer, in December, 1686, conſtituted him [q] one of the commiſſioners of his treaſury, with John Lord Bellaſis, Sidney Lord Godolphin, Henry Lord Dover, and Sir John Ernley, Chancellor of the exchequer.

Sir Stephen continued in that employment till the revolution, when he concurred in voting *the throne vacant, and for the filling it with the Prince and Princeſs of Orange*, declaring, *That Popery was inconſiſtent with the Engliſh conſtitution; and therefore all Papiſts ſhould be for ever excluded from the ſucceſſion to the crown of England.*

On March 19, 1689 [r], he was again conſtituted one of the Lords commiſſioners of the treaſury: and was continued in the ſeveral changes of that commiſſion, till he retired from publick buſineſs, in 1701.

In 1692, when King James was come to La-Hogue, with a conſiderable army to invade England, he ſent over a very

[m] Chamberlain's State of Eng. in Liſt. of Officers, anno 1679. [n] Hiſt. of Engl. vol. 3. p. 392. [o] Ibid. p. 368. [p] Ibid. p. 396. [q] Ibid. p. 452. [r] Ibid. p. 587, 610, 663.

formal declaration, promiſing pardon to all that ſhould return to their duty; but by name [s] excepted Sir Stephen Fox, with ſeveral noble peers, &c. This invaſion was prevented by admiral Ruſſell's beating the French fleet.

Sir Stephen was elected to the firſt parliament called by King Charles II. for the city of Saliſbury, which he alſo repreſented in the parliament called by King James II. in 1685. In 1678-9, the 31ſt of King Charles II. the city of Weſtminſter [t] choſe him one of their repreſentatives; as alſo in 1695, the ſeventh year of King William III. He was a ſtrenuous aſſerter of the integrity of the Earl of Clarendon, and voted againſt his impeachment, though he was in a manner commanded by the King to act in a contrary part; which is more particularly ſpecified in the hiſtories of England, wrote by Dr. Echard and Mr. Rapin. His ſon, Mr. Charles Fox, deceaſing, who had been elected in 1698, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1705, 1708, 1710, and 1713, to ſerve for the city of Saliſbury in parliament, among the circumſtances of his affliction he thought himſelf deprived of the ſatisfaction he long had, in ſerving in his own perſon, or his ſon's, for that city; being born near to it. This prevailed on him to reſume the taking his ſeat in parliament again for that city, at a time when our diviſions were at a great height; and he was unanimouſly choſen upon a vacancy by death of his ſaid ſon, to ſit in the laſt parliament called by Queen Anne, whom he had the honour, by her Majeſty's particular deſire, to lead going in proceſſion to her coronation, on April 23, 1702.

He had the comfort and happineſs, to the concluſion of his life, not to be afflicted with any of the infirmities of old age, which could make him the leaſt burthenſome either to himſelf, his friends, or his ſervants. 'It muſt be owned, 'wiſdom doth not beſtow the ſame happineſs to every one 'that findeth her, but diſtributes to them their portion in a 'very different meaſure, with more reaſon than we are able to 'diſcern.' Her bounty to him was as if ſhe emptied both her hands, and held back nothing from him. He had the bleſſing of her right-hand in the length of his days; and he had thoſe of her left hand, in his riches and preferments.

He made his laſt will and teſtament [u], when he was aged eighty-eight years, in full health and memory, as is therein mentioned. And his ſanity of mind appears, by the prudent diſpoſition he made of his fortune. He was thoughtful of his family, and friends; and the day before he made his will, he ſettled the moſt part of his eſtate on truſtees, for the benefit

[s] Ibid. p. 639. [t] Stow's Survey in 2d Appendix, p. 10. [u] From the Regiſter intitled Fox, number 552, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

of

of his ſons, during their minorities; which he confirmed by his ſaid will and teſtament, dated on May 25, 1716; but ſigned, ſealed, and delivered, on Auguſt 6 following: which is likewiſe a proof of his mature deliberation in the making of it.

He firſt recites, That by indentures of leaſe and releaſe, bearing date the 22d and 23d of January, 1688, he had charged his manor and lands in Madington in Wiltſhire, with an annual rent of 40l. payable to the vicar or miniſter of the church of Madington: alſo with an annual rent of 188l. for the endowment of an hoſpital built at Farley. And by deed, bearing date the day before his will, he charges his ſaid manor of Madington, with 20l. more, to be paid to the vicar of Madington.

His next care was, in leaving a handſome ſupport to Dame Chriſtian Fox, his wife, with all his furniture, plate, pictures, &c. at his lodgings in Whitehall; conſtituting her ſole executrix of his will, and alſo guardian of his ſons and daughter, during their reſpective minorities. Greatly (as his own words are) *confiding in her care and prudent management, of which I have had ample experience.* He further recites: 'And 'I intreat and deſire my good friend, Francis Gwynne, Eſq; 'my grandſon, William Gore, Eſq; my faithful friend, John 'Ward, and my faithful ſervant, Richard Miller, to ſee my 'will performed, and be aſſiſting to my wife, in the execution 'thereof, and performance of the truſt which I with great 'ſatisfaction repoſe in her. And, in caſe of her death, I con-'ſtitute and appoint my ſaid truſtees, Francis Gwynne, Wil-'liam Gore, John Ward, and Richard Miller, and the ſur-'vivors of them, to be guardians of my ſaid children, and 'their eſtates, during their reſpective minorities. And, for 'the greater eaſe of my executrix and truſtees, I have cauſed 'an account, or ſtate of my debts and credits, to be drawn up 'in writing, and have examined and ſigned the ſame.'

He bequeathed, by his will, to the poor of St. Martin's in the Fields 20l. being his uſual yearly allowance: to the poor of the chapel in Weſtminſter 20l. to be diſtributed by George Lord Biſhop of Briſtol, or the miniſter for the time being, officiating in the chapel: to the poor of Chiſwick, in Middleſex, 40l. to the poor of the city of Saliſbury 30l. and to the poor of the Cloſe there 10l. to the poor of Cricklade, in Wiltſhire, 20l. to the poor of Farley, and Pitton, in the ſaid county, 20l. to the poor of Grimſted, Plaitford, and Whaddon, in the ſaid county 10l. and 8l. to the poor at Farley, to be diſtributed at the diſcretion of his executrix.

On the concluſion of his will, he makes this recital; 'And 'I deſire Mr. Thomas Gibſon, who hath been aſſiſtant, and

'very useful to me, in my concerns in his way, may likewise be so to my executrix and trustees: and, as a testimony of my satisfaction in his past services, I give him '50l.' And lastly, revoking all trusts and limitations, &c. by former wills, he declares this his last, &c.

Having built a house at Chiswick in Middlesex, he chiefly resided there till his death, which happened without any approaching warning of sickness, in the 89th year of his age, on Sunday, October 28, 1716; and, on November 7 following, he was buried in the church of Farley in Wiltshire, a new structure he had built from the ground, and endowed the vicarage.

His first lady (as is already said) was Elizabeth Whittle, who had, in 1694, a confirmation from Sir Thomas St. George, Garter, King of Arms, of the coat armour, that was found to belong to the family of Whittle, viz. Gules, a Cheveron, Ermin, fimbriated, between three Talbots heads, erazed, Or. And she is therein said to be the only surviving child of Mr. William Whittle, of Lancashire. She died in 1696, and was buried at Farley, on August 20, that year. Sir Stephen had issue by her a son, Stephen, born and buried in France[w]; and his second son was born in 1659, and, having the King for his godfather, was christened Charles. After the restoration of the royal family, he had five other sons born in England; Stephen, who was buried in the cloisters of Westminster-abbey, on October 28, 1675[x]; William, who died on April 17, 1680, and was buried by him on the 23d, ætatis 20; Edward[y], who died on October 19, 1660, ætatis 7, and was buried in Westminster-abbey; James, born anno 1665, and died on November 19, 1677, ætatis 13; and John, who died on November 17, 1667, ætatis 1, and was buried in Westminster-abbey: also three daughters; Elizabeth[z], who was married in King Henry VII's chapel, in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, on December 27, 1673, to John Lord Cornwallis, and died at Tunbridge-wells in 1682; Margaret, second daughter, was buried, unmarried, in Westminster-abbey, on April 8, 1687; and Jane, the youngest daughter, was married, in 1685, to George Earl of Northampton, and died on July 10, 1721.

The eldest surviving son, CHARLES FOX, Esq; was in several great employments, to the end of his life. He served in parliament for Eye in Suffolk, and for Calne in Wiltshire, and for the city of Salisbury. Before he was 21 years of age,

w Lib. Benefact. MS. S. 1. p. 71. in Offic. Arm. Abb. de Westmin.
x Ex Regist. de Eccl.
y Lib. Benefac. præd.
z Ex Regist. Eccl. præd.

he

he was conſtituted with [a] Nicholas Johnſon, Eſq; joint Paymaſter-general of the forces, viz. on December 26, 1679, and on April 16, 1682 [b], ſole Paymaſter, being then but 23 years of age. Yet his abilities were ſo conſpicuous, that he was eſteemed able to diſcharge the buſineſs requiſite thereunto. He held the place of Paymaſter-general of the forces in the reigns of King Charles II. King James II. and Queen Anne. And in the reign of King William III. he was Vice-treaſurer, and Receiver-general, and Paymaſter of the revenues in Ireland: and was likewiſe Treaſurer to Catherine Queen Dowager of England. In 1679, he married Elizabeth-Carr Trollop, only daughter and heir of Sir William Trollop, of Caſewick, in the county of Lincoln, Bart. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Carr, of Sleeford, in the ſame county, Bart. Chancellor of the exchequer, and of the privy-council to King Charles II. She was buried [c] at Farley, on March 23, 1703, leaving no iſſue by him; and he continued a widower till his death, in the 54th year of his age, in September, 1713, and was buried near her at Farley. By his laſt will and teſtament, he left legacies to all his nephews and nieces, ſons and daughters of his ſiſters, the Counteſs of Northampton, and the Lady Cornwallis; as alſo to his brothers, Stephen Fox, and Henry Fox, and his ſiſter, Charlot Fox: and conſtituted his father, Sir Stephen Fox, his executor.

Which Sir Stephen, in 1703, married, ſecondly, Chriſtian (daughter of the Reverend Mr. Charles Hope, of Naſely in Lincolnſhire) who ſurvived him, and, departing this life on February 21, 1718, was buried at Farley five days after. He had iſſue by her two ſons, Stephen, late Earl of Ilcheſter, Henry, of whom afterwards, as Lord Holland. Alſo two daughters, one of which died young, by an accidental fall from a window; the other, named Charlotte, was married to the Honourable Edward Digby, Eſq; (ſecond ſon to William Lord Digby) who was one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Warwick in four parliaments, and ſhe died his widow in 1778

Stephen, *firſt Earl*, the eldeſt ſon was, on a vacancy, in April, 1726, elected for the borough of Shafteſbury, in the county of Dorſet, and ſerved in the two ſucceeding parliaments for the ſame town; till his Majeſty, in conſideration of his great merits, was pleaſed to create him a Peer of this realm, by the title of Lord Ilcheſter, in Somerſetſhire, and Baron Strangeways, of Woodford-Strangeways in Dorſetſhire, by letters patent, bearing date on May 11, 1741. The ſaid King was moreover pleaſed, by letters patent, dated on

[a] Hiſt. of Engl. vol. 3. p. 368. [b] Pointer's Chron. Hiſt. of Engl. p. 258. [c] Ex Regiſt. de Farley.

January 3, 1746-7, to grant unto his Lordſhip the dignity of a Baron of Great-Britain, by the name, ſtyle, and title, of Lord Ilcheſter and Stavordale, Baron of Redlynch, in the county of Somerſet, to him and their heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten; and, in default of ſuch iſſue, to his brother Henry Fox, Eſq; afterwards Lord Holland, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten: and, further, in conſideration of his Lordſhip's eminent ſervices, to grant unto him the dignity of an Earl of Great-Britain, by the title of Earl of Ilcheſter, with remainder to his ſaid brother, as before-mentioned, by letters patent bearing date June 5, 1756. His Lordſhip, on June 23, 1747, was conſtituted one of the two Comptrollers of the accompts of the army; and was continued in that office by his preſent Majeſty, who, moreover, admitted his Lordſhip a member of his privy-council, on April 22, 1673.

He married, in March, 1736, [d] Elizabeth Horner, only daughter and heir of Thomas-Strangeways Horner, of Mells in the county of Somerſet, Eſq; by Suſannah his wife, the only ſurviving ſiſter and heir of Thomas Strangeways, of Melbury-Sampford, in the county of Dorſet, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue three ſons, the Right Honourable Henry-Thomas Fox, the preſent Earl of Ilcheſter; the Honourable Stephen-Strangeways-Digby Fox, born December 3, 1751; and the Honourable Charles Redlynch Fox, born on April 27, 1761: alſo ſix daughters, Lady Suſannah-Sarah-Louiſa, who was born on February 1, 1742-3, and eſpouſed William O'Brien, Eſq; with whom ſhe went to North America in 1764; Lady Charlotte-Elizabeth, who was born on March 11, 1743-4, and died on March 16, 1755; Lady Juliana-Judith, who was born on July 16, 1745, and departed this life on April 24, 1749, and were both buried at Farley; Lady Lucy, born Dec. 15, 1748, married to the Hon. Stephen Digby, brother to Lord Digby; Lady Chriſtian-Henrietta-Caroline, born on January 3, 1749-50, married to John Dyke Ackland, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, Bart. and Lady Frances-Duriel, baptized on Auguſt 12, 1755, married Auguſt 24, 1777, Valentine Richard Quin, of Ireland, Eſq; his Lordſhip died September 29, 1776, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

HENRY-THOMAS, *the preſent Earl of Ilcheſter*, who was born July 29, 1747, and took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers, November 12, 1776. His Lordſhip married, Auguſt 20, 1772, Mary daughter of Standiſh Grady, of

[d] Ex Stemm. de Horner penes Com. de Ilcheſter.

Copper-

Coppercullan in Ireland, by whom he has two daughters, Lady Elizabeth-Tereſa, and Lady Mary-Lucy.

TITLES.] Henry-Thomas Fox, Earl of Ilcheſter, Lord Ilcheſter, and Stavordale, Baron Strangeways, of Woodford-Strangeways, and Baron of Redlynch.

CREATIONS.] Lord Ilcheſter, in Somerſetſhire, and Baron Strangeways, of Woodford-Strangeways, in Dorſetſhire, on May 11, 1741, 14 Geo. II. Lord Ilcheſter and Stavordale, in Somerſetſhire, and Baron of Redlynch, in the ſame county, with remainder, in default of heirs made lawfully begotten of his own body, to his brother Henry, afterwards Lord Holland, and the lawful heirs male of his body, January 3, 1746-7, 20 Geo. II. and Earl of Ilcheſter, with like limitation, June 5, 1756, 29 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Ermin, on a Chevron, Azure, three Foxes Heads, erazed, Or; and in a Canton, Azure, a Fleur-de-Lis, Or.

CREST.] On a Chapeau, Azure, turned up Ermin, a Fox, ſejant, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide, a Fox, Ermin, fretté, Or, collared, dove-tail, Azure, charged, with three Fleurs-de Lis, Or: and, on the ſiniſter, a Fox, proper, collared in like manner.

MOTTO.] FAIRE SANS DIRE.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Redlynch, near Bruton, in Somerſetſhire; and Melbury, in Dorſetſhire.

WEST, Earl Delawarr.

THAT this family had large poſſeſſions in the weſt of England, our public records and other evidences, prove, and, it is probable, on that account, had the name of Weſt.

The firſt that I can, with certainty, fix on, as anceſtor to the preſent Earl Delawarr, is SIR THOMAS DE WEST, KNT. who having married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir John de Cantilupe, of Hempſton-Cantilupe in com. Devon. Knt. by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Lord Mohun, of Dunſter in com. Somerſet, had, in 17 Edward II. [a] entailed on him, and his ſaid wife, and on the heirs of their two bodies, the manor of Sniterfield, in com. Warw. The ſame year he obtained from the king [b] a charter for a market, every week, there upon Tueſday: as alſo for a fair, yearly, upon the eve and day of St. Kenelme, and ſix days after; likewiſe for free warren, to them, and the heirs of their two bodies, in their demeſne lands there. In the ſaid 17th year of Edward II. [c] he ſerved in the parliament then held at Weſtminſter, as one of the Knights for the county of Warwick.

In 1326, he received the honour of knighthood by bathing, &c. his robes, and all accoutrements for that ſolemnity [d], being then allowed out of the King's great wardrobe: and the ſame year, going into France with the King [e], had his protection (dated Auguſt 20, that year) till Chriſtmas following.

In 1327, 1 Edw. III. [f] he obtained leave from the King to make a caſtle of his manor-houſe at Rughcombe in Wiltſhire; and on [g] May 26, 1329, he embarked at Dover with the King, when his Majeſty went to do homage to the French Monarch, Philip VI. for the duchy of Guienne, earldom of Ponthieu, &c. which [h] was performed verbally in the cathedral of Amiens, on June 6, and not after the manner of his predeceſſors, by putting off the crown, and laying aſide both ſword and ſpurs, to do it kneeling.

In 4 Edw. III. [i] he was made Governor of Chriſt-church caſtle in com. Southamp. In the year after, [k] King Edward having ſummoned David Bruce, King of Scotland, to do his

[a] Penes Fin. in co. War. lev. ann. 17 Edw. II. [b] Cart. 17 Edw. II. no. 10. [c] Clauſ. 17 Ed. II. in dorſ. m. 24. [d] Comp. Tho. de Uſſeſlete, [e] Rymer's Fœdera, tom. iv. p. 161. [f] Pat. 1 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 10. [g] Rymer's Fœd. tom. 4. p. 388. [h] Barnes's Hiſt. Ed. III. p. 36. [i] Rot. Fin. an. 4. Ed. III. m. 11. [k] Barnes's Hiſt. Ed. III. p. 70.

homage,

West, Earl Delawar.

homage, as also to render to him the town of Berwick, and his refusal thereof occasioning a war with Scotland [l], this Sir Thomas was present at the siege of Berwick, and memorable battle of Halidown, July 23, 1333, and thereupon a truce ensued, which being near expired, in 1335, the King, about Midsummer [m], at the head of his army, on July 12, entered Scotland in an hostile manner [n], in which expedition this Sir Thomas de West was also with him. He was likewise with the King, in 12 Edw. III. [o] who, on July 16, took shipping in the port of Orwell, in com. Suff. having in company 500 sail of ships, and many Barons: and on the expedition into Flanders, being in the retinue of William Earl of Salisbury, he had thereupon a protection [p], dated July 10, that year, to hold in force till Christmas following. He was also there [q] in 13 Edw. III. and the same year, in consideration of those his services, had a [r] grant in fee, for return of all writs and summons of the Exchequer, within his manor of Swacliff, and Sutton, in Wiltshire.

In 16 Edw. III. [s] the Countess of Montford sending from Britany, to the King for succours, and Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, being dispatched, he [t] accompanied him in that expedition into France, wherein he behaved so well, and merited so much in other his great employments, that, the same year, the King thought him [u] worthy of a seat in parliament, among the Barons of this realm. And deceasing in [w] 17 Ed. III. left issue, by Eleanor, his wife, aforesaid, Sir Thomas, his son and heir, who then became possessed of the manors of Hempston-Cantilupe, and Great Torington in com. Devon. as is evident from the inquisition taken after the death of his said father. By the same wife he had also another son, John, besides Thomas.

Which Thomas, in 19 Ed. III. was in the [x] French wars, in the retinue of Richard Earl of Arundel; in which year [y], divers strong towns and castles were taken. The year after, 1346, he was with the King in his wars in France [z], and in the famous battle of Cressy. In 29 Edw. III. [a] he was in the wars of Scotland In 33 Edw. [b] he went with the Lord Chamberlain, Thomas de Cherleton, into Gascony, and was in the service there, the 44th year [c] of that King's

[l] Rot. Scot. 7 Ed. III. m. 1. [m] Barnes, p. 94. [n] Rot. Scot. 9 Ed. III. m. 9. [o] Barnes's Hist. Ed. III. p. 120. [p] Rymer's Fœd. tom. 5. p. 63. [q] Rot. Aleman. 13 Ed. III. [r] Rot. Vasc. 13 Ed. III. m. 10. [s] Barnes's Hist. Ed. III. p. 256. [t] R. Franc. 16 Ed. III. m. 26. [u] R. Claus. ejusd. ann. [w] Esc. 17 Ed. III. [x] Rot. Franc. 19 Ed III. m. 16. [y] Barnes's Hist. Ed. III. p. 31, to p. 328. [z] Rot. Franc. 20 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 2. [a] Rot. Scot. 29 Ed. III. m. 9. [b] Rot. Vasc. 33 Ed. III. p. 2. [c] Rot. Vasc. 44 Ed. III. m. 9.

reign.

reign. In 1 Richard II. [d] he was on board that fleet ſent to ſcour the ſeas of the French and Scots; and in 3 Richard II. [e] in the wars of France. In 8 Richard II. [f] he was retained to ſerve in the wars againſt the Scotch, for forty days, the King being in perſon there; and in 9 Richard II. [g] for one quarter of that year, in fortifying of Calais. In 1386, 10 Rich. II. [h] he was again retained to ſerve againſt the French. He [i] died on September 3, the ſame year, ſeiſed of the manor of Compton-Valence in Dorſetſhire; of the 3d part of the manor of Trente in com. Somerſet; of the manors of Snyterfelde, in com. War, Welneford (now Wetford) Weſton and Willerſeye, in com. Glouceſt. Hempſton-Cantilupe, in com. Devon. Okehangre, Newton-Valence, and Terſtwode, in com. Southampt. Wyke, and Haſeldene, in com. Lanc. Eaſt Hacche, Napprede, Roughcombe, Swalclyve, Eſton near Berewyck, Upton, Bradmore, Sutton-Mandevile, and Stratford-Tony, and Newton-Tony, in com. Wilts.

By Alice his wife, [k] daughter of Reginald Fitz-Piers, Baron of Wolverly, in Worceſterſhire (and of Joan, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Edm. Hallet, Knt.) [l] he had Thomas, his ſon and heir, 21 years of age, in the ſaid 10 Richard II.

Alice, his ſaid wife, ſurviving him, made her will at Hynton-Martel in com. Dorſet, [m] on Thurſday, July 15, 1395, wherein ſhe orders her body to be buried in the priory of the Canons of Chriſt-church, in com. Southamp. with her anceſtors; and gave to Thomas, her ſon, a bed of tapiters work, as alſo a pair of matyn-books, a pair of beads, and a ring wherewith ſhe was eſpouſed to God, which were the Lord her father's: to Joan, her ſon's wife, a bed paled black and white, a maſs-book, and all her books of Latin, Engliſh, and French; alſo the veſtments of her chapel, and what belongs to the altar, with all other apparel thereunto belonging, as ſilver baſons, with eſcutcheons of her anceſtors arms, &c. to Sir Nicholas Clyfton, Knt. and Eleanor, his wife, her daughter, and Thomas Clyfton her ſon, one hundred and twenty pounds: to her ſiſter dame Lucy Fitz-Herbert, Prioreſs of Shafteſbury, forty pounds: to her ſiſter Thomaſine Blount, a nun at Romeſey, in com. Southamp. forty marks. And ſhe bequeathed eighteen pounds ten ſhillings, for four thouſand four hundred maſſes, to be ſung and ſaid for the ſoul of Sir Thomas Weſt, her lord and huſband, her own

[d] Rot. Franc. 1. R. II. p. 2. m. 6, in Autog. penes Cler. pell. [e] Ibid. 3 Richard II. m. 6. [f] Ex [g] Ibid. [h] Rot. Franc. 10 Rich. II. m. 13. [i] Eſc. 10 Rich. II. n. 52. [k] Lib. Gen. Eng. & Irel. MS. no. 257. p. 22. in bibl. Lambeth. [l] Eſc. in Rich. II. n. 52. [m] Reg. Rous. qu. 26. in cur. Prærog. Cant.

ſoul,

ſoul, and all Chriſtian ſouls, in the moſt haſte that might be, within fourteen nights next after her deceaſe: alſo forty pounds to the Canons of Chriſt-church, to read and ſing maſs for her Lord's ſoul, and her own, while the world ſhall laſt. She further bequeaths to the nuns of St. Olaves, in London, and to the prieſts of the ſaid houſe, one hundred ſhillings, for to pray for the ſoul of her Lord and huſband, Sir Thomas Weſt, her own ſoul, and for the eſtate of Thomas her ſon, Joan his wife, and their children: to the religious women dwelling without Aldgate, London; and to thoſe of the houſes of Shafteſbury, Romerſlye, Wilton; the friars within Newgate, London; the friars preachers within Ludgate, London; the friars in Fleet-ſtreet; the friars Auguſtines within Biſhopſgate; the friars preachers of Wincheſter; the friars Mendicant of Wincheſter; the friars of Southampton; the friars preachers of Saliſbury; the friars Mendicant of Saliſbury; the friars preachers of Briſtol; to each of them one hundred ſhillings. The reſt of her goods, &c. ſhe bequeaths to Thomas her ſon, requiring, where-ever ſhe dies, that her body ſhould be carried to the priory of Chriſt-church, and there buried at the firſt maſs, with a taper of ſix pounds of wax ſtanding and burning at her head, and another at her feet; and conſtitutes Thomas, her ſon, ſole executor. Given and written in Cherlton, without Newgate, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, London, the day and year aforeſaid. She deceaſed the ſame year, as by inquiſition appears.

Sir THOMAS, her ſon, ſucceeding his father, was in the wars [n] of France 11 Rich. II. and in 1395, 19 Rich. II. on the death of his mother, Alice, doing his [o] homage, had livery of the lands which ſhe held in dower. In 1399, being at that time a Knight, and to go with Edward Duke of Albemarle into [p] Ireland, for the defence of that realm, he had the King's protection [q], dated April 20, that year. He was ſummoned [r] to parliament, among the Barons of the realm, in 2 and 5 Hen. IV. and by his will [s], dated April 8, 1405 (6 Hen. IV.) ordered his body to be laid in the new chapel, in the minſter of Chriſt-church-Twyneham Monaſtery, in Hampſhire; bequeathing to the work of that church one hundred pounds, and another hundred to the Treaſury there, conditionally, that the Canons of that priory, once in a year, keep ſolemnly the obit of Thomas his father, Alice his mother, and Joan his wife. He alſo bequeathed eighteen pounds, eighteen ſhillings, and four pence, for four thouſand five

n Rot. Franc. 11 Rich. II. m. 9. o R. Fin. 19 Rich. II. m. 19. p Pat. 22 Rich. II. p. 3. m. 8. q. q Rymer's Fœd. tom. 8. p. 79. r Clauſ. de ejuſd. ann. in dorſ. s Ex Reg. Arundel. fol. 108. inſr. Lambeth.

hundred

hundred masses for his soul, to be said within half a year after his decease. Likewise to his daughter, Joan, one thousand pounds. He died on Easter-day, April 17, the same year; seised of the manors [t] of Burton-Peverell, Okehangre, Winkton, Newton-Valence, Terstwode, and Hale, in com. South. Hempston-Cantelupe. in com. Devon. Blackington, in com. Sussex; and Wolverton, Bere, and Newton-Peverell, in com. Dorset.

By another [u] inquisition, taken in 14 Hen. IV. it was found that he also died seised of the manors of Bloxham, in Lincolnshire; Burstal, and Herdeby, in com. Leicest. and Snyterfield in com. Warw.

By [w] Joan, his said wife, sister and heir to Thomas De la Warr, Lord and Baron De la Warr, and daughter of Roger Lord De la Warr [x], by Eleanor, his 2d wife, daughter of John Lord Moubray, son of John by Joan his wife, daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster, grandson to King Henry III. and lineally descended from Roger De la Warr, summoned to parliament, as a Baron [y], June 8, 1294, 22 Ed. I. he had issue three sons, 1. Thomas; 2. Reginald; 3. John.

Thomas, his eldest son and heir, was fourteen years old [z] at his father's death; and, in 7 Henry IV. having married Ida, one of the daughters and coheirs of Almaric de St. Amand, and making proof of her age, had livery of the lands of her inheritance. In 8 Hen. IV. he was one of those Peers in parliament who set their hands and seals, for settling the succession of the crown on Henry Prince of Wales, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to his brothers, Thomas, John, and Humphry, and the heirs male of their bodies, by which the female heirs were excluded. In 3 Henry V. he was in the wars of [a] France, with that victorious King; and, whilst he was abroad, made his will, on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, August 1, 1415, dated [b] at Stone-brigge, beyond the seas; wherein he ordered that no more than forty pounds should be laid out in meat, drink, and tapers, upon the day of his funeral; and twenty four pounds given to two priests, to celebrate divine service for his soul, for two years after his decease, as also for the souls of his progenitors, and all the faithful deceased. On [c] May 14 ensuing, being then a

[t] Esc. 7 Hen. IV. n. 26. [u] Bar. extinct. MS. penes meipsum. p. 5. b. [w] Esc. 14 Hen. IV. n. 8. [x] Roger de la Warr, Lord De la Warr, having been instrumental in making John, King of France, prisoner, at the battle of Poictiers, on September 19, 1356, had the crampet, or chape, of that Monarch's sword, as a memorial of his share in that exploit; and he and his successors wore it, as an honourable augmentation in their armorial bearings. [y] Dugdale's Summons to Parliament, p. 6. and 7. [z] Claus. 7 Hen. IV. m. 6. of Vol. II. [a] Rot. Franc. 3 Hen. V. m. 17. [b] Reg. Chichley, p. 1. p. 297. [c] Rymers Fœd. tom. 9. p. 351.

Knight,

Knight, he was appointed, with Thomas Montagu, Earl of Saliſbury, and Sir Thomas de Camoys, Knt. to array and muſter all perſons fit to bear arms, both hoblers and archers, in the counties of Southampton, Wiltſhire, and Dorſetſhire, to ſerve the King againſt the French and Genoeſe. On September 30 following, he departed this life [a] beyond the ſea, being then in France [b] with the King; and died ſeiſed of the manors of Bloxham in Keſtewen, in com. Linc. Hempſton-Cantilupe, in com. Devon. Snyterfield, in com. Warw. Burſtall, and Herdeby, in com. Leic. Compton-Valence, Hynton-Martell, Bere, Newton near Sturmyſter-Marſhall, and Mapoudre, in Dorſetſhire; Norton-Midſomer, in Somerſetſhire; Berton-Peverell, Okehangre, Newton-Valence, Terſtwode, and Winketon, in com. Southamp. Stratford-Tony, and Newton-Tony, in Wiltſhire; alſo of the manors of Iwehurſt, Sutton-Peverell, Offington, Bletchington, and Rype [c], and honour of Aquila (or the Eagle) in com. Suſſex; leaving Reginald, his brother and heir, at that time twenty one years old.

Which REGINALD, doing his homage ſoon after, had [d] livery of his lands; and before the end of that year [e] (4 Henry V.) was in the French wars, and made governor of [f] St. Cloue, in Conſtantine, in Normandy, on the ſurrender thereof to the Duke of Glouceſter. Alſo, in 7 Henry V. he was made Captain [g] of the caſtle of la Mote, in Normandy; and in 9 Hen. V. was again in the [h] French Wars. In 5 Hen. VI. on the death of Thomas Lord De la Warr, he had livery [i] of the lands of his mother's inheritance, ſhe being ſiſter and heir to the ſaid Lord. And the ſame year, having petitioned that he might have place and precedency among the barons in parliament as Lord De la Warr [k], he had ſummons to parliament as Lord De la Warr, on July 5, 1427, and on July 13, 1428. In 8 Henry VI. he was again retained to ſerve [l] in France for one year with thirty men at arms, and ſeventy archers; and went [m] thither accordingly. In 19 Hen. VI. being [n] beyond the ſeas, he intended pilgrimage to the Holy Land; where it is probable he went: for I find no further mention of him till 25 Hen. VI. when he again procured a grant [o], dated December 10, to go to Rome, and thence to the Holy Land, to pay his vows (with allowance of twenty

[a] Eſc. 4 Hen. V. n. 28. [b] Lib. Geneal. præd. [c] Ex Chart. penes Duc. Novi-Caſtri. [d] Rot. Fin. 4. Hen. V. m. 7. [e] Rot. Franc. ejuſd. ann. m. 4. [f] Hall's Chron. part 1. p. 58. [g] Rot. Norm. 7 Hen. V. p. 1. m. 2. [h] Rot. Franc. 9 Hen. V. m. 15. [i] Rot. Fin. an. 5 Hen. VI. m. 4. [k] Cotton's Records, p. 586. [l] Autog. penes Clerc. pel. [m] Rot. Franc. 8 Hen. VI. m. 19. [n] Ib. 19 Hen. VI. m. 6. [o] Rymer's Fœd. 11. tom. p. 148, 149.

four

four ſervants in his retinue, and thirty horſes) carrying with him no other gold or ſilver, in bullion or money, than what ſhould be neceſſary to defray his expences, excepting a ſilver cup or two gilt; and he had the King's letters [p], directed to Theodore, archbiſhop of Cologne, and to all governors and commanders within his dominions; requeſting, that he might have free paſſage through their territories, without payment of any tribute, opening of his letters, or ſearch of what he carried. Thus I preſume was his ſecond journey thither. And, having [q] been ſummoned to parliament, as Lord De la Warr, from 5 Henry VI. to 28 of that King's reign, inclusive [r], died on Auguſt 27, 1451, 29 Henry VI. ſeiſed of the manors of Burſtall, and Herdeby in com. Leiceſt. Briſtelington, Shipton-Malet, and North Perot, in Somerſetſhire; Wolveton, Mapoudre, Hynton-Martell, Mayne-Martell, and Compton-Valence, in Dorſetſhire; Bournehall, and Herteſbourne, in com. Hertf. Offington, Sutton, Iwehurſt near Henfield, Porteſlade, Aldryngton, Blechington, Flecchyng, Rype, Exceter, Fokynton, and Sapurton, Okehangre, Barton-Peverell, Newton-Valence, Tireſtewode, and Wynketon, in com. Southamp. Alington, Newton-Tony, Swatcliffe, Eaſt-Hacche, Eſton, Brodmere, Lucies, Charleton and Fountell, in Wiltſhire; Wyke-Warr, in com. Glouc. Hempſton-Cantilupe, in com. Devon; Fakenham-Aſpes, in com. Suff. Swyneſheved, Syxhill and Bloxham, in com. Linc. with [s] the patronage of the abbey and pariſh church of Swyneſheved aforeſaid, and free chapel of Barthorp, and advowſon of the church of Bloxham, in com. Linc. He left iſſue by [t] Eleanor his wife, 2d daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland, by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Richard, ſon and heir of Robert Lord Poynings, two ſons, viz. Richard his heir, nineteen years of age at his deceaſe; and John, of whom I find, in Glover's Viſitation of Yorkſhire, 1584, that, having married Agnes, daughter and heir of William Iveſon, of Waith, in that county, he reſided there, and left iſſue Richard Weſt his ſon and heir, of Stainborough, alſo of Waith, in com. Ebor. anceſtor of Francis Weſt of Waith, Eſq; living in 1584. The ſaid Reginald had alſo four daughters, Margaret, married, to Sir Thomas Erpingham of Erpingham, in Suſſex; Anne, to Thomas Berkeley, of Beverſton. in com. Glouc. Mary, to Roger Leuknore, of the county of Suſſex; and Catherine, to Roger Lord Hungerford.

p Rot. Franc. 25 Hen. VI. m. 7. q Rot. Clauſ. de iiſd. ann. r Eſc. 29 Hen. VI. n. 21. s Clauſ. ann. 29 Hen. VI. m. 8. t Ex Stemmate apud Sion.

Which

Which RICHARD, LORD DE LA WARR, being a ſtout aſſertor of the intereſt of the houſe of Lancaſter, in the wars of that time againſt the houſe of York; and having with others [u] entered the Tower of London, and endured a ſiege; [w] he had, in conſideration of his ſingular ſervices in 38 Henry VI. a grant of forty pounds per ann. during life, payable out of the iſſues of the manor of Old Wotton, in Wiltſhire, part of the poſſeſſions of Richard Duke of York, then attainted.

But, when the ſcene changed, he choſe not to live under the power of thoſe to whom he had been an open adverſary; which induced him, in 3 Edward IV. to obtain leave to go abroad, and accordingly it was granted him to go [x] beyond the ſeas, with twelve ſervants, and as many horſes, not exceeding the value of forty ſhillings each, and there to continue. However, he did not long remain abroad, for he [y] had ſummons to parliament from 38 Hen. VI. to 12 Edw. IV. incluſive, and died [z] on March 10, 1475-6, 16 Edward IV. poſſeſſed of the manors of Hempſton-Cantilupe, in com. Devon; Mapoudre, Wolverton, Cherleton, Compton-Valence, Hynton-Martell, Mayn-Martell in Newton-Peverell, in Dorſetſhire; Bournehall and Herteſbourne, in com. Hertford; Newton-Valence, Wynketon, Barton-Peverell, Okenhanger, and Tirſtwode, in com. Southamp. Midſomer-Norton, Bruſtlyngton, Shipton-Malet, Eſton-Lucies, Swalclyffe, Eſt-Hacche, Alynton, Bredmere, Wyke, with the park of Rounde, Sutton-Mandeville, Stratford-Tony, Haſildon and Upton, in Wiltſhire. Leaving iſſue [a], by Catherine his firſt wife, daughter of Robert Lord Hungerford, by Margaret (daughter and heir of William Lord Botreaux) his wife, five ſons, viz. 1. Thomas, who ſucceeded him in his honours; 2. John; 3. Reginald; 4. Edward; 5. Richard, a Franciſcan friar at Greenwich: alſo two daughters, Margaret [b], wife of Sir Nicholas Strelley, of Strelley, in com. Nott. (who died at London, on April 30, 1491, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew's Wardrobe, near Baynard's-Caſtle) and Margery, a nun at Syon, in Middleſex.

Which THOMAS, in the life-time of his father, though not more than eighteen years old, was in that expedition into France [c], in 1474 on which account he received ninety-five pounds, eleven ſhillings, for a quarter's wages, for four men at arms, and thirty archers, which were of his retinue. He obtained a ſpecial [d] livery of his lands, on Sept. 1, 1475, though at that time he was not of full age; and was in ſuch

[u] Stow's Annals, p. 408. [w] Pat. 38 Hen VI. p. 2. m. 22. [x] Rot. Franc. 3 Ed. IV. m. 12. [y] Rot. claſ. de ejuſd. ann. in dorſ. [z] Eſc. 16 Edw. IV. n. 62. [a] E. Stem. præd. in bibl. Lambeth. [b] Thoroton's Not. p. 231. [c] Rymer, vol. xi. p. 846. [d] Pat. 16 Edw. IV. p. 2. m. 6.

favour

favour with King Henry VII. whom he assisted in attaining the crown, that in the first year of his reign he gave him a grant [e], in special tail, of the castle, barony, honour, lordship, town and borough of Brembre, in Sussex; and of the manors of Kings-Bernes, West-Grinsted, Knapp, and Washington, of the towns and boroughs of Shoreham and Horsham, of the forest of St. Leonard, with the parks of St. Leonard, with the parks of Beaubush and Knap, of the hundreds of Braford, Stenynge, Grenstede, Berbeche and Wordham, with the half of the hundred of Esteworthe, and half of the hundred of Fishergate; late belonging to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, slain at Bosworth-field, and the which came to the crown by his attainder.

In 5 Henry VII. he was made Knight of the Bath [f], at the creation of Arthur Prince of Wales; and in 7 Henry VII. was one [g] of the chief commanders in that army then sent into Flanders, in aid of the Emperor Maximilian I. against the French. Also [h], in 1497, 12 Henry VII. had a chief command in those forces that suppressed the Cornish-men, at Blackheath, on June 22. And, for his great services, was elected a Knight of the Garter [i] in 2 Henry VIII. with Emanuel King of Portugal, and Thomas Duke of Norfolk; and installed at Windsor, on May 11, that year, and placed in the eleventh stall on the Prince's side. In 1513, 5 Hen. VIII. attending King Henry in his expedition [k] to Therouene and Tournay, he was at the battle fought on August 16, that year, between the King (accompanied by Maximilian the Emperor) and the French who called it, [l] *La Journee des Esperons*, from the use they made of their spurs, in riding away; and for his valour therein [m] he was made a Knight Banneret. In 1514, he [n] attended on the Princess Mary, third daughter of Henry VII. and sister to the King, at her marriage with Lewis XII. King of France, which was solemnized on October 9 at Abbeville; having in his retinue [o] thirty horsemen, well accoutred, and one pound six shillings and eight pence, per day, was allowed him by the King, towards defraying his expences. In 1520, he attended the King and Queen [p] to Canterbury, Calais, and Guisnes, to the long intended interview with the French King. In 1522 [q], on the second coming of the Emperor Charles V. into England, he, with the Marquis of Dorset, in the name of the King of England, received him at Gravelin, on May 25, and,

e Ibid. 1 Hen. VII. p. 4. f Nom. Equit. sub. effig. Claud. c. 3. in bibl. Cotton. g Polyd. Virg. p. 584. n. 30. h Ib. p. 600. n. 30.
i Anstis's Reg. of Gart. vol. 1. p. 274. k Herber.'s Life of Hen. VIII. p 36.
l Hist of Engl. vol. 2. p. 16. m Jekyll's collect. of knights, MS. p. 24.
n Hall's Chron. fol 41. o MS. in bibl. John Anstis, arm. nup. gart. reg. arm. not. G. xi. p. 197. p Ex MS. nom. parium Angl. q Ibid. p. 517.

with

with all honour, brought his Imperial Majesty to Calais, and from thence to Dover, where the King met him, to consult about the affairs of Christendom in general, and to treat of a match betwixt himself and the Princess Mary, the King's daughter.

This Thomas Lord la Warre, stiling himself Knight of the Garter[r], made his will on October 8, 1524, whereby he orders his body to be buried in a tomb of free-stone, within the chancel of the parish church of Broadwater, according to his honour; and bequeathed to the mother church of Chichester twenty shillings; and to the church of Broadwater his mantle of blue velvet of the Garter, and his gown of crimson velvet, belonging thereto, for to make two altar-cloths; also to the church of Boxgrave, his gown of tawney velvet. He bequeaths to Thomas West, his son and heir, all his hangings and beddings within his great chamber of Offington, and the chapel-chamber there, as also the chapel, as it was then adorned, with altar-cloths of white sattin, embroidered with the Garter, and a bed of tinsel sattin and crimson damask, embroidered with his arms, and the Garter; likewise his crimson velvet gown furred with black. He makes Eleanor, his wife, sole executrix; and overseers, Sir Richard Brook, Knt. Sir Thomas West, his son, and Sir Roger Copley, Knt. and died possessed of great estates in the counties of Sussex, Southampton, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Glocestershire, Devonshire, Hertfordshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and counties of Lincoln, and Lancaster, which he settled, for the most part, on Sir Thomas West, his son and heir apparent, and his heirs-male; and, in default, to Owen West, his son, and his heirs-male; remainder to George, and Leonard West, his sons, and their heirs-male. The manors of Bradmere, Charleton, Fountell, and Swacliffe, with the appurtenances, in Wiltshire, were settled on Thomas his son, and Elizabeth his wife; as also Compton-Valens and Maperton, in com. Dorf and the manors of Testwood and Wynketon, in com. Southamp. were settled on Elizabeth, late wife of William, his son, deceased. And on Owen West he settled his manors of Hinton-Martell, in com. Dorf. and Folkington, in com. Sussex; and, in default of heirs-male, on Thomas his son and heir. On Leonard West he settled his manors of Sutton-Maundeville and Hasilden, in Wiltshire, and Bradele, in com. Dorf. and to the heirs-male of his body, and in default on Thomas West, Knt. his son and heir. He bequeaths to his daughters, Mary, Catharine, and Barbara, to and for their marriages,

[r] Ex Reg. vocat. Perth, qu. 2. in cur. prærog. Cant.

five hundred marks each. It alſo appears by his will, that dame Elizabeth, his firſt wife, was buried in the church of the White-friars in London, on St. Peter's-day, and that twenty-three years were ſince expired, from the date of the will, he having cauſed her obit to be commemorated, in the ſaid church, for thirty years, as alſo for Richard Weſt, late Lord la Warre, his father, and Catherine his wife, his mother; and appointed ten marks, to be paid yearly, for thirty years, as a ſalary for a prieſt, daily to ſay maſs, in the church of Broadwater, and to pray for the ſouls of him, the ſaid Lord la Warre, Elizabeth, his late wife, Eleanor, his preſent wife, Richard Weſt and Catherine, his father and mother, and all Chriſtian ſouls. He alſo mentions his daughter Dorothy Owen, and his daughter Anne St. Amonde. He likewiſe was bountiful to his ſervants, and a perſon of great honour and judgment, as his will ſhews; the probat whereof bears date on February 12, 1525, which ſhews he died ſoon after. He married two wives [s], whereof I ſhall firſt trace the iſſue he had by his firſt wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh, ſiſter and heir of Sir John Mortimer, of Mortimer's Hall, in com. Southamp. which were two ſons, Thomas, who ſucceeded to his eſtates and honour, and William who died iſſue-leſs; alſo four daughters; Eleanor, married to Sir Edward Guldeford, of Hempſted-place, and Halden, in Kent, Knt. warden of the Cinque-ports, who had iſſue, by her, Joan, wife of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; Dorothy, to Sir Henry Owen, Knt. Elizabeth, to Charles Somerſet, Earl of Worceſter; Anne, to Thomas Lord Clinton, from whence the preſent Duke of Newcaſtle is deſcended.

Thomas West, Lord la Warre, ſon and heir to Thomas, laſt Lord la Warre, [t] was, in 5 Henry VIII. with his father, at the ſieges of Therouenne and Tournay, and the battle that enſued, when for his valour he was knighted [u], on October 14 at Liſle. After ſucceeding to the honour, he with other peers, in parliament, in 22 Henry VIII. [w] ſubſcribed the declaration to Pope Clement VII. intimating that his ſupremacy here would not be regarded, if he did not comply with Queen Catherine's divorce.

In 31 Hen. VIII. on the diſſolution of the great monaſteries, he obtained a grant of [x] the ſite and circuit of Wherwell-abbey, in com. Southamp. with the lordſhips of Wherwell, Weſton, Midleton, Totington, Bolington, Good alias Goodworth, Clateford and Little Anne, thereto belonging, to hold to himſelf, and Elizabeth his wife, and his heirs, in exchange

[s] Ex Stemat. in bibl. Lambeth, and Viſitation of Hampſhire. [t] Hall's Chronicle, fol. 24. [u] Nom. Equit. præd. in bibl. Cott. [w] Rmer's Fœd. tom. 14 p. 205. [x] Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. m. 4.

for

for the manors of Half-naked and Wallerton in Suſſex, with their appurtenances, in Mendham, Byrdham, Weſt-Ichenor, Hunſtall, Ivernall, Woodcote, Weſterton, Strethampton, Boxgrave, Compton, Offham, and Yapton, in the ſaid county; which manors the King, through the incitation of Cromwell and others, who were chiefs in the contrivance for the diſſolution of the religious houſes, got from him, to obviate the future reſtitution of thoſe lands, to the uſes they originally were intended.

He was a Knight Banneret [y], and being elected Knight of the Garter [z], on December 1, 1549, was inſtalled on the thirteenth of that month at Windſor. In 1553 [a], in conſideration of his ſervice againſt John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, he had a grant of 200 pounds per annum, for life. And having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Bonville, Knt. left no iſſue by her, departing this life, on September 25, 1554, at Offington, and was buried near his father at Broadwater, in Suſſex, October 12 [b], with ſtandards, banners of arms, &c. and many mourners, as recited in the account of his funeral; and that he was the beſt houſekeeper in Suſſex.

By inquiſition [c] taken at Cuckefield in Suſſex, June 6, after his deceaſe, the jury found that he died on September 25, 1554; and that Joan Dudley, Dutcheſs of Northumberland, was his couſin and coheir, and at that time fifty years of age, being the daughter and heir of Eleanor, his eldeſt ſiſter, the wife of Sir John Guildford, Knt. Alſo that the three daughters of his ſecond ſiſter, Dorothy, the wife of Sir Henry Owen, Knt. were coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Deering, whoſe ſon Thomas was twenty-four years of age in 1554; Mary, wife of John Warnet, aged thirty-eight years on September 1, 1554; and Anne, aged thirty-ſix years, 1554, then the wife of James Gage. Alſo, that he died ſeiſed of the manor of Meyne-Martell, and the advowſon of the church, in Dorſetſhire; the manors of Hempſton and Cantelowe in Devonſhire; the manor of Wickwarre, and advowſon of the church, in Glouceſterſhire; the manors of Shepton-Mallet, and advowſon of the church, and Briſtlington, in Somerſetſhire; the manor of Mancheſter, and advowſon of the church, in Lancaſhire; the manors of Porteſlade, Somptinge-Welde, Ewherſt, with the park of Ewherſt, Blackington, and advowſon of the church, Knape, and park of Knape, Offington, with the park there, and Rype; and lands

y Ex Coll. Aug. Vincent. z Anſtis's Reg. vol. i. p. 445. a Rymer, tom. 15. p. 352. b Strype's Memor. vol. 3. p. 201. c Cole Eſc. Lb. ii. p. 115, 116, not. 61. A. 13. in bibl. Harl.

and tenements in the parishes of Shepeley, and Grinsted, in the county of Sussex; the manor of Swineshed in Lincolnshire; the manor of Newton-Valence; the scite, circuit, and precinct of the monastery of Wherwell, alias Wharwell, with the manors and demesnes of Wherwell; the manors of Westover, Middleton, Tokynton, Bolingdon, Goodworth, Clatford, Little-Anne, and the prebendary of Good, alias Goodworth; and the manor of Chawton, with advowson of the church, in com. Southamp. the manor of Stratford-Tony in Wilts; and the scite, circuit, and precinct of the White-Fryars, near Fleet-street, London. All the said messuages, and lands, &c. were, by act of parliament, on Nov. 4, 3 Edw. VI. settled upon the said Thomas Lord de la Warr in tail, remainder to his brother, Sir Owen, in tail; remainder to the use of his own will or deed, during the life of William West, remainder to the said William, and the heirs male of his body.

After his decease, the Lord Morley, his friend, made the following epitaph [d] on him:

Virtue, honesty, liberalitie, and grace,
And true religion, this sely grave doth holde:
I do wishe, that all our great men woulde
In good follow this noble Baron's trace,
That from his wife hart did always chase
Envy and malice; and sought of young and olde
Love and favour, that passeth stone and golde;
Unto a worthy man a rich purchase.
These waies he used, and obtained thereby
Good fame of all men, as well farre of as nye;
And now is joyful in that celestial sphere,
Where, with saincles, he sings unceslantly,
Holy, honor, praise, and glory,
Give to God, that gave him such might,
To live so nobly, and come to that delight.

The same author recites: 'His badge, a Crampet, Or, 'was given to his ancestors, for taking the French King in 'the field, 30 Edw. III. at the battle of Poictiers, Sept. 19, '1356.'

I have before mentioned, that Thomas, father of the last Lord, had two wives; and I am now to treat of the issue he had by his second wife [e], Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Copley, of Gatton, in Surrey, Knt. which were three sons, viz. Sir Owen [f], Sir George, and Leonard (or Reginald, accord-

[d] Leigh's Accidence of Armory, p. 51. b. [e] Ex Stemmate præd. [f] Ex Collect. Aug. Vincent, and Visit. of Hampshire.

ing

ing to Viſitation of Hampſhire). Of which ſons, Sir Owen, the eldeſt, married Mary, daughter of Sir George Guildford, of Hempſted-place in Kent, Knt. and by his will, on July 17, 1551, being then ſick, orders his body to be buried where he departs this life. To dame Mary Weſt, his wife, he bequeaths the lordſhip of Hynton-Martyll, during her life, and after to his two daughters, Mary and Anne. He conſtitutes dame Mary, his wife, his ſole executrix; and the Lord his brother, and his brother Guildford, ſupervisors; and bequeaths to each a gelding. The probate is dated on October 30, 1551, whereby it appears he did not recover. His daughter, Mary, (* who at length became his ſole heir) was married firſt to Sir Adrian Poynings, Knt. and ſecondly to Sir Richard Rogers, Knt.

Leonard Weſt, third and youngeſt ſon by the ſaid ſecond marriage, had, by the laſt will and teſtament of his father Sir Thomas Weſt, Knt. Lord la Warre, Knight of the Garter, bearing date on October 8, 1524[g], the manors of Sutton-Maundeville, and Haſilden, in Wiltſhire; and the manor of Brodele in Dorſetſhire; which were ſettled on him, and his heirs male; in default, on Sir Thomas Weſt, Knt. his ſon and heir. And his father dying poſſeſſed of a very great eſtate, in the counties of Suſſex, Southampton, and in Wiltſhire, Dorſetſhire, Somerſetſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Lincolnſhire, and Lancaſhire, which he ſettled on Sir Thomas Weſt, Knt. his ſon and heir, and his heirs male; and, in default thereof, entailed his ſaid eſtate on Owen Weſt, his ſon, remainder to George Weſt, and the ſaid Leonard Weſt.

On the deceaſe of his father he was in his youth; but in the parliament (which was ſummoned to meet at Oxford, on April 2, 1554[h]) he was one of the members for the borough of Shoreham, in Suſſex. He married[i] Barbara, daughter of Sir William Gaſcoigne, of Gawthorpe, in Yorkſhire, Knt. by whom he had iſſue four ſons; Thomas and Anthony, who died infants; William; and John, of whom I ſhall further treat: alſo, four daughters, Mary, St. Amand, Margaret, and Anne; whereof Mary was the wife of Ralph Vavaſor, of Hazlewood, in com. Ebor. Eſq; and Margaret, of Thomas Brown, of Weſtwood, in com. Lincoln, Eſq.

I now return to JOHN WEST, Eſq; the only ſurviving ſon of the ſaid Leonard Weſt. He reſided at Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, and had to wife Mary, daughter of ——— Throg-

* Inſcrip. Tumuli apud Guilford, in com. Surr. and Viſitation of Hampſhire.
g Ex Regiſt. voc. Porth. in cur. Prærog. Cant. h Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria, p 33 and 37. i Vincent's Baronage, MS. n. 20 in offic. arm. & MS. not. 82. l. 3; p. 53. in Bibl. Harl.

morton, by whom he had two ſons; John, who died in his infancy; and Aholiab Weſt, who married Elizabeth Preſton, grand-daughter [k] of Thomas Preſton, Doctor of the civil law, and maſter of Trinity-hall, in the univerſity of Cambridge, who, on Queen Elizabeth's being entertained at Oxford, in the beginning of September, 1564, was incorporated, on the ſixth of the ſaid month, maſter of arts of that univerſity. The ſaid Aholiab died at Faweſley, in Northamptonſhire, in 1628, leaving iſſue by the ſaid Elizabeth, his wife, Richard Weſt, Eſq; who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of James Hill, of Hillmorton, in Warwickſhire, Eſq; and by her had four ſons, James, John, Richard, and Aholiab; who all died without iſſue, except Richard, the third ſon, of Priors-Marſton, in Warwickſhire. Which Richard Weſt married Mary Ruſſel, of the Ruſſels of Strenſham, in Worceſterſhire, and by her had iſſue James Weſt, of Alſcot, in Warwickſhire, Eſq; who was member for St. Alban's, in the Parliament ſummoned to meet on June 25, 1741, and in the three ſucceeding parliaments ſummoned in 1747, 1754, and 1761. In 1741, he was appointed ſecretary of the treaſury; and continued ſo till 1762. He was fellow of the royal ſociety, and one of the members of the antiquarian ſociety, recorder and high-ſteward of St. Alban's, and recorder of Poole in Dorſetſhire, and died, July 1, 1772. He married, in 1738, Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Steavens, of Eltham, in Kent; by whom he had one ſon, James, and two daughters, Sarah, and Henrietta.

Sir George West, ſecond ſon of Thomas Lord Warre, by his 2d wife, Eleanor Copley, married Elizabeth, eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Anthony (or Sir Robert, as in the Viſitations of Hampſhire and Surrey) Moreton, of Lechlade, in Glouceſterſhire; ſon of Thomas Moreton, of the ſame place, nephew to the famous John Moreton, of the privy-council to Henry VII. archbiſhop of Canterbury, chancellor of England, and chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford; and had iſſue by her a daughter, Margaret, wife of Thomas Arundel, Eſq; with two ſons; William, of whom I ſhall further treat; and Sir Thomas Weſt, of Seltwood, in com. Southamp. Knt. who died on Auguſt 11, 1622, leaving Mary, his ſole daughter and heir, the wife of Sir John Leigh, of Cewdray, in com. Southamp. The ſaid Sir George Weſt [l] was buried in the church [m] of Warbleton, in Suſſex, according to the order in his will, dated on Sept. 7, 1538; the pro-

[k] Wood's Faſti Oxon. vol. 1. p. 726.

[l] Vincent's Baronage, MS. in offic. armor.

[m] Regiſt. Cromwel. fol. 10.

bate

bate whereof bears date the 27th following, which ſhews he died in the ſame month and year.

Of WILLIAM *firſt Lord* by new creation, his eldeſt ſon, it is recorded, in the rolls of parliament, 2 Edw. VI. that Thomas Lord de la Warr, his uncle, having no iſſue, bred him up in his own houſe; but, not content to ſtay for his ſaid uncle's natural death, he prepared poiſon to diſpatch him; which, being diſcovered, ſo highly incenſed him [n], that, in 2 Edward VI. on complaint thereof in parliament, he was diſabled to ſucceed his ſaid uncle in honours or eſtate; but had an allowance of three hundred and fifty pounds per ann. Which William, in 1557, ſerved in the Engliſh army at the ſiege of St. Quintin [o] in Picardy; and, being [p] knighted at Hampton-court, on Feb. 5, 1568, he, at the ſame time, obtained a new creation to the title of Lord de la Warre; [q] and, by act of parliament paſſed March 12 following, had full reſtitution in blood. In 1572, [r] he was one of the peers on the trial of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, January 16, in Weſtminſter-hall. And, after his execution [s], William Lord de la Warr, Sir Ralph Sadler, with Sir Thomas Wilſon, were ſent to the Queen of Scots, who was overcome with grief and mourning, to expoſtulate with her, by way of accuſation, That ſhe had uſurped the title and arms of the crown of England, and had not renounced the ſame, as was agreed upon in the treaty of Edinburgh: That, for the full poſſeſſing herſelf thereof, ſhe had treated of a marriage with the Duke of Norfolk, without acquainting the Queen therewith, &c. In April, 1589, he was one of the peers [t] on the trial of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel. He married Elizabeth [u], daughter of Thomas Strange, of Cheſterton, in com. Glouc. Eſq; by whom he had iſſue, Thomas, his ſon and heir: alſo, three daughters [w], Jane, firſt married to Thomas Wenman (ſon to Sir Richard Wenman, Knt.) 2dly, to James Creſſy; 3dly, to Sir Thomas Taſburgh, Knt. and, 4thly, to Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley, in com. Wigorn, Eſq; Elizabeth, ſecond daughter, was wedded to Richard Blount (brother to Sir Michael Blount, Knt.) of Dodſham, in Suſſex, Eſq; and Mary, third daughter, died unmarried. By inquiſition [x] taken after his deceaſe, at Wincheſter, on April 6, 1596, it appears, that he died at Wherwell, on Dec. 30, 1595, and that Sir Thomas Weſt, Knt. was his ſon and heir, and aged forty years.

[n] Rot. Parl. ann. 2 Edw. VI. [o] Hollinſhed's Chron. p. 1133. b. n. 40.
[p] Catal. Milit. MS. penes meipſ. [q] Journal of the Houſe of Commons, 5 Eliz p. 68. [r] Camden's Life of Q. Elizabeth, in Hiſt. of England, p. 437.
[s] Ibid. p. 442. [t] Ibid. p. 551, 552. [u] Viſitation of Hampſhire.
[w] Ibid. [x] Cole's Eſc. lib. 1. p. 252. n. 61. A., 12 in bibl. Harley.

Which SIR THOMAS, 2d *Lord*, was knighted [y] in 30 Eliz. and, by title of Thomas de la Warrre, in 38 Eliz. was appointed one of the commissioners [z] for putting in execution an act passed in the first year of her reign, intitled, 'An acte restoringe to 'the crowne of the auncient jurisdiction over the state, ec-'clesiastical and spirituall, and abolishing all foreigne power 'repugnant to the same.' Also, in 39 Eliz. the commission being renewed [a], he was again in it: and, in the same year, exhibiting his petition [b] to the Queen, in the parliament then held, to be restored to the place and precedency of his ancestors, he was thereupon placed between the Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and the Lord Berkeley. In 1601, he was one of the peers [c] on the trials of the Earls of Essex and Southampton, in Westminster-hall; and when they were pronounced guilty, the Earl of Essex, before he left the Lords [d], asked pardon of the Lord de la Warr, and the Lord Morley, for bringing their sons into danger, who were unacquainted with the whole matter. He died on March 24, 44 Eliz. [e] and by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, Knight of the Garter, and treasurer of the household to Queen Elizabeth, had issue five sons [f], Sir Robert, who died in his life-time, without surviving issue by [g] his wife, Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Cock, of Broxborn in Hertfordshire, Knt. who, after his decase, was secondly married to Sir Robert Oxenbridge, of Husborne, Knt. Thomas West, Lord de la Warr; 3. Francis; 4. John; and, 5. Nathaniel; also six daughters; Elizabeth, married to Herbert Pelham, Esq; of Michelham, in Sussex, and of Compton Valence in county of Dorset: she [h] died, January 15, 1639, aged 59, and was buried at Compton Valence; Lettice, wedded to Henry Ludlow, of Tedley in Hants, Esq; Penelope, married to Herbert Pelham, Esq; son and heir of Herbert; Catherine died unmarried; Eleanor, the wife of Sir William Savage, Knt. and Anne, married to John Pellett, Esq; of Bolne, in com. Sussex, Knt.

Which THOMAS LORD DE LA WARR, 3d *Lord*, in the life-time of his father [i], was knighted in 42 Eliz. and, on the death of the Queen, was one of the twenty-five Lords, privy-counsellors, who sent a letter, dated at the palace of Whitehall, on March 28, 1603, to the Lord Eure, and the rest of the commissioners for the treaty of Breame; notifying to them [k] the

y Jekyll's Cat. of Knights, MS. penes meipsum. z Rymer, tom. 16. p. 291. a Ibid. tom. 16. p. 324. b Journal of Parl. 39 Eliz. c Camden in hist. ut supra. p. 653. d Ibid. p. 636. e Vincent's Baronage, MS. p. 204. n. 20. in offic. armor. and Cole's Esc. lib. i. p. 252. in bibl. Harl. f Visitation of Hampshire. g Mont. in Broxborn church. h Hutchins's Dorsetshire, vol 1. p 348. i Cat. of Knights, MS. penes meipsum. k Rymer's Fœd. tom. 16. p. 493, 494.

accession

acceſſion of King James to the throne, and ordering them to make the beſt conditions they could, in ſuch points as they had in charge, with the Imperial commiſſioners. In the firſt year of King James I. he was in commiſſion [l] with John Whitgift, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, Lord High-admiral, Sir John Herbert, Knt. principal ſecretary of ſtate, and others, to enquire and call before them all ſuch perſons as ſhall adviſedly maintain or affirm any doctrine repugnant to any of the articles of religion, which concern the confeſſion of the true chriſtian faith, and the doctrine of the ſacraments, as agreed on by the archbiſhops and biſhops of both provinces, and the whole clergy, in convocation, in 1562.

In 1609, he was conſtituted Captain-general of all the colonies, then planted, or to be planted, in Virginia [m]; and went thither, the ſame year, with three ſhips, and one hundred and fifty men, moſt artificers. After his arrival, as my author ſaith [n], he ordered all things in the beſt manner; and, with his forces, marched up into divers parts of the country, with full purpoſe to make further diſcoveries, build new towns and forts, and bring the ſavages to obedience. He alſo built two new towns, giving them the names of Henry, and Charles, in honour of the two ſons of King James; which are now the two chief towns in Virginia. He likewiſe ſent Captain Argal to diſcover the north parts of the Weſt-Indies. His great induſtry and extraordinary pains in providing for the ſettlement of that country cauſed him an extreme ſickneſs, which prevented many of his deſigns, and forced him to depart in hopes of a cure; but at ſea his ſickneſs increaſed, which conſtrained him to bear up for the Azores iſlands, where he recovered ſome part of his ſtrength; and, ſailing from thence to England, again relapſed [o], and died in his voyage. The inquiſition, taken after his deceaſe [p], at Andover, in the county of Southampton, on April 3, 17 Jac. I. recites, that in 44 Eliz. he married Cecilie, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley, of Whiſton-place, in Suſſex, Knt. and that he died, on June 7, 1618; leaving Henry Weſt, Lord de la Warr, his ſon and heir, aged fourteen years, eight months, and four days, on the death of his father: alſo ſix daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, Anne, Cecilie, Lucy, and Catherine; whereof Elizabeth was wedded to Herbert Pelham, of Swinſhead, Eſq; ſon of Anthony, youngeſt ſon of Thomas Pelham, of Laughton, Eſq; predeceſſor to the late Duke

l Ibid p. 546 to 560. m How's Additions to Stow's Annals, 492.
n Ibid. o MS. in offic. armor ut antea. p Cole's Eſc. lib. 5. p. 421. in bibl. Harl.

of

of Newcaſtle; Anne was married to Chriſtopher Swaly, D. D. [q] preceptor to Henry Prince of Wales, eldeſt ſon to King James I. and rector of Hurſt-Pierpont in Suſſex above forty years, whence in 1645, he was ejected for his loyalty; Cecilie was the wife of Sir Francis Bindloſe, Knt. and mother to Sir Robert Bindloſe, of Borwick in Lancaſhire, Bart. and was married ſecondly to Sir John Byron, Knight of the Bath, created Lord Byron by King Charles I. and Lucy was wedded to Sir Robert Byron, brother of the ſaid Lord Byron.

The ſaid HENRY, *fourth Lord* [r], was ſummoned to parliament as Lord de la Warr, on Nov. 14, 19 Jac. I. He took to wife, in March 1624-5, Iſabella (born at Bruſſels, in November, 1607,) eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Edmunds, Knt. treaſurer of the houſhold to King Charles I. and ſeveral times ambaſſador [s] in foreign courts. By her, his Lordſhip had iſſue, Charles, his ſucceſſor; alſo two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Francis Bindloſe, Eſq; and Mary, wedded to the Rev. Mr. Orme. By inquiſition taken after his deceaſe [t], on June 15, 1628, 4 Car. I. the jury found that he died on the 1ſt of that month, ſeiſed of the hundred of Wherwell, with the manors and lordſhips thereunto belonging; the manors of Middleton, Tatkinton, alias Tufton, Bollington, Goodworth, Clatford, Little-Anne, and rectory of Goodworth, all in the county of Southampton; and that Charles Lord de la Warr was his ſon and heir, and then aged two years and four months.

Of which CHARLES, *fifth* LORD DE LA WARR, I find, that he, with the Earl of Warwick, were named by the Lords, on May 28, 1647, commiſſioners [u] to go to the army, and aſſiſt in the diſbanding of the foot regiments; but the General and the officers refuſed to ſubmit thereto. On the riſing of Sir George Booth, in order to the reſtoration of King Charles II. his Lordſhip, with the Earl of Oxford, and the Viſcount Falkland, were apprehended, on Auguſt 13, 1659, on ſuſpicion of being aſſiſting to him, and were ſent to priſon, as Whitlock recites, p. 683. He married Anne, daughter and heir of John Wild, of Droitwich in Worceſterſhire, Eſq; and ſerjeant at law; and, by her, who died on December 24, 1677, had iſſue, 1. Charles, his ſon and heir, who married ———, daughter of ——— Hudleſton, Eſq; and, ſecondly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Pye, of Bradenham, in com. Bucks, Bart. but died without iſſue, on June 22, 1684: 2. Horatio, who alſo died in the

[q] Inſcript. Monument. in Eccleſ. de Hurſt-Pierpont, in com. Suſſex. [r] Dugdale's Summons, p. 549. [s] Birch's Introduction to the Negotiations between England and France, &c. p. 14. [t] Cole's Eſc. lib. 1. n. 61. A. 12. in bibl. Harl. [u] Whitlock's Memorials, p. 252, 253.

life-time

life-time of his father, at Barbadoes: 3. John Lord de la Warr: and a daughter, Cecilie, married to Dr. William Beaw, Biſhop of Llandaff; as alſo Anna and Sophia, who died unmarried. This [w] Charles Lord de la Warr departed this life, in the ſixty-fifth year of his age, on Thurſday, December 22, 1687, and was ſucceeded by John, his only ſurviving ſon.

Which JOHN, *ſixth* LORD DE LA WARR, was, in the reign of King William, made firſt Gentleman of the bedchamber, and Groom of the Stole, to Prince George of Denmark. And, in the year 1702, on a viſit Queen Anne paid to the univerſity of Oxford, he was created doctor of laws. On September 25, 1708, he was ſent by his Royal Highneſs to Portſmouth, to compliment the Queen of Portugal, on her arrival in Great-Britain. He was alſo one of the Commiſſioners for the management of his revenue, and greatly in his favour to the time of his death, on October 28, 1708; and attended at his Royal Highneſs's funeral, on Nov. 11, as Grome of the Stole, alone. After which, on the deceaſe of Viſcount Fitz-Harding, in 1712, he ſucceeded him as Treaſurer of the chamber to Queen Anne. On the acceſſion of George I. to the throne, on Auguſt 1, 1714, his Lordſhip, on November 7 following, was conſtituted one of the Tellers of the Exchequer; and afterwards Treaſurer of the Exciſe. And, departing this life on May 26, 1723, was buried in St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter; leaving iſſue, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and heir of John Freeman, of the city of London, merchant, John, the firſt Earl; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who, in Auguſt, 1724, was married to Thomas Digges, of Chilham-caſtle, in the county of Kent, Eſq. The ſaid Margaret, his Lady, ſurviving him, died on January 31, 1737-8, and was buried, on Feb. 6, in St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter.

Which JOHN, *Earl de la Warr*, born on April 4, 1693, was, on his return from his travels in 1712, made, by Queen Anne, Standard-bearer to the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, and ſworn in a Clerk extraordinary of her Majeſty's privy-council. Soon after the acceſſion of King George I. he reſigned the poſt of Standard-bearer, and was made Guidon to the firſt troop of life-guards, then commanded by John Duke of Montagu. He was appointed a Lord of the bedchamber to King George I. in 1725; and the ſame year was choſe a Knight of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, on the revival of that honour, and inſtalled in King Henry VII's Chapel, on June 25. In 1731, his Lordſhip was made

[w] Journal Greg. King. Lanc. Fecial.

Treaſurer

Treaſurer of the houſhold to his late Majeſty, and ſworn of his privy-council. In 1736, he was ſent to Saxe-Gotha, to conclude a treaty of marriage between her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Auguſta, and his late Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales; and attended her into England. In 1737, he was appointed Governor and Captain-general of New York, but reſigned the ſame in September following, on his being made Captain and Colonel of the firſt troop of life-guards. On February 26, 1741-2, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-general; and, in 1743, attended his late Majeſty in his campaign in Germany, and was with him at the battle of Dettingen, on June 27, N. S. On April 5, 1745, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general; on October 10, 1747, to the rank of Lieutenant-general, and, in March, 1765, to that of General of the horſe. In 1747, he was made Governor of Tilbury-fort, and, in June 1752, appointed Governor of the iſland of Guernſey, &c.

At the acceſſion of the preſent King, his Lordſhip was continued in all his military offices, as well as his ſeat at the council-board; and was, moreover, created Viſcount Cantelupe and Earl de la Warr, by patent, dated March 18, 1761. His Lordſhip was alſo Maſter Foreſter of the bailiwic of Fritham, in the New Foreſt, Hants, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

His Lordſhip married, to his firſt wife, the Right Hon. the Lady Charlotte Maccartny, daughter to Donagh Earl of Clancarty, by Lady Mary Spencer, ſecond daughter to Robert Earl of Sunderland, by the Lady Anne Digby, his wife, ſecond daughter to George Earl of Briſtol; and by her, who died on Feb. 7, 1734-5, had two ſons and three daughters.

His Lordſhip took to his ſecond wife, Anne, daughter of Edward Thornicroft, of the city of Weſtminſter, Eſq; relict of George Lord Abergavenny, and her Ladyſhip deceaſed in July, 1748, leaving no iſſue.

His Lordſhip's children, by his firſt Lady, were, 1. John his ſucceſſor: 2. the Hon. George Weſt, who was born in 1733, on February 24, 1764, married Lady Mary Grey, daughter to Harry, Earl of Stamford, and died in February 7, 1776, without iſſue: 3. Charlotte, who died in her infancy: 4. Lady Henrietta-Cecilia, born in 1730, and wedded, on May 5, 1763, Lieutenant General James Johnſton: and, 5. Lady Diana, born in 1731, married, on November 9, 1756, to Major-general John Clavering, and died in March, 1766. His Lordſhip died March 16, 1766, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

JOHN, 2d *Earl*, who was born in 1729; and, chuſing a military life, roſe gradually to be Lieutenant-colonel of his father's troop

troop of horſe-guards, from whence he was removed to be Colonel of the firſt troop of grenadier guards, in November, 1763. On March 21, 1766, he was promoted to be Captain and Colonel of the firſt troop of horſe-guards, in the room of his father. On March 8, 1761, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general, and, on April 30, 1770, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-general. At eſtabliſhing her Majeſty's houſhold, in September, 1761, his Lordſhip was nominated Vice-chamberlain, in which ſtation he appeared at her nuptial and coronation proceſſions. On December 5, 1766, his Lordſhip was appointed Maſter of the horſe to her Majeſty, in which poſt he continued till his death, which happened at his houſe in Audley-ſquare, London, Nov. 22, 1777, and his remains were interred, on the 30th of the ſame month, in the family vault at St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter.

His Lordſhip was married, on Auguſt 8, 1756, to Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-general Whinyard, by whom he had iſſue, ſix ſons, William-Auguſtus, the preſent Earl; John-Richard, born July 28, 1758; Thomas-Holles, born Sept. 27, 1760; George, born December 31, 1762; Auguſtus, who died an infant; and Septimus-Harry, born November 11, 1765, and a daughter, Charlotte, born Dec. 13, 1761.

WILLIAM-AUGUSTUS, *the third and preſent Earl*, was born April 27, 1757, and is a Lieutenant in the ſecond regiment of foot guards.

TITLES.] William Auguſtus Weſt, Earl Delawarr, Viſcount Cantelupe, Lord Delawarr, and Lord Weſt.

CREATIONS.] Baron De la Warr, by writ of ſummons to parliament, June 8, (1294) 22 Edward I. and Baron Weſt, Feb. 25, (1341-2) 16 Edward III. Earl De la Warr, and Viſcount Cantelupe, March 18, 1761, 1 George III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Argent, a Feſs dancette Sable for Weſt; 2d and 3d, Gules, a Lion rampant, Argent, armed and langued, Azure, between eight croſs Croſlets, fitche, in Orle of the ſecond, for De la Warr.

CREST.] In a ducal Coronet, Or; a Griffin's head, Azure, ears and beak of the firſt.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide, a Wolf coward, Argent, collared, Or; on the ſiniſter, a cockatrice, Or; his wings diſplayed, Gules, and Or.

MOTTO.] JOUR DE MA VIE.

CHIEF SEATS.] Sheffield-place, near Eaſt-Grinſted, in Suſſex; Whorwell in Hampſhire; and Bolderwood Lodge, in the ſame county.

TALBOT,

TALBOT, Earl Talbot.

THIS noble branch of the ancient and illuſtrious houſe of Talbot is lineally deſcended from Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton in Worceſterſhire, 3d ſon of John, 2d Earl of Shrewſbury, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter to James Butler, Earl of Ormond.

The ſaid Sir GILBERT TALBOT, of Grafton, who was Knight Banneret, Knight of the Garter, and one of the moſt renowned ſtateſmen and warriors of his time, departed this life on September 19, 1516, and was buried at Whitchurch in Shropſhire; having married two wives, 1. Elizabeth, daughrer of Henry Lord Scrope, of Bolton; and, 2. Ethelreda (or Audrey) daughter of Sir John Cotton, of Landwade in the county of Cambridge, Knt. (anceſtor of Sir John Hynde Cotton of Landwade and Madingley) and ſucceſſively the widow of Thomas Barton, Eſq; and Sir Richard Gardiner, Lord Mayor of London. By the firſt wife, he had two ſons, Sir Gilbert his heir, and Sir Humphrey, who died without iſſue; alſo two daughters, Catharine, and Ann. The ſaid Sir Gilbert, his heir, Sheriff of Worceſter, in 31 Henry VIII. died on October 22, 1542, having been alſo twice married, 1. to Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir William Paſton, of Paſton in Norfolk (by Anne, his wife, 3d ſiſter and coheir of Edmund Beaufort, 4th and laſt Duke of Somerſet, from whoſe elder brother, Henry, 3d Duke of Somerſet, the preſent Duke of Beaufort is deſcended) and, 2dly, to Elizabeth, widow of ——— Wynter. By this laſt wife, he had no children: but by the firſt he was father of two ſons, Humphrey, and Walter, who both died without iſſue; and alſo of three daughters, coheirs, 1. Margaret, wedded to Sir Robert Newport, of Ruſhock in Worceſterſhire; 2. Elizabeth, married to Sir John Lyttelton, of Frankley, anceſtor to the preſent Lord Lyttelton; and, 3. Mary, wedded to Sir Thomas Aſtley, of Pateſhull in Staffordſhire, from whom the preſent Sir John Aſtley, Bart. one of the Knights in parliament for the county of Salop, is lineally deſcended.

Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, who died on September 19, 1516, by his 2d wife, Ethelreda Cotton, aforeſaid, was father of an only ſon, Sir John Talbot, of Albrighton in Shropſhire, to whom Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, was godfather.

The

Talbot Earl Talbot

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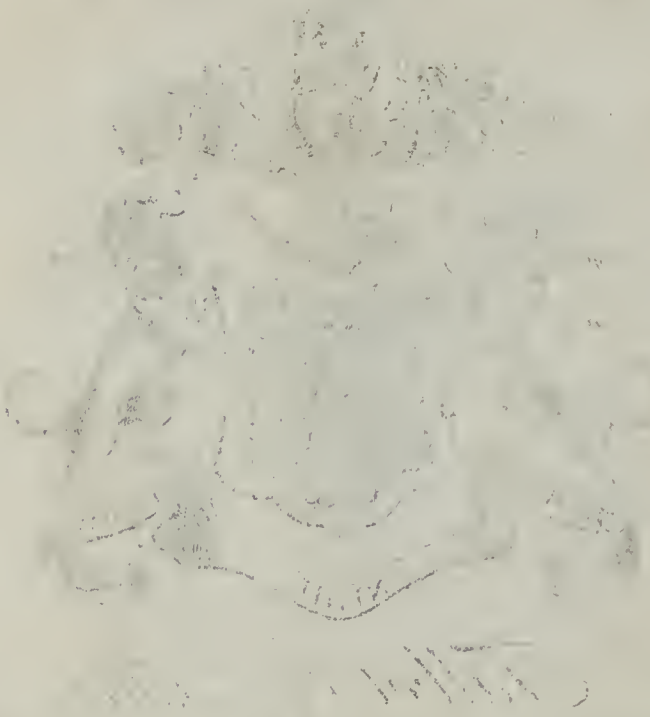


The ſaid Sir JOHN TALBOT was Sheriff of the county of Salop in the 19th, 29th, and 33d of Henry VIII. and departed this life on September 10, 1549; being then poſſeſſed of Grafton, and the other family eſtates in the county of Worceſter, on the failure of the heirs male of Sir Gilbert his brother by the firſt marriage.

He had two wives, 1. Margaret, daughter and heir of Adam Troutbeck, of Mobberley in Cheſhire, Eſq; and heir to her uncle, Sir William Troutbeck; and, 2. Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Wroteſley, of Wroteſley in Staffordſhire, Eſq.

Sir John, by his firſt wife, had Sir John Talbot, of Grafton, his heir, of whom the preſent Earl of Shrewſbury is deſcended, as is fully narrated in his Lordſhip's pedigree, in the 2d volume of this work.

By his 2d wife (who afterwards wedded William, 2d ſon of Sir John Lyttelton, of Frankley, aforeſaid) he was father of John Talbot, Eſq; who had the ſeat and eſtate of Salwarp in Worceſterſhire.

This JOHN TALBOT, of Salwarp, Eſq; married Oliva, daughter and heir of Sir William Sherington [a], of Lacock (or Laycock) in Wilts, deſcended from an ancient family in Lancaſhire; and, dying in 1572, left by her three ſons, viz. 1. Sherington Talbot, his heir; 2. John; and, 3. Thomas.

John Talbot, the 2d ſon, was of Badgworth in Glouceſterſhire, and marrying Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Trimnel, of Okeley in Worceſterſhire, by her was father of John Talbot, of Okeley, who wedded Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gower, of Droitwich, in the ſaid county, and had iſſue.

Thomas Talbot, 3d ſon, was of Worwill, in com. Salop, and eſpouſing Magdalene, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, of Conſtable-Burton, in Yorkſhire, Knt. and Bart. by her had iſſue Robert Talbot, of Worvill, who had to wife Anne, daughter of William Sheldon, of Broadway, in com. Wigorn, by whom he was father of three ſons, Thomas Talbot, of Worwill, Gilbert, and George.

SHERINGTON TALBOT, the eldeſt ſon, beforementioned, ſucceeded his father in Salwarp and Lacock, and died about the year 1640.

This Sherington Talbot, Eſq; had two wives, 1. Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Leighton, of Feckenham in Worceſterſhire, Knt. Governor of Guernſey, by Mary his wife, daughter and coheir of Edward Lord Zouch, of Haringworth in Northamptonſhire; and, 2. Ma-

[a] Fuller's Worthies, p. 159.

ry,

ry, daughter of John Waſhborn, of Wichenford in the county of Worceſter.

By the firſt of thoſe wives, he had ſix ſons, from whom there is no ſurviving male iſſue. Sir Gilbert Talbot, one of the youngeſt of the ſaid ſix ſons, was of Chriſt Church College, and elected Fellow of All Souls, in the Univerſity of Oxford, A. D. 1629. He was ſent Agent to Venice, about the year 1638; and afterwards ſuffered very much for his adherence to the royal cauſe. He was one of the firſt Fellows, alſo one of the Council, of the Royal Society, and Maſter of the Jewel-office to King Charles II. but left no iſſue. Sherington, the eldeſt of the ſix ſons, married, June. 5, ——— daughter of John Lyttelton, of Frankley in Worceſterſhire, Eſq; and had only one ſon, Sir John Talbot, of Lacock, who died in February, 1714, and was buried at Laycock: he had by his wife, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Keyt, of Ebrington in Worceſterſhire, Bart. a ſon, Sherington, who was baptized on May 30, 1756, but died an infant; (of whom his mother died in childbed, and was buried at Stow in Glouceſterſhire) and three daughters, between whom and the family of Tate of De la Pre in Northamptonſhire, deſcended from William Tate, Eſq; who married Elizabeth, the eldeſt daughter of the ſaid Lord Zouch, the barony of Zouch reſts in abeyance. The three daughters of Sir John Talbot, of Lacock, knighted by King Charles II. were, 1. Anne, who was wedded to Sir John Ivory, and by him, beſides other children, had John Ivory Talbot, of Lacock, who was, in 1714, elected Member for Luggerſhall, in Wiltſhire, in the firſt parliament called by George I. and Knight of the ſhire for that county in the two firſt ſummoned by George II. and by Mary his wife, youngeſt daughter of Thomas the firſt Lord Manſel, and ſiſter to Buſſy, the 3d and laſt Lord Manſel, was father of John Talbot, who ſerved for Marlborough, in Wiltſhire, in the 10th parliament of Great-Britain, which firſt met on buſineſs on November 12, 1747, 21 Geo. II. 2. Barbara, who married Henry Yelverton, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, and Viſcount Longueville, and by him was mother of Talbot, created Earl of Suſſex, beſides other children: and, 3. Gilberta.

The iſſue of Sherington Talbot, Eſq; by his foreſaid ſecond wife, Mary, daughter of John Waſhborn, of Wichenford, Eſq; were four ſons, 1. George Talbot, of Rudge, in com. Salop; whoſe only daughter and heir, Catharine, was married to Sir Clement Clarke, of Lawnde-abbey in com. Leiceſt. Bart. 2. Edward, ſlain in the civil wars, on behalf of King Charles I. 3. William; and, 4. Francis, who died unmarried.

The

The ſaid WILLIAM TALBOT, 3d ſon, reſided at Stourton-caſtle in Staffordſhire, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Doughty, of Whittington, in com. Wigorn, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue William Talbot, late Biſhop of Durham, and two daughters; Catharine, who had to her firſt huſband Walter Littleton, of Litchfield, in com. Stafford, Eſq; and to her ſecond Lancelot Blackburn, Archbiſhop of York, but died without iſſue; and Frances, married to Samuel Jewkes, of Wolverley, in com. Wigorn. Eſq.

His only ſon William, late Lord Biſhop of Durham, was born at Stourton-caſtle, his father's ſeat, and, having his education [b] in Oriel college in Oxford, took his degree of Maſter of Arts, on June 23, 1680: he was nominated [c] by King William to the deanery of Worceſter, on April 23, 1691, and, on September 24, 1699, was [d] conſecrated Biſhop of Oxford, with leave to hold his deanery in commendam; in which ſee he continued till the year 1715, when he was [e] made Biſhop of Saliſbury. He was alſo, on September 23, 1722, tranſlated from thence to the biſhopric of Durham, of which county he was Lord-lieutenant, and Cuſtos-rotulorum. His Lordſhip departed this life on October 10, 1730, and by Catharine, his ſecond wife, daughter of ——— King, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of the city of London, had iſſue eight ſons, and ſeveral daughters; of which, thoſe who lived to maturity, were,

1. Charles, late Lord Talbot, Baron of Henſoll, born in 1684.

2. Edward Talbot, who died in 1720, Archdeacon of Berkſhire; a gentleman of uncommon parts, erudition, and taſte for the Belles Lettres. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Mr. George Martyn, Prebendary of Lincoln, by whom he left iſſue one only daughter, Catharine Talbot, who died unmarried, January 9, 1770.

3. Sherington Talbot, born on ———, 1699, was Colonel of the 38th regiment of foot, and Major-general of his Majeſty's forces, and died on November 18, 1766, diſtinguiſhed for his accompliſhments as a gentleman, for his military ſkill, valour and humanity as an officer. He married firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Medget, Eſq; and by her (who died in October, 1736) left iſſue two ſons, 1. William Talbot, LL.D. Vicar of Kineton, in com. Warwick, and Rector of St. Giles's, Reading, born on May 18, 1717, and died March 2, 1774. He married Sarah, daughter of John Eyles, Eſq; and, 2. Charles Henry Talbot, born

[b] Wood's Faſti Oxon, p. 488. [c] Le Neve's Faſti Eccleſ. p. 502.
[d] Ibid. p. 229. [e] Ibid. p. 529.

on October 30, 1720, and married to Anne, only daughter of Thomas Haſſell, Eſq; by whom he has iſſue two ſons, Charles and George, and four daughters.

The ſaid Sherington married ſecondly, Eleanora, daughter of ——— Hickford, Eſq; who died September 6, 1749, without iſſue; and, 3dly, Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Freeman, of Antigua, Eſq; by whom he left iſſue one only daughter, named Indiana, born on Auguſt 15, 1751, and now living.

4. Henry Talbot, born in 1700, one of the Commiſſioners of the revenue ariſing by the duty on ſalt. He married firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lloyd, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue one only daughter Ely, now the wife of Thomas Cornwall, Eſq; a Captain in his Majeſty's navy; and, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of Sir Hugh Clopton, of Stratford upon Avon, in com. Warwick, Knight, who died on May 17, 1754, without iſſue.

The ſaid Biſhop of Durham's daughters were, Henrietta-Maria, who married Dr. Charles Trimnel, Biſhop of Wincheſter; and, Catharine, who married Exton Sayer, LL. D. afterward Chancellor of Durham, both of whom died without iſſue.

CHARLES, *firſt Lord* TALBOT, aforeſaid, the eldeſt ſon of Dr. William Talbot, Biſhop of Durham, was endowed with admirable talents, which were improved by a liberal and generous education, ſuitable to the dignity of his extraction and, applying himſelf to the ſtudy of the Laws, advanced himſelf, by real merit, without ſervility or the arts of corruption. Both as a Pleader and a Judge, he diſplayed an uncommon fund of knowledge and eloquence; and manifeſted an inviolable integrity upon all occaſions. Although in place, he maintained the independence and ſpirit of the moſt celebrated patriots of any country or age. He never proſtituted the power of office to miniſterial or other dictates, nor ever ſtained it by an act of avarice: and his own family and kindred were not the ſole objects of his care and beneficence. He was the munificent patron of literature and learned men, and the ſure relief of the diſtreſſed.

He was elected member for Tregony in Cornwall, upon a vacancy, in the year 1319, to the fifth parliament of Great-Britain; and was returned for the city of Durham to the two ſucceeding parliaments.

On May 31, 1717, he was nominated Sollicitor-general to George Prince of Wales, the late King; and, on April 22, 1726, was conſtituted Sollicitor-general to King George I. He continued in that poſt till November 29, 1733, when he

he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain, and at the ſame time ſworn of his Majeſty's Privy-council. He was, by letters patent, dated on December 5 that year, created a Peer of Great-Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title of Lord Talbot, Baron of Henſol in the county of Glamorgan: in Auguſt, 1734, his Lordſhip was choſen a Governor of the Charter-houſe. And on February 14, 1737, died in his office of Lord Chancellor, at his houſe in Lincoln's-inn-Fields, in the 53d year of his age, univerſally honoured, beloved, and juſtly lamented, as a great national loſs. His coffin was covered with crimſon velvet, and his arms, purſe, mace, and the regalia, were curiouſly engraved on a braſs plate gilt, with this inſcription on it:

The Right Honourable
Charles Lord Talbot,
Baron of Henſol,
Lord High Chancellor of England,
And one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-council,
Died Feb. 14, 1736-7,
In the 53d year of his age.

His Lordſhip was buried, on February 23, at Barrington, in Glouceſterſhire.

This nobleman, who added luſtre to the peerage, married Cecil, daughter and heir of Charles Matthews, of Caſtle-Menich in Glamorganſhire, Eſq; great grand-daughter and heir of David Jenkins, of Henſol in the ſame county, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of South Wales, diſtinguiſhed for his learning and probity in his profeſſion, his ſteady adherence to the cauſe of King Charles I. and magnanimous oppoſition to the unconſtitutional meaſures of the houſe of Commons. By that lady, who departed this life in 1720, he had iſſue five ſons,

1. Charles-Richard Talbot, a promiſing youth, who died a batchelor in 1733, aged 24 years.

2. WILLIAM, now Earl Talbot.

3. John Talbot, who was choſen member of parliament for the town of Brecon, 1734, and having vacated his ſeat by accepting the office of ſecond Juſtice of the counties of Cheſter, Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery, on April 4, 1740, he was re-elected for the ſame place, for which he alſo ſerved in the two ſucceeding parliaments, ſummoned in 1741, and 1747. He was returned for Ilcheſter, in Somerſetſhire, in 1754; and, being appointed one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and the Plantations, in 1755, he was re-choſen

for that borough, and continued to repreſent it, until he died, on September 23, 1756, highly eſteemed for his abilities and probity. He married, 1. Henrietta-Maria, daughter and coheir of Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. who died in September 1747; and 2dly, Catharine, eldeſt daughter of John Lord Viſcount Chetwynd, of Ireland, by whom he left iſſue four ſons, namely, John-Chetwynd, born in Dec. 1749, and married, May 7, 1776, to Lady Charlotte Hill, daughter of Wills, Earl of Hillſborough, Charles; George and William, all now living.

4. Edward Talbot, who died an infant.

5. George Talbot, D. D. Vicar of Guiting in com. Glouceſter, whoſe diſtinguiſhed virtues gained him the ſpontaneous offer from his preſent Majeſty of the biſhopric of St. David in 1761 (being the firſt that became vacant after his Majeſty's acceſſion) which he refuſed to accept. He married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Jacob, late Lord Viſcount Folkſtone, and ſiſter to the late Earl of Radnor, by whom he has one ſon and two daughters.

WILLIAM, now EARL TALBOT, was ſeated at Henſol in Glamorganſhire, in the life-time of his father, and repreſented that county in parliament from 1734, till he ſucceeded to the peerage by his father's death. His Lordſhip had no place during the reign of George II. but on the acceſſion of the preſent King, when thoſe who had ſupported the patriotic ſyſtem of Frederick, Prince of Wales, were admitted into places of truſt, his Lordſhip was conſtituted Lord Steward of his Majeſty's houſhold, (in which he reformed many abuſes) and was ſworn of his moſt hon. privy-council, on March 25, 1761; having been advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great-Britain, on the 21ſt of that month, by the name, ſtile, and title, of Earl Talbot, with remainder to his heirs male. As Lord Steward of the houſhold, he walked at the nuptial proceſſion of their Majeſties, on September 8, 1761, taking place of all Earls by virtue of his office. At the ſolemnity of their coronation, on the 22d of that month, his Lordſhip, as Lord High Steward of England, carried St. Edward's Crown; pronounced the words of homage to his Majeſty, in name of the Earls; and attended Mr. Dymocke, the Champion, when he made the formal challenge. His Lordſhip, both in and out of place, has uniformly ſupported the character of an independent Peer, and has verified his aſſertion, that he would not forfeit it for the ſmiles of a court, or the profits of an employment. His Lordſhip is alſo LL.D. and Colonel of the Militia of Glamorganſhire.

In February, 1733-4, his Lordſhip married Mary de Cardonel, ſole daughter and heir (ſhe being then only fifteen years of age) of Adam de Cardonnel, of Bedchampton Park, in

in the county of Southampton, Eſq; Secretary at war at home, and to the army in Flanders, in the reign of Queen Anne, and repreſentative in three parliaments for the town of Southampton; who having diſcharged with great honour and diſtinguiſhed abilities, the ſeveral public employments through which he had paſſed, King George the Firſt was pleaſed to honour him with repeated offers of making him Secretary of State, which, however, he declined, having predetermined never to engage again in public affairs. His younger brother, James de Cardonnel, Eſq; Secretary to the embaſſy in Italy under Duke Schonberg, was father of Manſfeld: Cardonnel, Eſq; now one of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners of the revenues of the cuſtoms of Scotland. Mary de Cardonnel (wife of Richard Jones, Eſq;) their ſiſter, was grandmother to Henrietta Jane Counteſs de Viry, wife of Joſeph Marie Count de Viry, late Ambaſſador from the King of Sardinia. Adam de Cardonnel, of Bedhampton Park, Eſq; father of Adam, James and Mary, before-mentioned, came from Caen in Normandy, and was naturalized in England; and married Mary the daughter and coheir of Nicholas Peſcod, Eſq; and coheir to the manors of Holbury, of Upper and Lower Cadland and Langley, in the ſame county of Southampton.

The family of De Cardonnel is ſuppoſed to have been long eſtabliſhed at Caen, and of conſiderable rank and poſſeſſions: for according to family tradition, the father of Adam, who came firſt into England, was ſtiled the Marquis de Cardonnel, Seigneur du Château de Cardonnel, near Caen in Normandy; that a ſmall town belonging to him, bore his name; that he and his ſons lent King Charles II. conſiderable ſums of money, which were never repaid; and that the Château de Cardonnel was converted into a jeſuit's college, his eſtate having been ſeized on account of his religious principles.

The armorial enſigns of this family were anciently over the gates of Caen, and over the bar-gate at Southampton, where they remain at this day: and by her he had one ſon, William, who died an infant; and a daughter, Cecil, born in July 1735, and married, on Auguſt 16, 1756, to George Rice, Eſq; of Newton in Carmarthenſhire, one of the Lord Commiſſioners of Trade and the Plantations, and Knight in the preſent parliament for that county, of which he is alſo Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum.

TITLES.] William Talbot, Earl Talbot, Lord Talbot, Baron of Henſol.

CREATIONS.] Baron Talbot, of Henſol, in the county of Glamorgan, on December 5 (1733) 7 Geo. II. and Earl Talbot, March 19, 1761, 1 Geo. III.

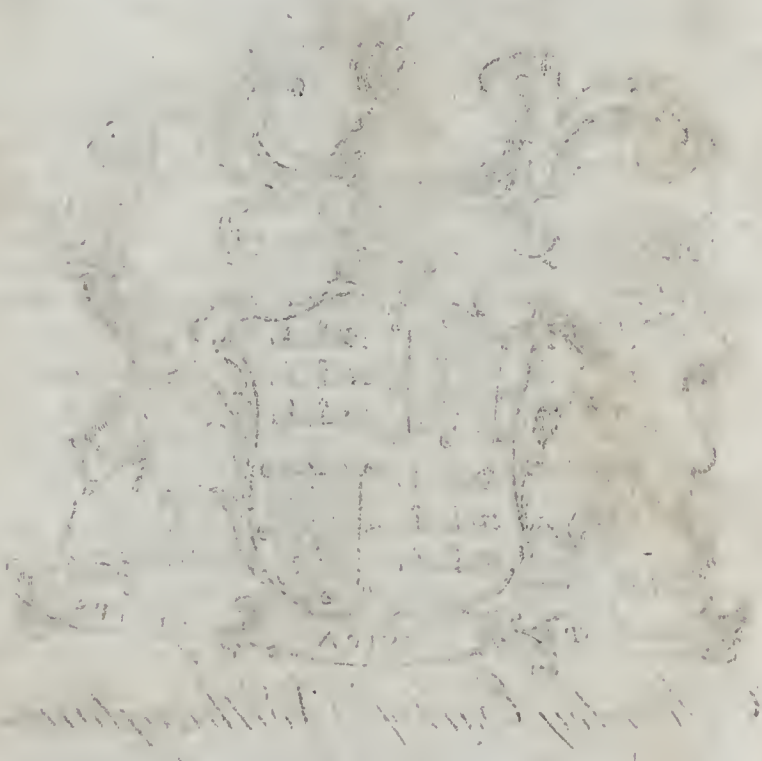
ARMS.] Gules, a Lion rampant, within a border engrail'd, Or, a creſcent difference.

CREST.] On a Chapeau, Gules, turn'd up Ermine, a Lion, Or, his tail extended.

SUPPORTERS.] On each ſide, a Talbot, Argent, collared with a double Treſſure fleury, counter fleury, Gules.

MOTTO.] HUMANI NIHIL ALIENUM.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Caſtle-Menich, and Henſol, in the county of Glamorgan; and Barrington, in the county of Glouceſter.



Henley Earl of Northington.

HENLEY, Earl of Northington.

OF this family, which has been of long ſtanding, great repute and intereſt, in the Weſt of England, was George Henley, of Taunton in the county of Somerſet, Eſq; who had Robert Henley, Eſq; his heir.

This Robert was ſeated at Leigh in the aforeſaid county, and was Sheriff thereof in the year 1612. He married Anne, daughter of ——— Truebodie, of the city of Exeter, Eſq; and by her was father of two ſons, Henry, and Andrew.

Henry Henley, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon, [a] was High Sheriff of the county of Southampton in 1620, and wedded Suſanna, daughter of Robert Bragge, Eſq; and by her had iſſue, Robert, Henry, and John.

Andrew Henley, Eſq; the ſecond ſon, before-mentioned, of Robert Henley, Eſq; and Anne Truebodie, was ſeated at Taunton, aforeſaid; and by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Chriſtopher Sandford, of Cherſtock in the county of Dorſet, Eſq; had two ſons, and three daughters, viz. Sir Robert Henley, Maſter of the King's-bench office; George Henley, Eſq; Joan, married to Brigg Founteyn, Eſq; of Salle in Norfolk; Margery, to Richard Chickle, Eſq; and Elizabeth.

The ſaid George Henley, Eſq; 2d ſon, was a merchant in London: and having wedded Mary, daughter and coheir of William Price, of the ſame city, Eſq; had by her two ſons, and two daughters, viz. George, John, Elizabeth, and Dorothy.

Sir Robert Henley, Maſter of the King's-bench Court on the pleas ſide, the eldeſt ſon of Andrew Henley, Eſq; had two wives, 1. ———, daughter of ——— Rivett, Eſq; and, 2. Anne, ſecond daughter of John Eldred, of Saxham in the county of Suffolk, Eſq; By the firſt he had only one child, ——— Henley: but, by the ſecond, he was father of three ſons, 1. Andrew, his heir; 2. John; and, 3. Sir Robert Henley, anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Northington. By the ſame Lady he had alſo two daughters, Elizabeth and Hannah.

The aforeſaid Andrew, eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir Robert Henley, ſerved for the town of Portſmouth [b], in the convention-parliament, which, in May 1660, voted the reſtoration

[a] Fuller's Worthies. [b] Parliamentary Regiſter.

of K. Charles II. and was advanced to the dignity of Baronet on June 30 that year [c], 12 Car. II. being ſtiled in the patent, Andrew Henley, of Henley in the county of Somerſet, Eſq; He wedded Mary, daughter of Sir John Gayer, of London, Knt. and by her had two ſons, Sir Robert, his heir; Andrew, ſucceſſor to his brother; and likewiſe two daughters, Catharine, the wife of Charleton Whitlock, Eſq; brother to Sir William Whitlock; and Mary.

Sir Robert, the eldeſt ſon, and ſecond Baronet, was in 1679 returned for the borough of Bridport in Dorſetſhire [d], to the third parliament called by King Charles II. but, dying a batchelor, his title and eſtate devolved upon his brother Andrew, who married ——, daughter of —— Ball, of Yately in the county of Southampton, Eſq; and by her left a ſon and heir, Sir Robert, upon whoſe deceaſe, without iſſue by his wife ——, daughter of —— Bowles, Eſq; the baronetage became extinct.

Having thus deduced the principal male branch, we ſhall return to Sir Robert Henley, third ſon to Sir Robert Henley, Maſter of the King's-bench office. The ſaid Sir Robert, 3d ſon, was, in 1679, elected one of the members for the borough of Andover in Hampſhire, to the third parliament ſummoned by King Carles II. By Barbara, his wife, daughter of John Every, of Wotton Glanville in Dorſetſhire, Eſq; by Anne his wife, daughter and heir of George Williams, Eſq; youngeſt ſon of Sir John Williams, of Herringſton in Dorſetſhire, Knt. he had Anthony Henley, Eſq; his heir; Robert Henley, Eſq; who departed this life, on September 2, 1758; Williamſa, married to Sir Theodore Janſſen, of Wimbledon in Surry, Bart. ——, married to Henry Corniſh, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Stamp-office; Mary, wife of Sir John Rogers, of Wiſdome in Devonſhire, Bart. beſides other children. Dame Barbara, their mother, died April 2, 1727, aged 73, and is buried at Wotton Glanville in Dorſetſhire.

Anthony Henley, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father in the eſtate. [e] Being bred at Oxford, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf there by an early reliſh of polite learning, made a great proficiency in the ſtudy of the claſſics, and particularly the ancient poets, by whom he formed a good gouſt of poetry, and performed in it with ſucceſs; and wrote ſeveral things, though he did not put his name to them: but his moſt darling amuſement was muſic, of which he was entirely maſter. Upon his coming to London, he was preſently taken into the friendſhip and familiarity of perſons of the firſt rank, for

[c] Bil. ſig. 12 Car. II. [d] Parliamentary Regiſter. [e] Lives of illuſtrious perſons who died in 1711, P. 534.

quality

quality and wit, particularly the Earls of Dorſet and Sunderland: the latter had a particular eſteem and affection for him; and every one knowing what a ſecret influence he had on affairs in King William's court, it was thought ſtrange that Mr. Henley, who had a genius for any thing great, as well as gay, did not riſe in the ſtate, where he would have ſhone as a politician. He was always a zealous aſſertor of liberty in the houſe of commons, and on all other occaſions conſtant to that courſe, which has furniſhed Britain with ſo many patriots. He ſerved for the borough of Andover to King William's fourth parliament, which firſt ſat for the diſpatch of buſineſs on December 6, 1698; and in 1701 was choſen for the borough of Melcomb Regis to the ſixth and laſt parliament of King William. In the firſt parliament of Queen Anne, which firſt met on buſineſs, October 20, 1702, he ſat for the borough of Weymouth, and was returned to the next, which convened on October 25, 1705, for Melcomb Regis; which he alſo repreſented in the two enſuing parliaments, which were the firſt and ſecond of Great-Britain, and reſpectively aſſembled on October 23, 1707, and November 16, 1708[f]: and was elected for Weymouth to the third parliament of Great-Britain, which convened on November 25, 1710, but died before the concluſion thereof, on Auguſt, 1711. He eſpouſed Mary, the ſecond and youngeſt daughter and coheir of the honourable Peregrine Bertie, of Walderſhare in Kent, Eſq; 2d ſon, by the firſt marriage, of Montagu, 2d Earl of Lindſey, anceſtor to the preſent Duke of Ancaſter and Keſteven; and by that Lady (who was ſiſter to Bridget, Counteſs Poulett, and, after his deceaſe, the ſecond wife of the honourable Henry Bertie, Eſq; third ſon of James, 1ſt Earl of Abingdon) he had three ſons, Anthony, his heir; Robert, late Earl of Northington; and the Rev. Mr. Bertie Henley, of ——, who died on July 6, 1760.

Anthony, the eldeſt ſon and heir, was member for the town of Southampton, in the firſt parliament called by the late King, which was the ſeventh of Great-Britain, and met for the diſpatch of buſineſs on January 23, 1727-8. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of James, 3d Earl of Berkeley, by his Counteſs, Louiſa, eldeſt daughter of Charles, 1ſt Duke of Richmond: but departed this life, without iſſue, on ——, his Lady departed this life in 1745, and was ſucceeded in the family eſtate, by his next brother, Robert, late Earl of Northington.

The ſaid ROBERT, Earl of Northington, after a polite and learned education, at the Univerſity of Oxford, applied to

[f] Parliamentary Regiſter.

the

the ſtudy of the Law, in which he made ſuch proficiency, that he worthily preſided in the higheſt court thereof.

His Lordſhip repreſented the city of Bath (of which he was alſo Recorder) in the 10th and 11th parliaments of Great Britain, ſummoned to meet on Auguſt 13, 1747, and May 31, 1754.

In the year 1751, his Lordſhip was appointed Sollicitor-general to his preſent Majeſty, then Prince of Wales; and ſome time afterwards his Attorney-general.

His Lordſhip, in the year 1752, was nominated one of the King's Council learned in the Laws; and was conſtituted Attorney-general to his Majeſty, on Nov. 6, 1756, when he alſo received the honour of knighthood.

Philip, late Earl of Hardwicke, having reſigned the office of Lord High Chancellor, the cuſtody of the Great Seal was in commiſſion, until June 30, 1757, when his Majeſty, in council, delivered it to his Lordſhip, who thereupon took the uſual oaths of Privy-Counſellor and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great-Britain, and his ſeat at the council-table.

By letters patent, bearing date March 27, 1760, he was created a Peer of Great-Britain, by the ſtile and title of Lord Henley Baron of Grange, in the county of Southampton, with remainder to the heirs male of his body.

His Lordſhip, in April, that year, ſat as High Steward at the trial of Laurence Earl Ferrers; and, in April, 1765, at that of William Lord Byron; upon both which occaſions, his Lordſhip acted with great candour and humanity, and made an appearance ſuitable to the grandeur and dignity of office.

His Lordſhip, on January 16, 1761, having delivered the Great Seal to the preſent King, in council, his Majeſty was pleaſed to reſtore it to him, with the title of Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain: whereupon his Lordſhip took the oaths appointed to be taken inſtead of the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, as alſo the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain.

His Majeſty was further pleaſed, in conſideration of his Lordſhip's great merit and eminent virtues, to create him a Viſcount and Earl of Great-Britain, by the ſtiles and titles of Viſcount Henley, and Earl of Northington, in the county of Southampton, by letters patent, dated May 19, 1764, with the like remainder as the barony: and, on Auguſt 21 following, his Lordſhip was declared Lord-lieutenant and Cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Southampton, and of the town and county of Southampton, in the room of James, Marquis of Caernarvon. His Lordſhip having reſigned the Seals, was,

on

on July 30, 1766, appointed Preſident of the Privy-council. His Lordſhip was alſo a Governor of the Charter-houſe; one of the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum; and Alderman of the borough of Appleby, in the county of Weſtmorland, being ſo elected on September 24, 1764.

In December, 1743, his Lordſhip married Jane, youngeſt daughter and coheir of Sir John Huband, of Ipſley in Warwickſhire, Bart. and by her Ladyſhip had iſſue, Robert, who died an infant; Robert Henley, the preſent Earl of Northington; Lady Bridget, firſt married, on June 29, 1761, to the Honourable Robert Lane, ſon and heir apparent to George Lord Bingley; ſecondly, on December 5, 1773, to the Hon. John Tollemache, ſon to Lionel Earl of Dyſert; Lady Jane, married, December 26, 1772, to Sir Willoughby Aſton, Bart. Lady Mary, married, on Dec. 14, 1773, to the Right Hon. Edward Viſcount (ſince created Earl) Ligonier, of the kingdom of Ireland; Lady Catharine, married, on March 18, 1777, to George Viſcount Deerhurſt, ſon and heir apparent of the Right Hon. George-William, Earl of Coventry, and died in January, 1779; and Lady Elizabeth, who is unmarried.

His Lordſhip departed this life, on January 14, 1772, and was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon,

ROBERT, *the preſent Earl of Northington*, who having a reverſionary grant of the office of one of the Tellers in his Majeſty's Exchequer, ſucceeded thereto in April, 1763, which place is for life: his Lordſhip is alſo Maſter of the Hanaper.

TITLES.] Robert Henley, Earl of Northington, Viſcount Henley, and Lord Henley, Baron of Grange.

CREATIONS.] Lord Henley, Baron of Grange, Mareh 27, 1760, 33 Geo. II. Viſcount Henley, and Earl of Northington, May 19, 1764, 4 George III.

ARMS.] Quarterly: firſt and fourth, Azure, a Lion rampant, Argent, ducally crowned, Or, within a Border, Argent, charged with eight Torteauxes, for Henly; ſecond and third, Argent, three Battering-Rams, bar-ways, proper (brown) armed and garniſhed, Azure, for Bertie.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Lion's head coupt, Argent, ſemée of Heurts, and ducally crowned, Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide, a Lion, Argent, ſemée of Torteauxes, and ducally crowned, Or: on the ſiniſter ſide, a Stag, Argent, ſemée of Torteaux, and attired, Or.

MOTTO.] SOLA ET UNICA VIRTUS.

CHIEF SEAT.] At the Grange, in the county of Southampton.

PLEYDELL.

PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE, Earl of Radnor.

THIS family (whoſe name has been variouſly written De Bouverie, De la Bouverie, Des Bouveries, Des Bouverie, but ſince eſtabliſhed, by act of parliament, Bouverie) is of antient and honourable extraction in the Low Countries[a]; in the hiſtories of which it frequently occurs.—Bertrand De la Bouverie, who in 1396 ſold the eſtate of Herelle, near Montdidier, to Lewis II. Duke of Bourbon, for 400 crowns of gold, *to the Crown*, is recorded, in the genealogy of the houſe of Melun[b], to have married Iſabella de Melun, Lady of Viane, near Grammont, in Flanders, daughter of Hugues, Lord Antoing and Eſpinoy, and of Margaret de Piquigny, (widow of Robert de Namur, Lord of Beaufort on the Meuze, ſon of John of Flanders, Count de Namur) and had iſſue, who, in right of their mother, quartered with their paternal coat, (Gules, a Bend Vaire) the arms of Melun and Wallincourt, as appears by a monument ſtill remaining, at Henin, near Boſſut, in Hainault, and which was erected to his daughter Jane De la Bouverie, (wife of John de Haynin, Cupbearer to the Dauphin) who died in 1479.—Robert De la Bouverie, in 1460, was one of the domeſtics of Philip Duke of Burgundy, ſurnamed *the Good*.[c]—John De la Bouverie was Sollicitor-General to Charles Duke of Burgundy, in 1469[d]: and in a print, repreſenting the holding of a parliament by the ſaid Charles Duke of Burgundy, in 1471 and 1475, J. Bouverie appears in the rank of Preſident.[e] He is again (beſides on many other occaſions) mentioned as Chief of the council to Mary, daughter of Charles Duke of Burgundy, aforeſaid, in 1476.[f] In 1481, and 1482, the ſaid John de la Bouverie, Lord of Bierbeque and Wiere, was one

a "*La Famille de Bouverie eſt reconnu paſſez pluſieurs ſiecles entre les patrices "de Cambray.*" Hiſt. de Cambray et du Cambreſis, Tom. III. p. 319. Edit. 1664. b Hiſtoire des Pairs & des Grands Officiers de la Couronne, Tom. V. p. 228. f. Généalogie de la Maiſon de Melun. Trophées de Brabant, par Chriſtopher Butkens, in fol. Tom. I. p. 445. c Memoire pour ſervir a l'hiſtoire de France et de Bourgogne, 4to. Paris, Gaudouin & Giffart, 1729, Tom. II. p. 200. Etat des Officiers Domeſtiques de Philippe, dit le Bon, Duc de Bourgogne. Receveurs Generaux (1460). Trophées de Brabant, Supplement. Tom. I. p. 203. d Titres originaux des Archives dec. Pierre d'Aire, en Flandres. e Mounemens de la Monarchie Françoiſe, par le P. du Montfaucon, Tom. III. p. 349. f Trophées de Brabant, Supplement, Tom. I. p. 46. Etat des Officiers Domeſtiques de Marie, fille de Charles Duc de Bourgogne, 1476.

of

Bouverie Earl of Radnor. 100

of the Ambaſſadors of Maximilian, Duke of Auſtria, in the treaty between him and Lewis XI. of France[g]: and, in 1492, we find him Chancellor of Brabant.[h] He bore for arms, as aforeſaid, Gules, a Bend, Vaire.[i]

The firſt of this name, who ſettled in England, was LAURENCE DES BOUVERIES[k], born[l] Anno 1542, at Sainghin,[m] near Liſle in Flanders, and a younger ſon of Le Sieur Des Bouveries of the Chatteau des Bouveries, near the ſame place, where the elder branch of this family poſſeſſed a conſiderable eſtate.[n] Having frequently abſented himſelf from maſs, he was told by his father, he ſuſpected he had converſed too much with his heretic tenants; and that, if he did not appear there the next Sunday, he would have him examined by the Inquiſition. Laurence, thoroughly terrified with the intimation of ſuch a procedure, fled immediately to Frankfort on the Mein; and ſeating himſelf at the gate of a perſon who kept a conſiderable ſilk manufactory, was aſked by him, what occaſion brought him thither? Having made an ample and ſatisfactory relation, the old man told him, he likewiſe had been drove thither on account of his religion; that he obſerved, by the whiteneſs of his hands, he had not been uſed to hardſhips: therefore, if he would live with him, he ſhould only keep his accounts, and ſuperviſe his workmen. In that ſtation he behaved ſo diſcreetly, and agreeably to his patron, that he married him to his niece, and at his deceaſe bequeathed unto him his whole fortune. Soon after which, having no hopes of returning to his native place, on account of the perſecutions which ſtill raged againſt the proteſtants, he, and his wife Barbara, took advantage of that offer which the generous and benevolent policy of Queen Elizabeth held out, of a ſafe aſylum in this kingdom; and coming over to England ſettled at Canterbury, where we find him charged, in 1568, to the poors-rate of the Walloon church. Others of his family either attended him to England, or followed him thither: for we find Suſan, the only child of his brother John, married[o] Simon Oudart, of Sandwich, in Kent; and James, the ſon of another brother, Anthony, was reſident at Sandwich about the year 1600, and[p] by —— Warde, of Nottingham, left iſſue two ſons, and two daughters.

g Memoires de Comines, Edit. de 1723, Tom. V. p. 243, 273. h Trophées de Brabant, fol. Tom. II. p. 364. i Vid. Certificate from the Herald's Office of Bruſſels, entered in the College of Arms, London. k From the Viſitation of London, K. XIX. p. 219, in the College of Arms. l From an original picture at Longford Caſtle. m E Regiſtro Eccl. Walloonenſis apud Canterbury. n Ex Autog. penes præhon. Comitem de Radnor. o Ibid. p E Regiſtro Eccleſiæ de Auſtin Fryars, Lond.

The

The said Laurence, by his said [p] wife, Barbara, whose maiden name was Vanden Hove, had issue five sons and three daughters [q], viz. Edward, of whom, and his posterity, we shall treat afterwards: Jacob, Minister of Hilleghorn, in Holland, who married Catharine, daughter of John Lethieullier, but had no issue; Valentine, who died unmarried; Samuel and James, who both married, and had issue: Lea, the wife of Peter de la Forterie, of London; Elizabeth, married to Elias Maurojis, in 1594; and Jane, to Thomas de la Tombe, of London, in 1604. He married, secondly, Catharine, daughter of ——— Pipelart: but by her had no issue.

Edward Des Bouveries, the eldest son, died in 1625; having married, at Cologne [r], Mary, daughter of Jasper de Fourneſtraux, by Mary Tiberkin [s], whose father was burnt in Germany for the protestant religion, being drawn to the place of execution by his own coach-horses. Thus this branch of the family is honorably distinguished by being maternally descended from a martyr, and paternally from a confessor and eminent sufferer for the reformed religion; and the future fortunes of the family illustriously verify the divine declaration, that *those who honour Him he will honour.* *

He had by her one son, Edward Des Bouverie [t]; and three daughters,

* In a chamber, over the sepulchral vault now used by this family, at Britford, in Wiltshire, is an elegant pyramid of Portland stone, on the front pannel of the base of which is the following inscription:

Deo optimo, maximo, munificentissimo
Hoc grati animi sui, et f. orum (qualecunque sit testimonium)
Prope cellas cineribus accipiendis destinatas
Poni curavit Jacob Comes Radnoriæ,
Eo quod familiæ suæ, præter quæ universo hominum genĕri libenter præstitit,
Peculiaria insuper indulsit Beneficia,
Quam fidei reformatæ causâ patria exulantem fortunis carentem contumelĭs objectam
In hac terrâ (libertatis tum in rebus sacris, tum civicis domicilio) provide locaverit,
Et divitiis continuò
Non ex fraude, non ex peculatu, non cum mentis integræ, aut famæ injuriâ,
Sed e commercio felici, ex nuptiis uberibus, atque testamenta facientum liberalitate
[conquisitis,
Necnon honoribus postremò, atque sede magnates inter Britannicos hæreditariâ
Ornaverit, foverit, adauxerit,
Quam denique sic extrinsecûs curatam
Divino auxilio nec permiserit carere, nec tamen abuti voluerit.
Absit ut favor Numinis tam propitius abstrahatur,
Sed præsertim absit, ut Beneficiorum, quæ tanta jamjam percepta fuerint, animo grata
[*excidat memoria.*
Radnor, 1777.

[p] Ex Stemm. penes Pet. Delmé Arm. [q] Visit. London prædict. [r] Ibid.
[s] Ex Autog. ut antea. [t] Visit. London prædict.

On

daughters, viz. Mary, the wife of Abraham De L'Eau, of London, merchant; Elizabeth, of James Gough, of London; and Jane, of Nicholas Adye, of Down Court, near Doddington, in Kent, Eſqrs.

His only ſon, the ſaid EDWARD Des Bouverie[u], was born in November, 1621; and, being an eminent Turkey merchant, acquired a very ample fortune. He was knighted by King James II. and died at his ſeat at Cheſhunt in Hertfordſhire, April 2, 1694; having married Anne[w], daughter and coheir (with Jane, wife of Sir John Holman, Bart.) of Jacob de la Forterie, of London, merchant; by whom he had ſeven ſons, and four daughters[x], viz. 1. William, of whom afterwards: 2. Edward, who died young[y], at Caen in Normandy, December 10, 1673; 3. Jacob, born in 1659, who was ſeated at Folkeſtone in Kent, and ſerved in parliament for the town and port of Hythe[z], in the third and fourth parliaments of King William, and the laſt of Queen Anne: but died unmarried, leaving his eſtate of Folkeſtone to his nephew Jacob, who, on his elevation to the Peerage, as will be afterwards mentioned, made choice of that title; 4. Peter, who alſo died unmarried, on Jan. 24, 1682; 5. Daniel, who deceaſed in his infancy, April 29, 1699; 6. John, who died a batchelor, Auguſt 16, 1699; and, 7. Chriſtopher, who was born in 1671, received the honour of knighthood from Queen Anne, and by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and at length ſole heir to Ralph Freeman, of Beachworth in Surrey, Eſq; grandſon to Sir George Freeman, Knt.

On the reverſe are the following Arms and Quarterings with Coronet Supporters, &c.

1 Bouverie
2 Bouverie
3 De la Forterie
4 Urry
5 Clarke
6 Young
7 Pleydell, Bart.
8 Raiſin
9 Pratt, Bart.
10 Forſter, Bart.
11 Harpden
12 Popham
13 Zouch of Dene
14 St. Martin
15 Neville
16 Walrond
17 L'Orti, Baron
18 Revel
19 Eſſelegh
20 Delamare
21 Achard
22 Milbourn
23 Barrett
24 Bellhouſe
25 Bratoft
26 Dineley
27 Comyn
28 Foſcot
29 Chenduit
30 Fitz Herbert, Baron
31 Corbet
32 Milo, Earl of Hereford
33 Newmarch
34 De Fortibus
35 Mallet
36 Marſhall, Earl of Pembroke
37 Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke
38 Giffard, Earl of Bucks
39 M'Murrough, King of Leinſter
40 Stokys
41 Brympton
42 Stuart
43 Spire
44 Turner.

u Ibid. w Viſit London ut antea. x Ibid. y Ibid.
z Parliamentary Regiſter.

of

of the Bath, left, at his death, in January, 1732-3, two ſons and two daughters, 1. Freeman, who died young in 1734, and 2. John, who, at the age of 29, departing this life on September 8, 1750, on his travels, was buried at Smyrna, with the following inſcription on his monument:

HOSPITES!
Quicunque Litterarum venuſtiorum
Aut Studiis aut Patrocinio,
Cultores eſtis idonei,
Quicunque Virtutum omnium,
Quæ aut publicæ Utilitati inſerviunt,
Aut Vitæ privatæ Decori ſunt & Ornamento,
Fautores Probi:
Huic Marmori Adeſte!
Et grato Animo Memoriam recolite
Egregii Juvenis,
JOHANNIS BOUVERIE;
Qui antiquâ et illuſtri
Apud Anglos Familiâ
De Republicâ, de Eccleſiâ optimè meritâ,
Fidei Reformatæ,
Cui Nomen dediſſe
Sibi fuit Rei aviæ Direptionem pati,
Animoſo Pietatis Exemplo, militante,
Feliciter oriundus,
Nobilitatem quam a majorum Virtutibus acceperat
Suis clariorem reddidit,
Is enim erat,
Qui Bonorum et Doctorum omnium
Lacrymas meretur,
Si quid habent Laude digni,
Artium elegantiſſimarum Peritia,
Ab omni Affectatione longiſſimè aliena,
Multifaria Eruditio,
Adeò Oſtentationis expers, adeò recondita,
Ut Illius Modeſtia
(Niſi Comitem notiſſimum habuiſſet,
Summum Animi Candorem)
Invidiæ forſan argueretur.

Dignus certè qui Poſteris tradatur,
Si quid habent Honeſti,
Amabilis Morum Simplicitas,
Amæniſſimâ Urbanitate exornata,
Prudentia à Callidate abhorrens,
Placidiſſima Indoles,

Inconcuſſa

Inconcuſſa Fortitudo,
Probitas Antiqua.
Eximiis Animi Dotibus
Dignitatem contulit, et Gratiam peculiarem;
Mira Corporis Venuſtas,
Ut in Illo,
Comitas, Benevolentia, Fides,
Non Pectoris tantùm Incolæ,
At Fronti palàm inſediſſe,
Intuentibus aſpectabiles viderentur.

Europa penè universâ non ſemèl peragratâ
In Patriam regreſſus
Non vitia, aut Ineptias,
(Quod quorundum eſt Peregrinantium)
Sed Linguas, ſed Artes,
Sed quicquid erat Morum liberalium,
Secum advexit,
Jucundiſſimis politiorum Antiquatum Studiis,
Præcipuè Deditus
Numiſmata, Gemmas, & rariora id Genus Κειμηλια
Pretioſas veteris Italiæ Reliquias,
Sumptu amplo, ſed ludicio pari,
Ingenii elegantiſſimi futura Oblectamenta,
Sedulò comparavit.
Eheu! fatale Mentis ornandæ Studium!
Quod flentes, ſimùl collaudare cogimur.
His enim intentus,
Quùm in Aſiam trajeciſſet,
Græciæ etiàm & Ægypti Eruditionum Gazas,
Romanis additurus,
Morbo repentino correptus,
In ipſo Itinere,
(Proh! Spes Hominum fragiles! Proh! Noſtras Delicias breves!)
E Vitâ exceſſit.

He dying unmarried, the eſtate of this branch of the family devolved upon the two daughters, Anne, who died April 1, 1757, the wife of John Hervey, alſo of Beachworth, Eſq; one of the King's Juſtices itinerant in Wales, and a deſcendant of the Herveys of Thirley, in Bedfordſhire, anceſtor to the Earl of Briſtol; and Elizabeth, now of Teſton, in Kent, and unmarried.

The four daughters of Sir Edward Des Bouverie, were, 1. Jane, married to John De L'Eau, of London, merchant; 2. Anne, wedded to Sir Philip Boteler, of Teſton in the county

of Kent, Baronet; 3. Mary; and, 4. Elizabeth, who both died unmarried.

WILLIAM, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward Des Bouverie, Knt. was created a Baronet on February 19, 1713-14; and, being likewiſe a very eminent Turkey merchant, added greatly to his paternal fortune. He married, firſt, Mary, daughter of James Edwards, of London, Eſq; and by her had a ſon, Edward, who died young. His ſecond wife was Anne, daughter and ſole heir of David Urry, of London, Eſq; [a] ſon of John Urry, of Millplace in the Iſle of Wight, and by her had ſeveral children, whereof the following only ſurvived him, viz. Sir Edward, his ſucceſſor; Jacob, ſucceſſor to his brother; Chriſtopher, who died Auguſt 29, 1719, unmarried; Jane, who was wedded to John Allen-Puſey, of Puſey in the county of Berks, Eſq; died on Jan. 10, 1742, and was buried at Puſey; and Anne, who died unmarried, in 1771, and was buried at St. Catharine's Cree-church.

Sir William died on May 19, 1717, and was interred in the ſouth iſle of the church of St. Catharine Cree, London, where a white marble monument, affixed to one of the pillars, bearing the arms of Bouverie, and therein an eſcutcheon of pretence, of the arms of Urry, has the following inſcription:

Near this place lies
Interred, in a private vault, the body of
Sir William Des Bouverie,
Bart. deceaſed, the 19th day of
May 1717. Aged 60.

His Lady died, at Chelſea, on June 5, 1739; and was interred in St. Catherine Cree church

Sir EDWARD DES BOUVERIE, Baronet, eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor to his father in dignity and eſtate, was one of the repreſentatives for Shafteſbury in Dorſetſhire [b], in the two parliaments of King George I. and alſo in the firſt of George II. He married Mary, youngeſt daughter and coheir (with Anne, mother of the preſent Earl of Clanriccard,) of John Smith, of London, Eſq; but had no iſſue by her Ladyſhip, who departed this life in 1721, and was buried at Britford, near Saliſbury, in Wiltſhire. Sir Edward ſurvived her until Nov. 21, 1736, when dying, at Aix in France, his body was brought to England, and depoſited near that of his Lady.

He was ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his only ſurviving brother, Jacob, afterwards created Viſcount Folkeſtone.

[a] Ex Rot. in Offic. Camer. Londin. [b] Parliamentary Regiſter.

The

The ſaid JACOB, *firſt Viſcount Folkeſtone*, ſerved for the city of New Sarum [c], in the ninth parliament of Great Britain; and his late Majeſty was pleaſed to advance him to the dignities of a Baron, and Viſcount, of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the names, ſtiles, and titles of Lord Longford, Baron of Longford, in the county of Wilts, and Viſcount Folkeſtone, of Folkeſtone, in the county of Kent, by letters patent, dated June 29, 1747. His Lordſhip was Recorder of New Sarum, aforeſaid; and, having been a principal promoter of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, he was choſen Preſident thereof, at the firſt inſtitution, in 1753, and was continued ſo, by annual election, during his life.

His Lordſhip was twice married, firſt, to Mary, daughter and ſole heir of Bartholomew Clarke, of Hardingſtone in the county of Northampton, Eſq; by Mary, ſiſter and ſole heir to Hitch Young, of Roehampton in Surrey; and, ſecondly, in May, 1741, to Elizabeth Marſham, eldeſt daughter of Robert Lord Romney, and ſiſter to the preſent Lord Romney.

By the firſt Lady, who departed this life on November 16, 1739, and was buried at Britford, he was father of ſeveral children, who died young, beſides two ſons and four daughters, who ſurvived him, viz. William, late Earl of Radnor: the Honourable Edward Bouverie, born September 5, 1738, who is ſeated at Hardingſtone & de la Prè Abbey, near Northampton, and was returned at the general elections in 1761, and 1768, one of the citizens for New Sarum. He married, June 30, 1764, Harriot, only daughter of Sir Everard Fawkener, Knt. many years Ambaſſador at the Porte, by whom he has iſſue two ſons and three daughters, viz. Edward, John, Harriot-Elizabeth, Frances-Anne, and Mary-Charlotte: Anne, married, on January 24, 1761, to the Honourable and Reverend George Talbot, D. D. ſon to William Lord Talbot, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; Mary, wedded on March 20, 1759, to Anthony-Aſhley, late Earl of Shafteſbury; Charlotte, and Harriot, married in June, 1775, to Sir James Tilney Long, of Draycot in Wiltſhire, Bart. and died on November 12, 1777.

Jacob Viſcount Folkeſtone, by his ſecond Lady, had two ſons, viz. Jacob, who died at the age of two years and eight months, and was buried at Britford; and Philip, who was born on October 8, 1746.

His Lordſhip departing this life on February 17, 1761, had ſepulture at Britford, aforeſaid; and was ſucceeded in his honours and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon,

[c] Succeſſion of Parliaments.

WILLIAM,

WILLIAM, *first Earl of Radnor*, who was born on Feb. 26, 1725, and elected for the city of New Sarum, 1747; for which city he was alſo returned to the enſuing parliament. After his acceſſion to the Peerage, he was unanimouſly choſen Recorder of New Sarum, in the room of his father, and ſworn into that office, on Auguſt 12, 1761. By letters patent, bearing date October 29, 1765, he was created Earl of Radnor, and Baron Pleydell-Bouverie, of Coleſhill in Berkſhire, with remainder of the Earldom, in failure of iſſue male, to the male iſſue of his father, Jacob Viſcount Folkeſtone. His Lordſhip was, for ſeveral years, (to the time of his death) Governor, by annual election, of the Levant or Turkey Company, and Governor of the Hoſpital for French Proteſtants and their deſcendants, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society.

On January 18, 1747-8, he married to his firſt wife, Harriot, only child of Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, of Coleſhill in Berkſhire, Baronet, by his wife, Mary, daughter and ſole heir of Robert Stuart, ſon of John Stuart, of Aſeog, in the iſle of Bute, Eſqrs. deſcended from Sir John Stuart, Knt. hereditary Sheriff and Steward of that iſland, (being ſo created by by his father Robert II. King of Scotland) and anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Bute, of whom under the title of Baron Cardiff. Which Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell was lineally deſcended from William Pleydell, of the ſame place, in the reign of King Edward IV. and by the marriage of his grandfather with Mary, daughter and at length ſole heir of Sir George Pratt, Bart. was a repreſentative and coheir of the ſeveral families of Forſter and Delamare, of Aldermarſton in Berks, Popham of Somerſetſhire, St. Martin of Wiltſhire, Barrett of Aveley in Eſſex, and of the elder branch of the Herberts, aneient Earls of Pembroke, and the preſent Earl of Powis, and of ſeveral other families of antiquity and diſtinction, and dying, October, 1768, bequeathed his eſtate to his grandſon, Jacob, now Earl of Radnor; and, in failure of his iſſue male, to the iſſue male of William, then Earl of Radnor; and, in failure of his iſſue male, to the iſſue male of Jacob, late Viſcount Folkeſtone, directing each perſon ſo enjoying the ſame, to uſe and bear the ſurname of *Pleydell-Bouverie*. By this Lady, who died on May 29, 1750, and was buried in the family vault at Britford, his Lordſhip had iſſue one ſon, before-mentioned, the preſent Earl of Radnor. To her memory, an elegant honorary monument, or cenotaph, is erected, in the pariſh church of Coleſhill, in Berkſhire, with the following inſcription:

Sacred
to the moſt endeared memory of
The Hon. HARRIOT-BOUVERIE,
Daughter and only child of Sir

Sir MARK STUART PLEYDELL, Bart.
By MARY his Wife.
In Perſon, Manner, Diſpoſition,
And uncommon Underſtanding,
Moſt amiable.
In Gentleneſs, Candour, and Humility;
In Prudence, Sincerity, and Beneficence;
In ſubſtantial and uniform Piety,
Moſt exemplary.
The accompliſhed Woman,
The univerſal Friend,
The real Chriſtian.
As a Daughter, ſhe was obedient,
She was affectionate.
As a Parent (ſhort alas her Tryal!)
Tender, ſolicitous.
The Ornament of her own Family,
The Admiration of that into which ſhe married,
Loving and beloved with entire unvaried Affection,
An honour to the Marriage State,
She bleſſed an huſband who can never enough lament
The loſs of ſo incomparable a wife.
Conjugi cariſſimæ de ſe optime meritæ & merenti
GULIELMUS BOUVERIE prænobilis Viri Vicecomitis
FOLKESTONE,
Filius natu maximus, infeliciter ſuperſtes,
Cum lacrymis poſuit.
BRITFORDIÆ comi. WILTON in ſepulchro ſuis ſacro
Depoſiti ſunt Cineres.

His Lordſhip married, ſecondly, on September 5, 1751, Rebecca, daughter of John Alleyne, of Barbadoes, Eſq; and ſiſter of Sir John Gay Alleyne, Bart. by Mary, only child, by the firſt marriage, of William Terrill, Eſq; (which Mary and Lady Pleydell, mother of his Lordſhip's firſt Lady, were couſin-germans, their mothers being ſiſters and co-heireſſes). The ſaid Rebecca, Viſcounteſs Folkeſtone, who was a Lady uniformly good in all the offices of life, and in all the relations of it perfectly amiable, departed this life on May 4, 1764, and was buried at Britford. His Lordſhip had iſſue, by her, four ſons, viz. 1. the Hon. William-Henry Bouverie, who was born on October 30, 1752, and married, Auguſt 14, 1777, to Lady Bridget Douglas, daughter of James Earl of Morton, by whom he has one ſon, William-John, born November 23, 1778; 2. the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, born on Oct. 29, 1753, and married, March 9, 1779, to Mary-Wyndham, daughter of James Everard Arundell, (third ſon of Henry Lord Arundell, of Wardour) by Anne, daughter and ſole heir

of

of John Wyndham, of Aſhcomb, in the county of Wilts, Eſq; 3. Younge Bouverie, who was born on April 16, 1759, but died an infant, and was buried at St. James's, Weſtminſter; and 4. the Hon. Edward Bouverie, born on Sept. 20, 1760: and alſo two daughters, Mary-Harriot, and Harriot-Mary, who were born twins, on June 20, 1755, and died infants, beſides ſeveral other children, ſtill-born.

His Lordſhip wedded, thirdly, on July 22, 1765, Anne, relict of Anthony Duncombe, Lord Feverſham, Baron of Downton, in the county of Wilts, and daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, of Beakeſbourne and Howletts in Kent, Bart. by whom he had iſſue two daughters, Mary-Elizabeth, and Caroline, who both died young.

His Lordſhip departed this life, January 28, 1776, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

JACOB, *the preſent Earl of Radnor*, who was born March 15, 1750. At his acceſſion to the Peerage, he was repreſentative in parliament (having been twice returned) for New Sarum (in which ſeat he is ſucceeded by his brother, William-Henry). His Lordſhip is now Recorder of the ſame city.

On Jan. 24, 1777, his Lordſhip married Anne, youngeſt daughter and coheir of the above-mentioned Anthony Lord Feverſham, and has iſſue one ſon, William, Viſcount Folkeſtone, born May 11, 1779, and a daughter, Lady Mary-Anne, born April 23, 1778.

TITLES.] Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, Earl of Radnor, Viſcount Folkeſtone, in Kent, Lord Longford, Baron of Longford in Wiltſhire, Baron Pleydell-Bouverie, of Coleſhill, in the county of Berks, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, on Feb. 19, 1713-14, 12 Queen Anne; Lord Longford, Baron of Longford in Wiltſhire, Viſcount Folkeſtone, of Folkeſtone in the county of Kent, on June 29, 1747, 21 George II. Baron Pleydell-Bouverie, of Coleſhill in Berkſhire, and Earl of Radnor, on October 92, 1765, 5 Geo. III.

ARMS. Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, per Feſs, Or, and Argent, a ſpread Eagle, Sable, charged on the breaſt with an Eſcutcheon, Gules, a Bend Vaire, for Bouverie; 2d and 3d, Argent, a Bend, Gules, Guttee de larmes between two Corniſh Daws, proper, a chief checque, Or, and Sable, for Pleydell.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Demi-Eagle, diſplayed, with two Heads, Sable, beaked, and ducally gorged, Or, and charged on the breaſt with a Croſs-croſlet, Argent.

SUPPORTERS.] On each ſide, an Eagle reguardant, Sable, gorged with a ducal Coronet, Or, and charged on the breaſt with a Croſs-croſlet, Argent.

MOTTO.] PATRIA CARA, CARIOR LIBERTAS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Longford-caſtle, in Wiltſhire; and Coleſhill Houſe, near Farringdon, Berks. *SPENCER*

Spencer EARL *Spencer* 101

SPENCER, *Earl Spencer.*

THE antiquity and luſtre of the noble family of Spencer appear evidently in the pedigree of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Vol. I. p. 341. of this work, where it is recited, that CHARLES Spencer, third Earl of Sunderland, by his ſecond Lady, Anne, daughter and coheir of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, was, by her Ladyſhip, father of four ſons, viz. 1. Robert, Lord Spencer, who died an infant; 2. Robert, third Earl of Sunderland, who departed this life, unmarried; 3. Charles, fourth Earl of Sunderland, and ſecond Duke of Marlborough; and, 4. the honourable John Spencer, of whom, and his deſcendants, we are here principally to treat.

The ſaid hon. JOHN Spencer, *firſt Viſcount*, was born on May 13, 1708; and after an education at home, ſuitable to his noble birth, accompliſhed himſelf further, by viſiting foreign countries. In January, 1731-2, he was elected member of parliament for the borough of Woodſtock in the county of Oxford, and was returned by the ſame corporation to the next parliament, 1734. He was alſo at the ſame time choſen one of the Knights of the ſhire for the county of Bedford, but took his ſeat for Woodſtock, for which he was again returned at the general election in 1741; as he was alſo in December 1744; having vacated his ſeat by accepting the offices of Ranger and Keeper of his Majeſty's Great-Park at Windſor, which fell to him upon the death of his grandmother, Sarah Dutcheſs of Marlborough, and was the only place he was allowed to accept by her Grace's will. He likewiſe, at the deceaſe of her Grace, ſucceeded to a very great eſtate, as is fully ſet forth in her ſaid will; but departed this life, at his ſeat at Wimbledon in Surry, on June 20, 1746, and was buried at Althorpe in Northamptonſhire: his death was juſtly eſteemed a national loſs, for his private munificence, and his ſteady adherence to the intereſt of his country, having conſtantly concurred in the ſenate with thoſe who endeavoured to promote its liberty and welfare.

On February 14, 1733-4, he wedded Lady Georgina-Carolina, third daughter of John Carteret, late Earl Granville: and by her Ladyſhip (who, on May 1, 1750, remarried with William, late Earl Cowper) he had a ſon John, now Earl Spencer, and a daughter, Diana, who was born in May, 1735, and died about ſix years old.

His only ſon, JOHN, *the preſent* Earl Spencer, was born on Dec. 18, 1734, and, having been educated under the beſt maſters at home, travelled into foreign countries for his further improvement.

In December, 1757, he was elected Member for the town of Warwick; was created Viſcount Spencer, and Baron Spencer, of Althorpe in the county of Northampton, by letters patent, bearing date April 3, 1761; and was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Spencer, and Viſcount Althorp, by letters patent, bearing date Nov. 1, 1765. His Lordſhip is likewiſe High Steward of St. Albans, and one of the Vice Preſidents of the Britiſh Lying-in Hoſpital.

His Lordſhip married, on December 27, 1755, Margaret Georgiana, eldeſt daughter of Stephen Poyntz, of Midgeham, in the county of Berks, Eſq; by whom he has had iſſue one ſon, George-John Viſcount Althorpe, born Sept. 1, 1758, and four daughters, Lady Georgiana, born June 9, 1757, and married, June 6, 1774, to William Cavendiſh, the preſent Duke of Devonſhire; Lady Henrietta-Frances, born June 16, 1761; Lady Charlotte, born Aug. 26, 1765, died in September, 1766, and was buried at Althorpe; and Lady Louiſa, born April 4, 1769, who died a few days after, and was buried at Althorpe.

TITLES.] John Spencer, Earl Spencer, Viſcount Althorpe, Viſcount Spencer, and Baron Spencer, of Althorpe.

CREATIONS.] As above-mentioned.

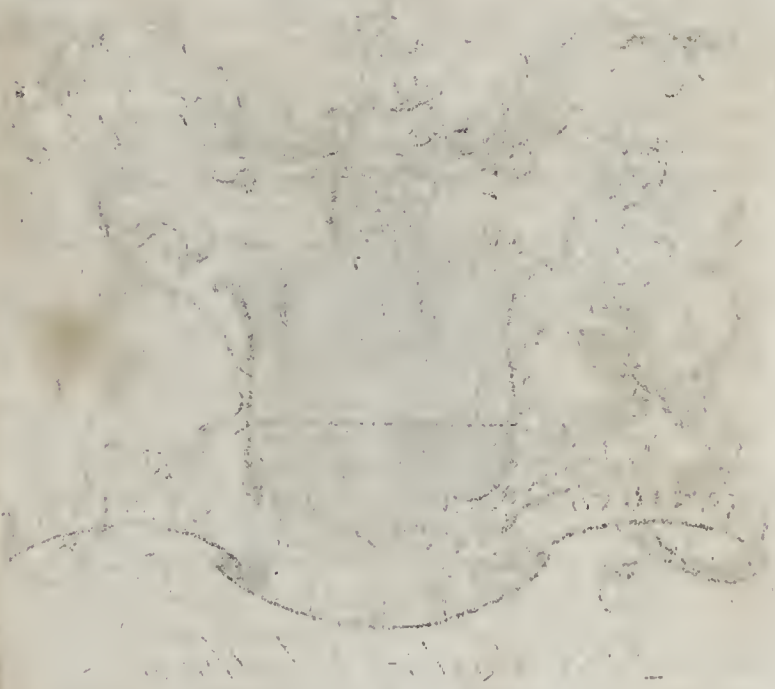
ARMS.] Quarterly, Argent, and Gules, in the ſecond and third quarters, a Fret, Or; over all, on a bend, Sable, three eſcallop Shells of the firſt; a creſcent for difference.

CREST.] In a ducal coronet, Or; a Griffin's head, Argent, collared, with a bar gemell, Gules, between two wings erect of the ſecond.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide, a Griffin, per Feſs, ermine and erminois: on the ſiniſter, a Wyvern, ermine; each gorged, with a collar, fleury, counter fleury, and chained, Sable; the collars charged, with three eſcallop Shells, Or.

MOTTO.] DIEU DEFEND LE DROIT.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Althorpe in Northamptonſhire; at Wimbledon in Surrey; at Hounſlow in Middleſex; and at St. Alban's in Hertfordſhire.



Pitt, Earl of Chatham. 102

PITT, Earl of Chatham.

OF this family, which has been long ſeated at Blandford, in the county of Dorſet, as will appear under the title of Lord Rivers, Vol. VIII. p. 355. was THOMAS Pitt, Eſq; born in that town, who was by Q. Anne appointed governor of Fort St. George in the Eaſt-Indies, where he many years reſided, and there purchaſed, for the ſum of 48,000 pagodas (20,400l. ſterling) that extraordinary fine diamond, weighing 127 carats, which he ſold to the King of France for 135,000 l. ſterling, and which to this day is ſtiled *Pitt's diamond.*[a] In 1715, he was appointed a commiſſioner for building fifty new churches, and on July 6, 1716, conſtituted governor of Jamaica, whereupon his ſeat in parliament for Old Sarum being vacated, he was elected for Thirſk in Yorkſhire. He repaired and beautified the church of Blandford, St. Mary, in Dorſetſhire (as appears by an inſcription on the wall over the entrance of the aiſle), and thoſe of Stratford in Wiltſhire, and of Abbotſton in Hampſhire. He died April 28, 1726, and was buried at Blandford St. Mary's. He married Jane, daughter of James Innis, ſon of Adam Innis, of Reid-hall, in the ſhire of Murray in Scotland (grandſon of Sir Robert Innis, of Innis, in the ſaid county, Bart.) by the Lady Griſel Steuart, daughter of James Lord Down, and Earl of Murray, (who married Margaret, Counteſs of Murray, daughter and heir of James Steuart, Earl of Murray, natural ſon of James V. King of Scotland, and baſe brother of Queen Mary) and had iſſue by her (who died January 10, 1727) three ſons and two daughters, viz. 1. Robert Pitt, of Boconnock, in Cornwall, Eſq; of whom hereafter. 2. Thomas, who in the years 1713, 1714, and 1722, was elected to parliament for the borough of Wilton, in the county of Wilts, was a Colonel of horſe; and having married Lady Frances, daughter and coheir of Robert Ridgeway, Earl of Londonderry, (whoſe anceſtor, Sir Thomas Ridgeway, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was ſent into Ireland, and there planted the firſt Proteſtant colony) was, by privy-ſeal, dated at St. James's, May 4, and by patent, at Dublin, June 3, 1719, created Baron of Londonderry, in the kingdom of Ireland, and, in the year 1726, was further advanced to the titles of Viſcount of Galen-Ridgeway, and Earl of Londonderry, in

[a] But for a more particular deſcription of this valuable diamond, we muſt refer the reader to the Muſeum Britannicum, p. 69 and ſeq. publiſhed, in 1778, by John and Andrew Van Rymſdyk; and for the exact repreſentation of it in its different ſtates, to Tab. xxviii. of the ſame work, which exhibits a great variety of natural curioſities belonging to that noble and magnificent cabinet, the Britiſh Muſeum.

the ſaid kingdom, by privy-ſeal dated at Kenſington, Sept. 7, and by patent at Dublin, October 8. In 1727, he was choſen member to parliament for Old Sarum; but his ſeat was vacated on his being conſtituted Captain-general and Commander in chief of his Majeſty's leeward iſlands in America. He died at St. Chriſtopher's, on September 12, 1729, aged 41; and his corpſe being brought over to England, was interred at Blandford St. Mary's in Dorſetſhire. He had iſſue by his ſaid wife two ſons and one daughter, Thomas and Ridgeway, ſucceſſively Earls of Londonderry, who both died unmarried, whereby that title became extinct; and Lady Lucy, wife of Pierce Meyrick, of Bodorgan, in the county of Angleſea, Eſq; 3. John Pitt, Eſq; who ſerved in the Britiſh parliament for the boroughs of Hindon, Old Sarum, and Camelford, and was a Colonel in the firſt regiment of Foot-guards, and Lieutenant-governor of Bermudas. He married Mary, eldeſt daughter of Thomas, and ſiſter of Thomas, Viſcounts Fauconberg, and died on Feb. 9, 1744, without iſſue; 4. Lucy, married Feb. 24, 1712, to James Stanhope, Eſq; created Earl Stanhope (mother by him of Philip Earl Stanhope) after whoſe death ſhe had a grant of an annuity of 2600 l. on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, for 31 years, dated Auguſt 16, 1722; and deceaſing on February 24, 1723, was interred by her huſband, at Chevening in Kent: 5. Eſſex, married to Charles Cholmondeley, of Vale-royal, in the county of Cheſter, Eſq. Their father departed this life April 28, 1726, and was buried at Blandford St. Mary's in Dorſetſhire.

I now return to Robert Pitt, of Boconnock, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon, who ſerved in parliament in the year 1713, for the borough of Old Sarum, and in 1722 for Oakhampton, in which year he was appointed one of the Clerks of the Green Cloth to his late Majeſty, then Prince of Wales; and departing this life, on May 20, 1727, was buried at Blandford St. Mary's. He married Harriot, ſiſter of John Villiers, Earl of Grandiſon (which lady died at Paris, Oct. 21, N. S. 1736, and was buried at Blandford St. Mary's) and by her had iſſue two ſons and five daughters, viz. 1. Thomas Pitt, of Boconnock, in Cornwall, Eſq; who was Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Steward of the Dutchy, in Cornwall and Devon, to Frederick late Prince of Wales. He was member in four parliaments for Oakhampton, and in three of them was elected alſo for Old Sarum, which borough he repreſented in two parliaments, and, dying in July, 1760, was buried at Blandford St. Mary's. He married Chriſtian, eldeſt daughter of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Hagley, in Worceſterſhire, Bart. and ſiſter of George, late Lord Lyttelton (by his wife Chriſtian, ſiſter of Richard Temple, late Lord Viſcount Cobham) by which Lady, who died on June 5, 1750,

and

and was buried at Hagley, he had iſſue one ſon, Thomas, Member in the preſent parliament for Old Sarum, and two daughters, Amelia, married to William Spry, LL. D. and Chriſtian, to Thomas Saunders, Eſq; Governor of Fort St. George. 2. William Pitt, Eſq; of whom hereafter. Of the daughters, Harriot was married to Sir William Corbet, of Stoke in Shropſhire, Bart. Catharine, to Robert Needham, of Ireland, Eſq; Ann was Maid of Honour to Queen Caroline, and Privy-purſe to the late Princeſs Dowager of Wales; Elizabeth married John Hannam, Eſq; and died Feb. 14, 1770; and Mary, unmarried. Their father died May 21, 1727.

WILLIAM PITT, Eſq; the younger ſon, *firſt Earl of Chatham*, ſerved in parliament for the borough of Old Sarum, in the 9th parliament of Great Britain, the port of Seaford in the 10th, the borough of Aldborough in the 11th, and the city of Bath, in the 12th, till he was advanced to the peerage.

In February, 1737, he was appointed a Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highneſs Frederick, Prince of Wales, which reſigning in April, 1745, he was conſtituted on the 22d of February, 1746, Joint Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland, and on May 6, 1746, Treaſurer and Paymaſter-general of the army, and on the 28th of the ſame month was ſworn a member of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council. For his oppoſing the meaſures of the Miniſtry, in parliament, with an eloquence and force of reaſoning ſeldom equalled, her Grace Sarah, late Dutcheſs Dowager of Marlborough, ſome time before, left him a legacy of ten thouſand pounds, *upon account*, as her will expreſſes it, *of his merit in the noble defence he has made for the ſupport of the laws of England, and to prevent the ruin of his country*. Having reſigned his poſt of Paymaſter-general of the forces, he was, on December 4, 1756, appointed Secretary of State for the Southern department, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Fox; which poſt he held until Oct. 5, 1761, (except the ſmall interval from April 9, 1757, to June 29, the ſame year) with ſuch honour to himſelf, ſuch glory to the nation, and ſo greatly to the ſatisfaction of his Sovereign and the people in general, as never any Miniſter in this kingdom before experienced. Our ſucceſſes abroad, during his patriotic adminiſtration, are too deeply engraved on the minds of his countrymen ever to be eraſed, or to need much mention here: let it ſuffice juſt to ſay, that all the officers employed through his influence, by ſea and land, juſtified his nice and true diſcernment: under his auſpices, Amherſt and Boſcawen, reduced Cape Breton; Wolfe and Saunders triumphed at Quebeck; Goree and Senegal were ſubjugated to the crown of Great Britain; the French were ruined in the Eaſt-Indies, their armies defeated in Europe;

Belleiſle

Belleiſle was rent from their monarchy, their coaſts were inſulted and ravaged, their fleets deſtroyed, their trade annihilated, and thoſe ancient enemies of theſe kingdoms reduced to a ſtate of Bankruptcy: and that by his wiſe plan the Havannah was torn from the Spaniards after his reſignation. Happy and united at home, abroad the Engliſh nation was everywhere feared and reſpected; her enſigns were diſplayed in the remoteſt regions, and her honour was advanced to a pitch never known before: the name of an Engliſhman was pronounced with reverence, and her Sovereign's glory propagated to the furtheſt bounds of the earth.

On October 5, 1761, he reſigned the ſeals of his office of Secretary of State, and they were given to Charles, late Earl of Egremont; but his Majeſty, *in conſideration of his great and important ſervices*, was graciouſly pleaſed to direct a warrant to be prepared for granting to the Lady Heſter Pitt, his wife, a Barony of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title, of Baroneſs of Chatham, to herſelf, and of Baron of Chatham, to her heirs male; and alſo to confer on him, the ſaid Right Hon. William Pitt, an annuity of three thouſand pounds, during his own life, and that of Lady Heſter Pitt, and their ſon the Hon. John Pitt, Eſq.

During the period in which he bore no ſhare in the adminiſtration, his behaviour diſplayed an inflexible integrity, and the greateſt love of his country, particularly in the famous affair of *General Warrants*, and that of the repeal of the American Stamp Act, on which he ſpoke with ſuch eloquence, ſolid judgment, and conviction, as could not fail to ſilence his opponents, and to prove that the ſlavery of our colonies would be followed by our own deſtruction. At length, after many ſhifting and unſteady plans of Adminiſtration, his Majeſty, induced by a thorough knowledge of his great abilities, and the general wiſhes of his people, was graciouſly pleaſed, again to call him to his aſſiſtance in the arduous affairs of government, and to confer new honours upon him.

On July 30, 1766, his Majeſty was pleaſed to grant unto him, and his heirs male, the dignities of a Viſcount and Earl of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title of Viſcount Pitt, of Burton-Pynſent, in the county of Somerſet, and Earl of Chatham, in the county of Kent, and to deliver to his Lordſhip the cuſtody of the Privy-ſeal, which high office his Lordſhip held till November 2, 1768, and it was the laſt public employment he accepted of.

For ſeveral years before his death his Lordſhip was ſo violently afflicted with the gout, that he was not only incapable of attending to his own private affairs, but was in general confined to his chamber; yet ſo great was his love to his country's

country's welfare, that, whenever any matter of great moment was to be debated in the houſe of Peers, his Lordſhip would attend his duty in parliament, though he was obliged to be wrapped in flannels, and was unable to ſtand, without the aſſiſtance of crutches. As it was on one of thoſe occaſions that his Lordſhip, by exerting himſelf beyond his ſtrength, brought on that illneſs which put a period to his life, it will not be improper to give a ſhort account of the buſineſs of that day, not only as a proof of his Lordſhip's great abilities, even in the laſt period of his life, but to preſerve his ſentiments upon the American affairs, and to ſhew the great eſteem in which his Lordſhip's opinion was held by that great aſſembly.

On April 8, 1778, his Grace the Duke of Richmond, agreeable to the notice he had given a few days before, roſe (in the houſe of Peers) to propoſe an addreſs to his Majeſty, in conſequence of the proceedings of the Committee appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the nation. The ſubſtance of the Addreſs was as follows:

"Humbly ſtating to his Majeſty, that in the preſent very "ſerious ſituation of public affairs, that Houſe had thought "it their duty, as hereditary council to his Majeſty, and "guardians of his dignity and dominions, to make ſtrict en-"quiry into the ſtate of the nation and conduct of its go-"vernment; and after proceeding day by day with moſt at-"tentive prudence, they thought it their duty humbly to lay "before his Majeſty the principal facts brought to light by "their inveſtigations. That our army in America, in the "year 1774, conſiſted of above 6000 men; that in 1775, "it conſiſted of 12,000; in 1776, of 42,000; and in 1777 "of 36,000. That with this force, the moſt powerful that "had ever been ſent out of the kingdom, accompanied by a "fine train of artillery, and ſupported by 82 ſhips of war, "we had been able to make no greater conqueſts in the re-"volted provinces during ſo many years, than that of two "open towns, Philadelphia and New York, with two or "three ſmall iſlands on the coaſts. That during the laſt "campaign we had loſt above 11,800 of our beſt troops; "that in the preſent internal ſtate of this kingdom, it was "impoſſible with prudence to ſend over a ſufficient number "of veteran troops to recruit that deficiency; and the new "levies could not be trained to arms early enough for ſpeedy "and effective action. That the great advantage which we "had of the Americans at the beginning of the war, was "the diſcipline of our veteran troops oppoſed to *their* inex-"perience in arms: now the caſe was reverſed, and our raw "forces muſt meet their ſoldiers of approved ſervice. That

"it

" it was highly imprudent to expect that ſucceſs with a " weaker army, which had not attended the efforts of one " much ſtronger—it was ſtill more imprudent to expect that " the ſame force which was unable to prevail againſt Ame- " rica, ſhould be able to reduce that continent when power- " fully ſupported by the houſe of Bourbon. That the force " of this country was by no means in the reſpectable ſitua- " tion which it ought to be in, for the national dignity and " ſafety; that the ſtate of the navy in particular, was found " to be very different from the accounts on the table, and far " inferior to the public repreſentation made of it by the firſt " Lord of the Admiralty, as well as unequal to the prodigi- " ous ſums granted by parliament for its ſupport.

" That public credit was evidently at a very low ebb, as " appeared by the diſcount on the preſent loan, in which the " ſubſcribers were conſiderable loſers; though the intereſt " upon it was greater, and the terms in general more advan- " tageous than had been known in any former loan.

" That a debt of 39 millions muſt neceſſarily be incurred " by the preſent civil war. Such alarming circumſtances " were lamentable indications of an approaching national " bankruptcy. It was a ſituation which demanded the moſt " calm conſideration; it was not a moment to run haſtily " into meaſures to which our abilities were inadequate: at " ſuch a moment it was the duty of the Houſe to watch over " his Majeſty's miniſters, and to offer their beſt advice to " their gracious Sovereign. They therefore implored his " Majeſty to look back to that glorious period, when he came " to the throne of theſe kingdoms, with all the flattering " circumſtances of royal happineſs, and the proſperity of a " loyal and affectionate people, through a flouriſhing and ex- " tended empire, the pride, the glory, and the terror of the " world! They exhorted him to compare the preſent diſtract- " ed and ruinous ſtate of this empire, with that envied con- " dition in which it had been delivered to him by his glorious " predeceſſors of the houſe of Brunſwick; and then form a " judgment of thoſe men who had deceived and betrayed his " Majeſty, the parliament and the nation, into the unnatural " war which had produced ſuch direful effects: men who " had laviſhly ſquandered away the public money, neglected " the kingdom's ſafety, abuſed the nation's confidence, alien- " ated the affection and duty of the people, tarniſhed the " luſtre of his Majeſty's crown, and diſmembered his empire. " They humbly adviſed him to withdraw all his forces by " ſea and land from the revolted provinces, and adopt ami- " cable means only, for recovering their friendſhip at leaſt, " if not their allegiance. They humbly intreated his Ma-

" jeſty

" jeſty would diſmiſs his preſent miniſters, who had ſo dan-
" gerouſly miſled him and his parliament by falſe information
" and wicked advice; that he would put a ſtop to the rui-
" nous ſyſtem of policy which had hitherto been purſued,
" and ſeriouſly think upon ſome method of reforming the
" morals, correcting the diſſipation, and promoting the in-
" duſtry of the people, as the only means of ſaving the ſtate
" from the ruin to which we are haſtening with ſuch rapid
" ſtrides."

Lord Weymouth replied, that he ſhould oppoſe the motion upon two principles, applying to the two objects of the prayer of the addreſs propoſed by the noble Duke. Firſt, the removal of his Majeſty's miniſters; and next, the withdrawing the forces from America. Though a miniſter himſelf, he declared his motives were not perſonal, and for this he appealed to thoſe who knew his diſpoſition and ſentiments on that point; but he thought it unjuſt to condemn miniſters without a fair hearing; and, forward as they might be in their private capacities to meet the keeneſt enquiry, yet the delicate circumſtances of the ſtate, made it impoſſible for them, at the preſent criſis, to offer the proofs which could be adduced in their juſtification, without the danger of injuring the public cauſe; ſo intimate was the relation of one with the other. It was therefore by no means a fair deduction of the noble Duke, " *that not to controvert aſſertions was to admit* " *them*;" and confident that many of the propoſitions in the addreſs moved for, were not true facts, he could not conſent to their being ſtated to the King with the authority of parliament.

With reſpect to the other part of the prayer, " to call home " our forces," he conſidered it as very bad policy in the moment when a foreign war was ſo ſtrongly apprehended, to let our enemies know officially how and where, and for what purpoſes, we were to diſpoſe of our forces; and though, by calling home the forces now in America, we did not actually announce where they were to be employed, yet it was letting them know where they were not to be employed, and even that was by no means prudent; for the policy of all nations and governments left ſuch cares to the diſcretion of the executive power, to whoſe province it was committed by reaſon, as well as by the conſtitution of this country.

The *Earl of Chatham* followed Lord Weymouth. [He appeared to be extremely feeble, and ſpoke with that difficulty of utterance which is the characteriſtick of ſevere indiſpoſition] His Lordſhip began with declaring, that his ill health had for ſome time obliged him to abſent himſelf from the performance of his parliamentary duty; he rejoiced, however, that

he

he was yet alive to give his vote againſt ſo impolitic, ſo inglorious a meaſure as the acknowledgement of the independency of America; and declared he would much rather be in his grave than ſee the luſtre of the Britiſh throne tarniſhed, the dignity of the empire diſgraced, the glory of the nation ſunk to ſuch a degree as it muſt be, when the dependency of America on the ſovereignty of Great-Britain was given up. The Earl next adverted to the conduct of the court of France, and obſerved, that at a criſis like the preſent he would openly ſpeak his ſentiments, although they might turn out to be dangerous. As a reaſon for throwing off reſerve, he ſaid he did not approve of halting between two opinions, when there was no middle path; that it was neceſſary abſolutely to declare either for peace or war, and when the former could not be preſerved with honour, the latter ought to be declared without heſitation. Having made this remark, he aſked, where was the antient ſpirit of the nation, that a foreign power was ſuffered to bargain for that commerce which was her natural right, and enter into a treaty with her own ſubjects, without inſtantly reſenting it? Could it be poſſible that we were the ſame people who but ſixteen years ago were the envy and admiration of all the world? How were we altered! and what had made the alteration? He feared there was ſomething in the dark, ſomething lurking near the throne, which gave motion to adminiſtration—ſomething unſeen, which cauſed ſuch puſillanimous, ſuch timid, ſuch daſtardly councils. What! were we to ſit down in an ignominious tameneſs? to ſay, "take from us what you will, but in God's name let "us be at peace?" Were we blinded by deſpair? Could we forget that we were Engliſhmen? Could we forget that the nation had ſtood the Daniſh irruptions? had ſtood the irruptions of other nations! had ſtood the inroads of the Scotch! had ſtood the Norman conqueſts! had ſtood the threatened invaſion by the famous Spaniſh armada, and the various efforts of the Bourbon compacts! Why then ſhould we now give up all, without endeavouring to prevent our loſſes, without a blow, without an attempt to reſent the inſults offered us? If France and Spain were for war, why not try an iſſue with them? If we fell afterwards, we ſhould fall decently, and like men.

Having ſpoken with ſome enthuſiaſm upon theſe points, his Lordſhip ſaid he waged war againſt no ſet of men, neither did he wiſh for any of their employments: He then reverted to the ſubject of American independency; and after recalling the attention of their Lordſhips to the extent and revenue of the eſtate of the crown of England, when the preſent King came into the poſſeſſion of it, aſked what right the Houſes of

Parliament

Parliament had to deprive the Prince of Wales, the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, and the other riſing hopes of the noble royal family, of the inheritance of the thirteen American provinces? Sooner than conſent to take away from any of the heirs of the Princeſs Sophia's body, what they had a legal and natural right to expect to poſſeſs, he declared he would ſee the Prince of Wales, the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, and the reſt of the young Princes, brought down to the committee, and hear them conſent to loſe their inheritance. The Earl declared he was exceedingly ill; but as long as he could crawl down to that Houſe, and had ſtrength to raiſe himſelf on his crutches, or to lift his hand, he would vote againſt the giving up the dependency of America on the ſovereignty of Great-Britain; and if no other Lord was of opinion with him, he would ſingly proteſt againſt the meaſure.

With regard to our power to carry on the war, or commence a new one with France, there were, he ſaid, means, though he knew not what; if, however, he was called upon to give his advice, he would give it honeſtly; and though, from his exceeding ill ſtate of health, he feared he had not abilities enough to enſure to the execution of his meaſures the wiſhed for ſucceſs, he would make ſome amends by his ſincerity.

The Duke of Richmond roſe and ſpoke in reply; in anſwer to Lord Weymouth's remarks, his Grace acknowledged that the reſolutions which had been offered during the ſitting of the committee, had not been admitted, though they had not been controverted, but appealed to their Lordſhips, whether any one objection had been offered as to their foundation in fact, and whether every one of their Lordſhips were not perfectly convinced of the truth of them. As to what the noble Viſcount had ſaid relative to the diſmiſſion of the miniſters, he begged him to recollect, that the King's ſervants were in fact the ſervants of the people, and that the King himſelf was an officer of the people: that therefore parliament were warranted in their complaining of miniſters, if they failed in the diſcharge of their duty. That from what had come out in the courſe of the enquiry, it was evident this country was reduced to a very perilous ſituation, in conſequence of the weak and evil conduct of adminiſtration; that it was highly neceſſary to let the King know who were the cauſe of our preſent calamities. He ſaid he had purpoſely avoided touching upon the Canada expedition, or enquiring whether it was aſcribable to the ill conduct of the officer entruſted with the execution of it, or of the miniſter at home who planned it, becauſe he was determined to proceed only upon facts which could

could be aſcertained; that the addreſs ſtated nothing but facts, facts proved beyond a contradiction.

In anſwer to what the noble Earl who ſpoke laſt had ſaid, his Grace declared if that Earl was called upon to conduct a war, he certainly would ſupport his meaſures as far as he was able; but he begged the noble Earl to remember, that though ſpirit could do a great deal, it could do little alone. He did not doubt but the name of the Earl of Chatham (he begged his Lordſhip's pardon for mentioning it before him) would rouſe the ſpirit of the nation; yet that name, great and mighty as it deſervedly was, could not gain victory without an army, without a navy, and without money. If a large fleet of French ſhips met a few of ours, did the noble Earl think, that merely telling them the Earl of Chatham had the conduct of affairs, would prevent our being beat. If the fleet paſſed our ſhips, and the men on board the fleet effected an invaſion, did the noble Earl imagine that merely telling thoſe who landed that Lord Chatham was the miniſter, and that he had rouſed the ſpirit of the nation, would induce them to reimbark, and quit the purſuit of their purpoſe? He deſired the noble Earl to recollect, that when he was formerly called to the head of adminiſtration, the finances of the kingdom were in excellent order, having been put into the beſt ſtate that was poſſible by that able financier Mr. Pelham. We had a fine army, a fine navy. When the noble Earl was laſt the director of the military operations of this country, we fought France for ſome years, and Spain did not join in the war till France was debilitated, and rendered almoſt incapable of purſuing it any longer. It was true, the noble Earl had carried the glory of the nation to a higher pitch than had ever been known; but if he came in now, he came in under different circumſtances. If the noble Earl had told him who were to ſupport his meaſures, how the war was to be carried on, and whence the ſupplies were to be obtained, he ſhould have readily given up his own opinion, and adopted that of his Lordſhip; but till thoſe eſſential points were eſtabliſhed, he muſt beg leave to retain his own ſentiments.

With regard to the American independency, if the Americans could be perſuaded to give up the idea, he would be one of the firſt to vote for retaining them dependent on the ſovereignty of Great-Britain; but as he was convinced they would not, he was anxious to keep them as allies, and he was the more anxious, becauſe he ſaw that if they were not on terms of friendſhip with us, they would be ſo with France, and if we went to war with her on account of her late treaty, they muſt in honour aſſiſt her againſt us. His Grace reverted to his prior ſtate of facts, and mentioned that our army in

America

America was now 11,000 men ſhort of its amount laſt year, that it would be dangerous to recruit it by drafts from the old regiments at home, and impolitic and uſeleſs to recruit it with the new levies; that the finances were in a very alarming ſtate, the money for the ſervice of the preſent year having been raiſed at a greater diſadvantage to the public than it was in the year 1761, at a time when the war had continued for ſome years. In reply to what Lord Chatham had ſaid, relative to the diſinheriting the Prince of Wales, &c. of their American patrimony; he ſaid he would join iſſue with the noble Earl, as to the wickedneſs of thoſe who were the cauſe of ſuch a meaſure, and in ſupporting the prince and his brethren in a proper examination into the conduct of that blundering adminiſtration who had been guilty of ſuch ſcandalous miſconduct.

When his grace came near the end of his reply, Lord Chatham's great ſoul ſeemed agitated with ſome big thought, and when the Duke ſat down, his Lordſhip attempted to riſe, but his feelings proved too ſtrong for his debilitated conſtitution, and ſuddenly preſſing his hand on his ſtomach, he fell into a convulſive fit. The Houſe was thrown into the greateſt alarm by this melancholy circumſtance. The ſtrangers below the bar, who were unuſually numerous, were ordered inſtantly to withdraw, the windows were all opened, the Houſe adjourned, and his Lordſhip was removed into the princes chamber, where his phyſician, Dr. Addington, ſoon attended, and a favourable change enſued.

On April 8, the debate which had been interrupted by the ſudden illneſs of the Earl of Chatham was reſumed by the Earl of Shelburne, who beſtowed many polite and juſt encomiums on Lord Chatham; admiring, in particular, that amazing fortitude which had enabled him, for the ſake of his country, to ſtruggle againſt bodily infirmities, in order to deliver his opinion in parliament at ſo critical a juncture. He then, as we apprehend, ſupplied the place of the diſabled patriot, for he delivered what he ſuppoſed that great ſtateſman intended to have ſaid when he was taken ill.

His Lordſhip's meaning, ſaid the Earl of Shelburne, "when he wiſhed for war, though he did not know the "means by which it was to be conducted," was rather to be inferred from concomitant circumſtances, than deduced from the literal expreſſion. He intended to intimate, that there certainly were means in the internal reſources of this kingdom, to aſſiſt us in any military meaſure, but what they were, that is, how thoſe reſources were to be diſpoſed, he could not then foreſee, and for this plain reaſon, that the application muſt be influenced in ſome degree, by the caſual contingencies of

the times. His Lordſhip then pointed out wherein he differed from the Duke of Richmond. He ſaid, his Grace had divided the arguments, by which he ſupported the principle of American independence into two diſtinct heads. Firſt, he had urged, "that the conqueſt of America, was a mad, a "deſperate, a fooliſh undertaking," becauſe we wanted men and money. But how did it appear that we laboured under either of theſe deficiences? Our difficulties were indeed great enough for the baſis of flowery declamation, and pathetic deſcription; but the actual feeling of theſe terrible misfortunes had not yet touched us. We wanted men; he was talking to men, at leaſt he would think them ſo, till they ſigned the grant of American independence. Wherever he went, he ſaw men in abundance; no violent effort had been made, and yet we gave ourſelves up to a premature deſpondency; which was, as Lord Chatham expreſſed it, *the worſt of all.* But money was alſo wanting: what argument had appeared in defence of this notion? The ſtocks were low, that might be the caſe, and yet it was not at all a legitimate inference, that money was ſcarce. The ſituation of the ſtocks was a complex conſideration, including in it, not only the poſſeſſion of money, but a confidence in miniſters. Perſons therefore, who had it, wanting that reliance, would keep it from the funds, and conſequently render the concluſion fallacious, that the quantity of the ſpecie was to be eſtimated from the ſtate of the ſtocks. It was his opinion, therefore, that neither of theſe circumſtances operated againſt the proſecution of the war. The ſecond argument that had been produced was, that it was impolitic, even if it was practicable, to ſubdue America, for that the friendſhip conſtituted on ſuch a foundation would be weak and temporary. He was of opinion that there would be no friendſhip built on any other baſis, but that of acknowledged dependence. Their notions, their feelings, their pride would change with the exaltation of their fortune; being independent they would ſhow themſelves ſo. They would be eager for the promotion of their national conſequence, and would trade here or there, or wherever this darling object might be procured. We could therefore have no permanent hopes even from this indignity, and ſhould we ſubmit to poſitive diſhonour, where there was only the chance of poſitive advantage? This was a principle which no circumſtance would induce him to favour. It was moreover unjuſt to acquieſce in American independence. He knew from indiſputable authority, that there were great numbers there, who were actuated with the warmeſt feelings of loyalty, and who wiſhed for no treaty with England, but on the foundation of dependence. The majority of the executive power did not always

always imply a majority of the people, it did not in America; for he could affirm, of his own private information, that many remained unſhaken in their attachment to this country. Would it be fair? would it be honourable? to deſert thoſe ſteady friends who had repoſed a degree of confidence in us, that endangered their lives and properties; would it be grateful to the deſcendants of the great Penn, who had contributed ſo much to the eſtabliſhing the glory and figure which America now held, to leave them a neglected prey to the barbarity of tyrants, who from the novelty of their grandeur would be cruel in exceſs? Would it be kind as countrymen, to reſign the great poſſeſſions of the Lords Weymouth and Baltimore to their hoſtile depredations. All theſe were circumſtances, that as being ſtrong and powerful incitements to war, ſhould be peculiar additions to the diſgrace of puſillanimous peace. His Lordſhip illuſtrated theſe obſervations as he went on, with the apt introduction of hiſtorical facts; and was more than uſually ironical in his obſervations on the daſtard ſpirit we now ſeemed to poſſeſs. He made ſeveral digreſſions, and was prolix, though explicit, in the deſcription of his ſentiments, the material abſtract of which is here given. The Duke of Richmond replied. He ſaid his Lordſhip had affirmed there was no want of men. In ſtate calculations want or plenty was always a comparative deduction. If the numbers of your enemy were far greater than your own, you might be ſaid to want, though compared only with yourſelves at different periods, the number might be great. France poſſeſſed 24,000,000 of men; Spain 6 or 7; and America 3,000,000. Againſt theſe, were to be oppoſed 8,000,000. This diſparity certainly conſtituted an amazing want. He ſaid, he wiſhed as much as any man for a connection with America on the moſt honourable terms, but then it was always imprudent not to adopt the beſt alternative; and therefore, if we could not conquer, let us make the beſt friendſhip we could.

Lord Shelburne, in explanation, obſerved, that notwithſtanding the amazing diſparity of numbers that had been ſuggeſted, yet, wonderful as it was, their poor 8,000,000 had often coped with this tremendous multitude his Grace had enumerated. He was particularly warm and energetic in this replication, and corroborated the arguments he had previouſly ſuggeſted, with peculiar force and fire; but the ſubject for which the Houſe was adjourned, was ſcarcely at all adverted to, ſo that without further diſcuſſion, the queſtion was put; when there appeared againſt the addreſs 50; for it 33.

The following proteſt was entered upon the journals of the Houſe againſt the negative put on the motion for an

humble addreſs to his Majeſty, made by the Duke of Richmond, relative to the ſtate of the nation:

" Diſſentient,

" Becauſe we think the rejection of the propoſed addreſs at " this time, may appear to indicate in this Houſe, a deſire of " continuing that plan of ignorance, concealment, deceit, and " deluſion, by which the Sovereign and his people have al- " ready been brought into ſo many and ſo grievous calamities. " We hold it abſolutely neceſſary that both Sovereign and " people ſhould be undeceived, and that they ſhould diſ- " tinctly and authentically be made acquainted with the ſtate " of their affairs, which is faithfully repreſented in this pro- " poſed addreſs, at a time when our exiſtence as a nation " may depend upon our having a juſt idea of our real ſitua- " tion, and upon our wiſdom in making a proper uſe of it.

Richmond,	Portland,
Abergavenny,	Effingham,
Thanet,	Radnor,
Abingdon,	Rockingham,
Harcourt,	Stamford,
De Ferrars,	Manchester,
Fitzwilliam,	Ponſonby,
J. St. Aſaph,	Craven,
Devonſhire,	Spencer,
Bolton,	Hereford."

This great patriot, orator, and politician, departed this life at his ſeat at Hayes in Kent, on May 11 following, of which event an account being brought to town by expreſs, Colonel Barre, the ſame night, moved (in the Houſe of Commons) an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, requeſting that the remains of the late Earl of Chatham might be buried at the public expence. He was ſeconded by Mr. Thomas Townſhend, and both theſe gentlemen made pathetic ſpeeches upon the occaſion, which do honour to their patriotic ſentiments, to their feelings as men, and to their gratitude as good ſubjects and citizens of the ſtate. Mr. Rigby could not avoid declaring his conviction of the great abilities of Lord Chatham, and of the eminent ſervices he had performed for his country; but, with his uſual art, he made an attempt to get rid of the motion, by propoſing another for a monument, as the propereſt token of national reſpect for the deceaſed. Mr. Dunning, perceiving his deſign, very judiciouſly obſerved, that the two motions were compatible with each other, and therefore he propoſed an amendment, by adding, after the words interred, " and a " monument erected at the public expence." Lord North,

who

who had left the Houſe before this buſineſs commenced, returned, and declared his opinion in favour of the amendment, which he hoped would be carried unanimouſly. The queſtion then being put upon the amendment, it paſſed accordingly. The original motion thus amended, was then put in the following words: "That an humble addreſs be preſented to "his Majeſty, requeſting that he will be graciouſly pleaſed "to give directions that the remains of William Pitt, Earl "of Chatham, be interred at the public expence; and that "a monument be erected in the collegiate church of St. Pe-"ter, Weſtminſter, to the memory of that great and excel-"lent ſtateſman, with an inſcription expreſſive of the ſenti-"ments of the people on ſo great and irreparable a loſs; and "to aſſure his Majeſty that this Houſe will make good the ex-"pence attending the ſame."

The next day the Earl of Shelburne moved, (in the Houſe of Lords) that the Houſe be ſummoned to attend the funeral of the late Earl of Chatham. Lord Hillſborough oppoſed the motion, not from any diſreſpect to the memory of the deceaſed, who had been an ornament to that Houſe, but becauſe it was unprecedented, being an honour never conferred but on the manes of princes. The queſtion being put, the motion was thrown out by a majority of only one vote.

On May 13, Lord North (in the Houſe of Commons) delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty, informing the Houſe, that proper directions ſhould be given for Lord Chatham's funeral, agreeable to their requeſt.

Lord John Cavendiſh took this opportunity to remind the Houſe, that the immortal Chatham had ſignalized himſelf as much by his diſintereſtedneſs, as by his zeal and abilities, the conſequence of which was, that he had made no proviſion for his family, while he devoted his time and ſervices to the public welfare, and therefore hoped the gratitude of the Houſe would be extended to his deſcendants. Lord North acknowledged the propriety of the propoſition, and declared he would ſupport with pleaſure, any motion that might be made in favour of the family. Mr. Thomas Townſhend then moved an addreſs to his Majeſty, "that he would be graciouſly "pleaſed to make ſuch a laſting proviſion for the family of "the late William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, as his Majeſty in "his wiſdom and liberality ſhould think fit, as a mark of the "ſenſe the nation entertains of the ſervices done to the king-"dom by that able ſtateſman; and to aſſure his Majeſty that "the Houſe would make good the ſame." Lord Nugent, Colonel Barre, Mr. Montague, and other gentlemen, ſupported this motion, and enforced the propriety of a liberal ſettlement on the family, by affectionate and pathetic de-

clamations on the unrivalled abilities and merits of the departed ſtateſman; after which the motion paſſed unanimouſly.

On May 21, the Houſe in a committee appointed for that purpoſe, Sir George Savile in the chair, took into conſideration his Majeſty's anſwer to their addreſs reſpecting a proviſion for the family of the late Earl of Chatham, which anſwer had been communicated to the Houſe the day before, by Lord North, and contained in ſubſtance, "that his Majeſty "had been graciouſly pleaſed to grant to the preſent Earl and "to the heirs of the body of the late William Pitt, to whom "the earldom of Chatham may deſcend, an annuity of 4000l. "per annum, payable out of the civil liſt revenue; but that "his Majeſty, not having it in his power to extend the "effect of this grant beyond the term of his own life, re-"commended it to the Houſe to conſider of a proper method "of extending, ſecuring, and annexing the ſame to the "earldom, &c." whereupon a motion was made by Mr. T. Townſhend to come to a reſolution to grant the ſaid annuity in perpetuity to the heirs of the deceaſed Earl to whom that title ſhould deſcend; and this reſolution having paſſed unanimouſly, was reported to the Houſe and agreed to, and a bill ordered in accordingly, which paſſed through both Houſes and received the royal aſſent in the courſe of the following week. [a]

The Sheriffs of London, on May 21, preſented to the Houſe of Commons a petition from the Corporation, ſuggeſting an humble wiſh that his Lordſhip's remains might be interred in the cathedral of St. Paul's. The petition was remarkable for the decency and elegance in which it was couched, and met with a general approbation; but, on account of the before-mentioned addreſs, could not be complied with.

a On the third reading of the Bill, in the Houſe of Peers, on June 2, it met with a ſmall oppoſition, grounded upon the Inconveniencies of eſtabliſhing a precedent, and the want of œconomy at a criſis when the expences of the nation for public ſervices at home and abroad required parſimony, and great attention not to burthen the people by additional taxes. The Duke of Richmond, the Earls Shelburne and Radnor, and the Lords Camden and Lyttelton ſupported the bill, and in their ſpeeches beſtowed the greateſt encomiums on the deceaſed Earl, particularly extolling his liberal, diſintereſted ideas, which had prevented him, while in office, amaſſing ſuch a princely fortune as is uſually accumulated by prime miniſters. It therefore became incumbent on a grateful nation to provide for his deſcendants, who might become hereditary poſſeſſors of a title conferred on their immortal anceſtor for his eminent ſervices to the ſtate; and it was remarked, that there was but little danger of eſtabliſhing a precedent by this grant, ſince a ſecond ſtateſman of equal abilities would hardly be found in a century; but if this country ſhould fortunately be bleſt with ſuch another, a ſmall portion of the public revenue could not be more worthily employed than in making a proper recompence to his heirs, for the ſacrifice of health, fortune, and every private conſideration, to the good of his country. Upon putting the queſtion, That this bill do paſs, the contents were 42; non contents 11.

A general

A general wiſh to pay the laſt token of reſpect to the manes of a moſt able and honeſt miniſter, ſeemed to prevail amongſt all orders of the people; the delay in the preparations for the funeral, occaſioned by ſeveral unavoidable incidents, ſerved only to raiſe the expectations of the public; therefore as ſoon as it was known that free admiſſion would be allowed to ſee the body lie in ſtate, the concourſe of people was aſtoniſhing. Only two days were allotted for this melancholy ſpectacle, and as theſe were Whitſunday and Monday, great part of the populace, abſorbed in the uſual amuſements of thoſe days, loſt the opportunity; and, owing to the ſame circumſtance, the crowd, though very great, was not exceſſive the next day at the funeral.

The body lay in the *painted chamber:* the long gallery upon this occaſion was hung with black cloth, and illuminated with common candles in black lackered ſconces; the people were admitted through this gallery to the painted chamber, which was likewiſe hung with black cloth, but decorated in a more ſumptuous manner. On each ſide, and at the lower end of the room, were double rows of ſmall eſcutcheons of the arms of the deceaſed Earl, blazoned on vellum; and above and beneath them, rows of wax lights in elegant ſconces waſhed with ſilver. At the upper end of the room was a lofty canopy of black cloth, carried up to the cieling; and in the centre of the front valance, was an Earl's coronet properly blazoned; about half way down the teſter cloth, under the canopy, was a large atchievement, with the family arms alſo emblazoned, and illuminated by two elegant ſilvered girandoles.

The corpſe was placed on a bier at a ſufficient diſtance from the canopy for perſons to paſs round it. The outer coffin (not expoſed to view) was ſuperb, being covered with black velvet, and adorned with handles of tuttenag, (an Indian metal,) double gilt; and on the plates into which the handles were ſet, Earl's coronets engraved. The nails of the ſame metal were innumerable; and the inſcription plate, by which it appeared that the Earl was born November 15, 1708, and died on the 11th of May, 1778, was elegantly wrought in ſilver gilt. Over his coffin, as it lay in ſtate, was a velvet pall, adorned with eight eſcutcheons of the family arms; the Earl's coronet was placed on a black velvet cuſhion, ſometimes on the corpſe, at others on a ſtool at the head. Five large ſilver chandeliers, with thick wax tapers, placed on high ſtands, covered with black, enlightened each ſide, and gave a diſtinct view of the perſons, who officiated as repreſentatives of the chief mourners, and of the ſervants of the deceaſed;

and, finally, in different parts of the room were a number of the undertaker's men, and ſome peace officers to regulate the ingreſs and egreſs of the numerous ſpectators; theſe were dreſſed in black, and had white ſtaves to diſtinguiſh them.

Early in the morning of Tueſday the 9th of June, three hundred of the foot guards were ſtationed within a temporary railing erected from Weſtminſter-hall, acroſs New Palace-yard, through part of Parliament ſtreet, Bridge-ſtreet, King-ſtreet, and round St. Margaret's Church-yard, to the Weſt door of the Abbey. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the proceſſion began to move from the painted chamber, and came out of Weſtminſter-hall in the following order.

The high conſtable of Weſtminſter
in mourning with a black ſilk hat-band and ſcarf, which was the dreſs of all the nobility and gentry, except the mourners,
Meſſenger to the college of arms,
with the inſignia of his office.
Twelve men conductors in purple cloaks,
carrying black ſtaves headed with earl's coronets, two and two.
Seventy poor men in cloaks, with badges of the Creſt of PITT on their ſhoulders, and black ſtaves in their hands.
A purſuivant.

THE STANDARD.

Servants to ſuch relations of the deceaſed as attended the funeral, and ſervants to the deceaſed, in deep mourning, but without cloaks.
Dr. Brockleſby,
Phyſician to the deceaſed.
The Rev. Dr Fordyce and Mr. Wilſon,
as Chaplains.
Officers who attended the body when it lay in ſtate, in cloſe mourning.
Gentlemen and eſquires, two and two, in mourning full dreſſed, about fifty.
About twenty members of the Houſe of Commons, amongſt whom was General Burgoyne.
A banner of the barony of Chatham.
Lord Amherſt, Knight of the Bath, wearing the ribbon, but not the collar of his order, under his ſcarf.
The Dukes of Mancheſter and Northumberland.
The Marquis of Rockingham,
Knight of the Garter, wearing his ribbon under his ſcarf, and the garter on his leg, but no collar.
A purſuivant,

THE

THE GREAT BANNER,
borne by Colonel Barre.
The helmet and creſt by a herald.
The ſword and target by another.
The ſurcoat covered up in black cloth by another.
The coronet, on a black velvet cuſhion, by a king at arms, between gentlemen uſhers, with black batons.

THE BODY,
as it lay in State.
with the addition of a black velvet canopy borne over it.
The Pall ſupported by Sir George Saville,
Edmund Burke, Eſq; John Dunning, Eſq; and
The Rt. Hon. Thomas Townſhend.
Garter, King at Arms
between a Gentleman Uſher and the Black Rod.

4 Supporters of the canopy. 3 bannerols.

4 Supporters of the canopy. 3 bannerols.

Chief mourner,
The Hon. Wm. Pitt,
ſecond ſon to the deceaſed.

Supporter. Lord Mahon, ſon in law to the deceaſed.

Supporter. Thomas Pitt, Eſq. Nephew to the deceaſed.

ASSISTANT MOURNERS.
All with their hair diſhevelled.
The Earls of Shelburne, Effingham, Radnor, Abingdon, Harcourt, Cholmondeley, and Ferrers. Viſcounts, Lord Townſhend. Barons, Lord Camden.
Banner of the creſt of Pitt.
Lord Mountmorres, Sir Watkyn William Wynne,
The Hon. George and James Grenville, Eſqrs.
All relations of the deceaſed.
A banner, repreſenting Britannia weeping, and bearing in a ſhield, the arms of the deceaſed.
Servants to cloſe the proceſſion.

His Lordſhip's body was interred in the North croſs of the Abbey, oppoſite the Duke of Newcaſtle's monument.

On October 16, 1754, his Lordſhip married Heſter, only daughter of Richard Grenville, Eſq; (by his wife Heſter Counteſs Temple) and ſiſter to the preſent Earl Temple; and by her Ladyſhip, who is Baroneſs Chatham by creation, on December 4, 1761, left iſſue three ſons; 1. John, the preſent Earl; 2. William, born May 28, 1759; 3. James-Charles, born April 24, 1761: alſo two daughters; Lady Heſter, born October 19, 1755, and married, by a ſpecial licence, at Hayes in Kent, on December 19, 1774, to Charles Viſcount Mahon, ſon and heir apparent of Philip, the preſent Earl Stanhope, and Lady Harriot, born April 15, 1758.

JOHN,

JOHN, *the preſent and ſecond Earl of Chatham*, was born September 10, 1756, and, at his acceſſion to the peerage, was in his Majeſty's army in America. His Lordſhip is unmarried.

TITLES.] John Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and Viſcount Pitt.

CREATIONS.] Viſcount Pitt, of Burton Pynſent, in the county of Somerſet, and Earl of Chatham, in the county of Kent, July 30, 1766, 6 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Sable, a Feſs chequé, Or, and Azure, between three Bezants.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Crane cloſe, proper, beaked, and member'd, Or, holding his dexter foot upon an Anchor, erect, Or; which Creſt was aſſigned to William, the firſt Earl of Chatham, and his deſcendants lawfully begotten, by grant dated October 24, 1761.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide, a Lion guardant, charged on the breaſt with an Acorn, ſlipt and leav'd, proper; on the ſiniſter, a Buck, proper, attired, Or; plain, collar'd, and chained, Sable.

MOTTO.] BENIGNO NUMINE.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Burton Pynſent, in Somerſetſhire; and at Hayes, in Kent.

Bathurst Earl Bathurst 103

BATHURST, Earl Bathurſt.

THIS family was originally ſeated in Suſſex, at a place called Bathurſt, not far from Battle-abbey, of which they were diſpoſſeſſed, and the caſtle demoliſhed, in the troubleſome times of the diſpute between the houſes of York and Lancaſter; and nothing now remains but a wood, called Bathurſt-wood, where may be found ſome of the ruins.

LAWRENCE Bathurſt, in the reign of King Henry VI. was ſeated at Cranebrook in Kent, within three miles diſtance of the antient ſeat, and had lands in Staplehurſt in Kent, as well as thoſe lands his father poſſeſſed in Cranebrook, and Canterbury; and left iſſue three ſons; Edward, anceſtor to the Earl Bathurſt; Robert, of Horſmanden in Kent; and John, who had lands in Staplehurſt, by gift of his father.

ROBERT, of Horſmanden, ſecond ſon, had iſſue by his firſt wife, a daughter of William Saunders, two ſons, John, and Paul, who in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edward Hordon, of Hordon and Finchcocks in Kent, and of the Board of Green Cloth to King Edward VI, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, enjoyed the manor of Finchcocks, in the pariſh of Goudhurſt, which deſcended to Edward his eldeſt ſon and heir, who left iſſue four ſons; Thomas Bathurſt, of Finchcocks, Eſq; Edward Bathurſt, Eſq; gentleman harbinger to King Charles; William Bathurſt, merchant and alderman of London, whoſe ſon Sir Henry Bathurſt, Knt. of Edmonton in Middleſex, married Catharine, daughter to Sir Thomas Wolſtenholme, Bart. but had no iſſue; and Richard Bathurſt. The reſt were all married, and left iſſue.

JOHN Bathurſt, elder brother to Paul Bathurſt, was of Horſmanden in Kent, and left iſſue, by Mary his wife, daughter of Edward Dodge, of Wrotham in Kent, (who ſurviving her huſband, John Bathurſt, was afterwards married to Francis Champneys, Eſq;) Robert, his ſon and heir, who purchaſed the manor and town of Lechlade in Glouceſterſhire, in the 4th year of King James I. who firſt married Bennetta, daughter of Roger Twiſden, of Roydon Hall in Kent, Eſq; but having no iſſue by her, he took to his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Waller, Eſq; widow of Sir John Lawrence, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had two daughters, Mary, and Elizabeth, who both died unmarried; and two ſons, Robert, who died in his minority;

minority; and Edward, who was born A. D. 1615, and created a Baronet, on Dec. 4, 1643: but the Baronetage is now extinct.

The ſaid ROBERT Bathurſt, of Horſmanden, by his ſecond wife, had iſſue John Bathurſt, of Goudhurſt in Kent, whoſe ſecond ſon, John Bathurſt, was Doctor of Phyſic, and left iſſue five ſons, from whom the [a] Bathurſts of the county of York are deſcended, poſſeſſing a fair eſtate.

JOHN Bathurſt, youngeſt ſon of Laurence Bathurſt, left iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, Edward Bathurſt, of Ockham, in com. Southampton, Eſq; who married Mary, daughter of George Holland, of Augmering in Suſſex, and by her had Edward Bathurſt, his ſon and heir; John Bathurſt, an Alderman of the city of London, *anno* 1673; and Anthony.

It now remains to give an account of *Edward*, the eldeſt ſon of Laurence Bathurſt.

Which EDWARD was ſeated at Staplehurſt, and, among other children, had iſſue Lancelot Bathurſt, Eſq; Alderman of London, who, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was poſſeſſed of the manor of Francks, in the county of Kent, where he built a large manſion-houſe. He departed this life on September 27, 1594, aged 65, and was buried in St. Mary Bothaw's church, London. His wife was Judith, daughter of Richard Randolph, of London, who, ſurviving him, was married ſecondly to Sir Edward Kynaſton, of Otley in the county of Salop. By her firſt huſband, ſhe had iſſue four ſons, and three daughters; Randolph, Lancelot, and Edward, who both died without iſſue, and George Bathurſt; Elizabeth, married to John Brown, Eſq; Mary, wedded to Edmund Peſhall, Eſq; of Bromley in Kent, fourth ſon of Richard Peſhall, of Checkley in Staffordſhire, Eſq; and Suſan, eſpouſed to Robert Owen, Eſq.

His eldeſt ſon, RANDOLPH Bathurſt, of Francks, Eſq; married Catharine, daughter to Robert Argall, of Eaſt-Sutton in Kent, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue Sir Edward Bathurſt, Knt. who married a daughter of ——— Wiſeman, and had iſſue two ſons, and ſix daughters; from whom the family at Francks deſcended, now extinct in the male line.

GEORGE Bathurſt, the youngeſt ſon of the ſaid Lancelot, in the year 1610, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edward Villiers, of Howthorpe, in com. Northampton, grandſon and heir of Edward Villiers, Eſq; who died ſeiſed of the manor of Howthorp, &c. on June 26, 1513, and was fifth ſon of Sir John Villiers, of Brookeſby, Knt. grandfather to Sir George Villiers, father of George Duke of Buckingham.

[a] Vide Thoreſby's Hiſtory of Leeds, fol. 13.

This

This George Bathurſt had with her the manor of Howthorpe in Northamptonſhire, where he ſettled. He died, April 19, 1651, aged 69, and was buried at Howthorpe, having had iſſue thirteen ſons and four daughters; ſix of which ſons died in the ſervice of King Charles I. during the rebellion; and thoſe that ſurvived were Ralph, Edward, Villiers, Henry, Moſes, and Sir Benjamin.

RALPH Bathurſt had his academical education in Trinity-college, in Oxford, where he was bred a Divine; but in thoſe times of confuſion, during the civil wars, ſtudied Phyſic, and thereupon was employed in the ſervice of the ſtate, as Phyſician to the ſick and wounded of the navy, which he managed with much diligence and ſucceſs, to the full ſatisfaction both of the generals at ſea, and alſo of the commiſſioners of the admiralty. He was created Doctor of phyſic on June 21, 1653; and, after the reſtoration of King Charles II. he re-aſſumed his former function of a Divine, and became Fellow of the Royal Society, Preſident of Trinity-college, and one of his Majeſty's Chaplains. Alſo, on June 28, 1670, he was inſtalled Dean of Wells. In April, 1691, he was nominated, by their Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, to be Biſhop of Briſtol, with liberty to keep his deanery in commendam; but, being fond of a collegiate life, and intending to re-edify the chapel of Trinity-college, he refuſed to accept thereof. He died in the 84th year of his age, on June 14, 1704, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity-college, Oxon, which he built at his own expence: having been highly eſteemed for his great learning, and accounted (as Wood, in his *Faſti Oxonienſes* obſerves) a moſt celebrated Latin poet, which he manifeſted in ſeveral copies of verſes, ſome of which were publiſhed. He married Mary, daughter and heir of John Triſtram, of Baunton in Devonſhire, Eſq; and widow of John Palmer, of Taunton, M. D. but had no iſſue. She died April 14, 1690, aged 73, and was buried at Biſhops Lydyard in Somerſetſhire.

EDWARD [b] Bathurſt, the ſecond ſon, died Rector of Cheping Warden in Northamptonſhire, Nov. 19, 1668, aged 54, and was buried in the church there, and a monument is erected for him.

VILLIERS Bathurſt, another ſon, had alſo his education in Trinity-college, and took the degree of maſter of arts on December 13, 1677. He was Judge-advocate of the navy in the reigns of King Charles II. King William and Queen Mary, and died in the ſame poſt in the reign of Q. Anne, on September 8, 1711.

[b] Bridge's Hiſtory of Northamptonſhire, p. 116.

HENRY

HENRY Bathurſt, another ſon, alſo lived to an advanced age, was Attorney-general of Munſter, and Recorder of Cork and Kinſale: and Moſes Bathurſt, (who died March 28, 1705, and was buried at Howthorpe) married Dorothy, daughter of Dr. John Bathurſt, and ſiſter to Theodore Bathurſt, of Leeds and Skutterſhelf, in com. Ebor. Eſq; but, both of them dying without iſſue male, their eſtates deſcended to their younger brother, Sir Benjamin Bathurſt; of whoſe poſterity I am principally to treat.

Which Sir BENJAMIN Bathurſt, in the reign of King Charles II. was elected Governor of the Royal African company, under his Royal Highneſs James Duke of York; alſo Governor of the Eaſt-India company, in the years 1688, 1689. He was afterwards Treaſurer of the houſhold to the Princeſs Anne of Denmark, upon the firſt eſtabliſhment of her family; and, on her acceſſion to the throne, he was conſtituted Cofferer of her houſhold. In 1702, attending on her Majeſty, when ſhe viſited the univerſity of Oxford, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him, on Auguſt 28. And the year after, on the Duke of Marlborough's being elected with the Elector of Hanover, afterwards King George I. a knight companion of the moſt noble order of the Garter, Sir Benjamin Bathurſt was his proxy at the inſtalment, his Grace at that time being beyond the ſeas.

This Sir Benjamin died on April 27, 1704, and was buried at Pauler's-Perry in Northamptonſhire, leaving iſſue by Frances his wife (who died, June 7, 1727) daughter of Sir Allen Apſley, of Apſley in Suſſex, Knt. by Frances, his wife, daughter and heir of John Petre, of Bowkay in Devonſhire, Eſq; of the family of the Lord Petre. Which Sir Allen Apſley [c] was Falconer to King Charles II. and Treaſurer of the houſhold, and Receiver-general, to James Duke of York, and died in St. James's-ſquare, on Oct. 15, 1683. Sir Benjamin had iſſue, by the ſaid Frances, three ſons. 1. Allen, created *Earl* Bathurſt; 2. Peter, and 3. Benjamin: and alſo a daughter, Anne, wedded to Henry Pye, of Farringdon in Berkſhire, Eſq; and dying of the ſmall-pox, on October 6, 1729, left by him thirteen children.

Peter, the 2d ſon, abovementioned, ſeated at Clarendon-park in Wiltſhire. In 1710, he was elected member for Wilton in that county, and for Cirenceſter, in the county of Glouceſter, in 1727. In the next parliament he ſat for the city of New Sarum, and died May 6, 1768. He married, firſt, Leonora-Maria, daughter and heir of Charles How, of Gritworth in Northamptonſhire, Eſq; third ſon of John

[c] Wood's Faſti Oxon, vol. 1. p. 830.

How,

How, of Langar in that county, Eſq; anceſtor of the Viſcount How, and Lord Chedworth: and by her, who died in January, 1720, was father of two daughters, Leonora, married to Dr. G. Macaulay, and Frances, wedded to Mr. Cooper, of Cumberwell in Wilts. After the death of his firſt Lady, he took to wife, 2dly, Lady Selina Shirley, daughter of Robert, firſt Earl Ferrers: and by her had five ſons, and ten daughters, whereof Selina, the eldeſt, was, firſt, married, in 1748, to Arthur Lord Ranelagh, of the kingdom of Ireland, ſecondly, to Sir John Elwill, Bart. Henrietta, to the Hon. William Tracy, ſon and ſucceſſor to Thomas-Charles, 5th Viſcount Tracy, of the ſaid kingdom; Anne, to the Rev. Mr. Robert Thiſtlethwayte, brother to Alexander Thiſtlethwayte, of Winterſton in Hampſhire, Eſq; and Knight for that county in the laſt parliament; Catherine, to Sir Michael Malcolm, of Lochorr in the county of Fife, in Scotland, Bart. Charlotte, to Joſhua Langton, of Newton St. Low in Somerſetſhire, Eſq; and died in July, 1757; Frances, who was wedded, on Nov. 2, 1756, to Anthony Duncombe, late Lord Feverſham, (being his ſecond wife) and died in childbed of a daughter, on Nov. 21, 1757; Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Frederick, of Hampton in Middleſex, Bart. and died, Sept. 11, 1764; Louiſa, to George Byam, of the iſland of Antigua, Eſq; Mary, to the Rev. Mr. Yalden; and Margaret, unmarried. Of the ſons, Peter, the eldeſt, wedded Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Evelyn, Eſq.

Benjamin, the third and youngeſt ſon of Sir Benjamin Bathurſt, aforeſaid, had a ſeat at Lydney in Glouceſterſhire, and was returned member for Cirenceſter, in that county, to the laſt parliament of Queen Anne, and to the two called by George I. He ſerved for the city of Glouceſter in the four firſt parliaments convened by George II. and in that Prince's laſt parliament for the town of Monmouth, for which he was alſo returned to the firſt parliament ſummoned by his preſent Majeſty in 1761. He married, firſt, Finetta, daughter and coheir of Henry Pool, of Kemble in Wiltſhire, Eſq; and by her (who died in childbed, at Bath, in February, 1737-8) had twenty-one children, whereof ſix ſurvived their mother, and of whom, Thomas, the eldeſt ſon, on Auguſt 24, 1749, wedded Ann, daughter and heir of William Fazakerley, of Totteridge in Hertfordſhire, Eſq; Pool Bathurſt, the 2d ſon, ſettled at Alton Pancras in Dorſetſhire, and married Anne, daughter of ——— Haſkett, of Dorſet, Eſq; Anne, the eldeſt daughter, married Charles Bragge, of Cleve-hall in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; Suſan, married Powell Snell, of Guiting in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; Finetta, died unmarried, 1762; and Catherine, married the Rev. Charles Coote, Dean of Kilſenora

in

in Ireland. This Benjamin Bathurſt, Eſq; in March, 1742, took to his ſecond wife, Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Brodrick, brother to Alan, the firſt Viſcount Middleton, of the kingdom of Ireland. He had no place at court before the acceſſion of the preſent King, who was pleaſed, in May, 1763, to appoint him Out-ranger of Windſor Foreſt: he was alſo Fellow of the Royal Society, and died November 5, 1767.

ALLEN, *firſt Earl Bathurſt*, eldeſt ſon of Sir Benjamin, before-mentioned, ſerved in parliament, from 1705, for the borough of Cirenceſter, until Queen Anne, in conſideration of his own great merits, and the long ſervices of his father, was pleaſed to advance him to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the ſtile and title of Lord Bathurſt, Baron Bathurſt, of Battleſden, in the county of Bedford, by letters patent dated December 31, 1711. His Lordſhip ſpoke his ſentiments freely in the Senate, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a formidable opponent to the court meaſures during the reign of King George I. and while Sir Robert Walpole continued at the head of the adminiſtration, particularly in the caſe of Dr. Francis Atterbury, Biſhop of Rocheſter, the South-Sea affair, continental connections, the Convention with Spain, &c. &c. His Lordſhip, on July 13, 1742, when Sir Robert Walpole had quitted the management of affairs, was ſworn, at Kenſington, one of the privy-council, and the ſame day appointed Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-penſioners; but reſigned his office in 1744. On the change of the miniſtry in 1757, his Lordſhip was conſtituted Treaſurer to the preſent King, then Prince of Wales, at whoſe acceſſion to the throne, he was continued in the liſt of Privy-counſellors, but declined accepting of any employment on account of his great age. His Lordſhip, on July 6, 1704, married Catharine, daughter and heir of Sir Peter Apſley, ſon and heir to Sir Allen aforementioned, by which Lady, who died [a] June 8, 1768, and was buried at Cirenceſter, he had iſſue four ſons, and five daughters.

BENJAMIN, the eldeſt ſon, was born on Auguſt 12, 1711, and on November 26, 1732, married Elizabeth, 2d daughter to Charles Lord Bruce, eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor to Charles Earl of Aylesbury in England, and of Elgin in Scotland. He was elected, in 1734, one of the Knights for the county of Glouceſter, to the eighth parliament of Great Britain, being the ſecond called by George II. and in 1754, was returned one of the members for the borough of Cirenceſter in the

[a] Coffin-plate.

ſaid

ſaid county. He died, without iſſue, January 22, 1767, and his widow ſurvived till November 12, 1771.

Henry, the ſecond ſon, is the preſent Earl Bathurſt.

John Bathurſt, 3d ſon, died unmarried in 1777, and Allen, the 4th, was Fellow of New College in the Univerſity of Oxford, and in June, 1760, was, by the late King, preſented to the rectory of Beverſton, with the chapel of Kingſcot thereunto annexed, in the county of Glouceſter, but died Auguſt 22, 1767, unmarried.

His Lordſhip's five daughters were, 1. Frances, who, on Auguſt 5, 1731, was firſt married to William Woodhouſe, Eſq; (ſon and heir apparent of Sir John Woodhouſe, of Kimberley in Norfolk, Bart.) who died Knight of the ſhire for Norfolk, on March 31, 1735; and ſecondly to James Whitſhed, of the kingdom of Ireland, and of Hampton-court in Middleſex, and now member for Cirenceſter, Eſq; 2. Catharine, wedded, in April, 1737, to Henry-Reginald Courtenay, Eſq; brother to Sir William Courtenay, Bart. afterwards created Viſcount Courtenay: 3. Jane, married, in April, 1744, to John Buller, Eſq; of Morvall in Cornwall, and Knight in parliament for that county: 4. Leonora, married, in September, 1752, to Colonel Edward Urmſton, of the firſt regiment of foot-guards, now a General: and, 5. Anne, married on April 13, 1752, to the Rev. Dr. James Benſon, nephew to Dr. Martin Benſon, late Biſhop of Glouceſter.

His Lordſhip was advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, by the title of Earl Bathurſt, of Bathurſt in Suſſex, on Auguſt 12, 1772; and, departing this life, on September 16, 1775, was buried at Cirenceſter, being ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſurviving ſon,

Henry, *the preſent and ſecond Earl Bathurſt*, who was born May 2, 1714. Applying himſelf to the ſtudy of the Law, he was, in January, 1745-6, appointed Sollicitor-general to Frederick prince of Wales, and afterwards Attorney-general, in which character he attended his Royal Highneſs's funeral. He was alſo Attorney-general to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, till May 2, 1754, when he was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law, and appointed one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common-pleas. On Jan. 23, 1771, he was created Lord Apſley, Baron of Apſley in Suſſex, and appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; and in February, 1776, his Lordſhip acted as High Steward of Great Britain, on the trial of Elizabeth calling herſelf Dutcheſs of Kingſton. He is alſo one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-counſellors, and a Governor of the Charter-houſe.

His Lordſhip was, firſt, married to Anne, daughter of ——— James, Eſq; and widow of Charles Phillips, Eſq; but by this Lady, who died Feb. 8, 1758, he had no iſſue. He ſecondly, on June 14, 1759, married Tryphena, daughter of Thomas Scawen, of Maidwell in Northamptonſhire, Eſq; by whom he has iſſue two ſons and four daughters, viz. Henry Lord Apſley, born May 22, 1762; Apſley, born in 1771, who is Clerk of the Diſpenſations in the High Court of Chancery; Lady Tryphena, born October 24, 1760; Lady Catharine, born June 14, 1764; Lady Selina Letitia, born Jan. 2, 1766; and Lady Suſan, born Jan. 3, 1768.

TITLES.] Henry Bathurſt, Earl Bathurſt, of Bathurſt in Suſſex, Lord Bathurſt, Baron Bathurſt, of Battleſden, and Lord Apſley, Baron of Apſley in Suſſex.

CREATIONS.] Baron Bathurſt, of Battleſden, in the county of Bedford, December 31, 1711, 10 Queen Anne, Lord Apſley, of Apſley, in Suſſex, Jan. 23, 1771, 11 Geo. III. Earl Bathurſt, of Bathurſt, in Suſſex, Auguſt 12, 1772, 12 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Sable, two Bars, Ermine; in chief, three Croſſes, pattee, Or.

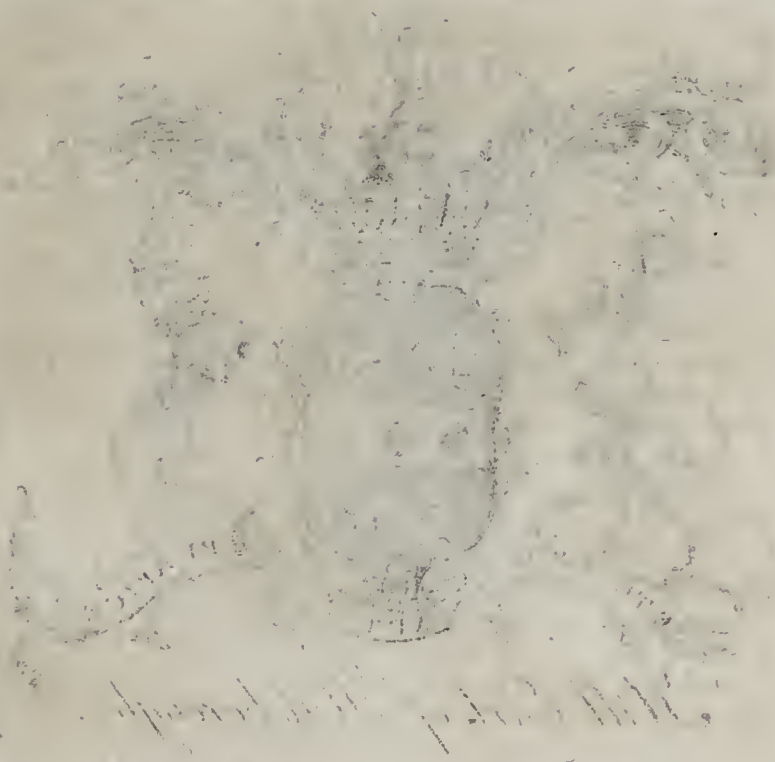
CREST.] On a wreath, a dexter Arm in mail, embowed, and holding a Club with ſpikes, all proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Stags, Argent, each gorged with a Collar gemell, Ermine.

MOTTO.] TIEN TA FOY.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Cirenceſter, in the county of Glouceſter; and at Fairy-hill, near Chiſlehurſt, in Kent.

HILL,



Hill Earl of Hillsborough.

HILL, Earl of Hillsborough.

THE family of Hill hath been of great antiquity, worth, and diſtinction in the counties of Stafford and Devon, and, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of conſiderable note and eſteem in the counties of Downe and Antrim.

Among others, who were principal ornaments of the name, may be reckoned Sir JOHN HILL, of Hill's Court, in the ſuburbs of Exeter, and county of Devon, who was born there, and, being bred to the Law, was advanced to the degree of a Serjeant on the Monday next after the Purification, 1383, (6 Rich. II.) and September 30, 1400, was conſtituted by King Henry IV. one of the Juſtices of the court of King's Bench. Contemporary with whom was Sir Robert Hill, of Shilſton, in the ſaid county, Knt. who being alſo bred to the Law, was made the King's Serjeant in the ſame year (1400) and about nine years after appointed one of the Juſtices of the Common-Pleas, in which he was continued by the Kings Henry V. and VI. and acquired a great eſtate, which he left to his poſterity, who flouriſhed there for about nine generations after him; when the eſtate being waſted and diſpoſed of by Robert Hill, Eſq; and his ſon Edward, the family diſperſed; and MOYSES HILL, Eſq; the anceſtor of the preſent Earl of Hillſborough, was, during the courſe of O'Neile's Rebellion in the North, one of thoſe gentlemen who (in 1573) were aſſociated under Walter Devereux, Earl of Eſſex, to ſuppreſs it; and, after the fatal diſappointments and death of that Earl, ſerved under his ſon Robert, Earl of Eſſex, who, March 12, 1598, was appointed L. D. and ſent with a very conſiderable army, to proſecute the rebels: but he returning to England in September, 1599, Mr. Hill continued in the army under Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, who ſucceeded upon that Earl's diſgrace, and by him was appointed Governor of Olderfleet-Caſtle, an important fortreſs in thoſe times, as it guarded the harbour of Larne from the invaſion of the Scots.

After the ſuppreſſion of that rebellion, and King James's acceſſion to the crown, he ſerved under Arthur, Lord Chicheſter, who was for many years Lord Deputy of Ireland, and his Majeſty King James I. in conſideration of his ſufficiency, valour, ſkill, and long experience of his ſervice in Ulſter,

conſtituted him December 15, 1603, the firſt Provoſt-Mareſchal of the forces at Carrickfergus, with the fee of ſix ſhillings a day; and (as the King expreſſeth it) "foraſmuch as "the multitude of malefactors, and other looſe and idle perſons "within the Province of Ulſter, required that his Majeſty "ſhould correct and repreſs them by ſome ſpeedier and ſharper means, than by the ordinary courſe of common laws; "and conſidering the martial law and orders thereof to be "very neceſſary for the reformation of ſuch looſe vagrants; "and having had good experience of the circumſpection, "induſtry, knowledge, and indifferency of Sir Moyſes Hill, "Knight," his Majeſty, April 14, 1617, appointed him, for life, Provoſt-Mareſchal of the whole Province of Ulſter, with full power to try and examine all diſorders and offences, and, upon conviction, to proceed by martial law to judgment, and puniſhment by death, or otherwiſe, as the nature of the offence ſhould merit.

In the parliament of 1613, he ſerved for the county of Antrim; and, having acquired very large poſſeſſions in the aforenamed counties, died in February 1629-30, in the 76th year of his age.—He left two ſons; Peter, his heir; Arthur, who afterwards ſucceeded to the eſtate; and three daughters; the eldeſt married to Sir James Craige, of Carrickfergus, Knt. the ſecond to Arthur, ſon and heir apparent of Sir Charles Willmot, Viſcount Willmot of Athlone, who dying Oct. 31, 1632, was buried in the church of St. Nicholas, Dublin; and the third, firſt to Sir William Brooke, Knight of the Bath, ſon of George, brother to Henry, Lord Cobham; and 2dly, to Edward Ruſſell, Eſq; youngeſt ſon to Francis, Earl of Bedford, and by him, who died September 21, 1665, was mother of Edward, Earl of Orford, Vice-Admiral of England.

Peter Hill, Eſq; the elder ſon, in 1641, was Sheriff of the county of Downe, and Provoſt-Mareſchall thereof; and (as he ſets forth in his depoſition) being in Dublin, when the rebellion began, he was ſent thither in a barque by the L. J. and Council with directions, that, if it was poſſible, there ſhould be a quarter-ſeſſion ſitting within the ſaid county, for indicting of the rebels; wherein he took ſuch care, and ſo far hazarded himſelf, that a ſeſſion was firſt held at Killileagh, where a great many rebels were legally indicted, and in another Seſſion at leaſt an hundred more; in the proclaiming of the writs of outlawry, againſt whom he was in great danger of his life, as well as thoſe of his ſoldiers and ſervants, which he kept at great charges, and who attended him in that ſervice. When he firſt heard of the general riſing of the Iriſh, in the county of Downe, and how the proteſtants were robbed

robbed and ſtripped, and many of them murdered, he furniſhed himſelf with arms for ninety-four men, having only powder, match, and ſhot out of his Majeſty's ſtores; with which he freighted a barque from Dublin, and landing at Strangford, raiſed and armed a company, ſome horſe, ſome foot, and kept them at his own expence for about a year and half, in which time he drove many rebels out of thoſe parts, and did other acceptable ſervices to the Engliſh government, until about the month of May, 1644, that he and his family were driven from his dwelling-houſe by ſeveral parties of the Scotch army, who plundered his houſe and ſtock, to a very great value, and obliged him to fly to Dublin for ſafety.

He married the daughter of Sorley Boye Mac-Donell, and ſiſter to Randal, the firſt Earl of Antrim, by whom he had Francis, his heir; and Randal, who died unmarried. Francis was ſeated at Hill-Hall in the county of Downe, and married Urſula, daughter to Sir Francis Stafford, of Portglenone in the county of Antrim, Knt. privy-counſellor to King James I. and left iſſue by her two daughters, his coheirs; Anne, married as hereafter; and Roſe, to Sir Robert Colvil, of Newtown in the county of Downe, Knt.

ARTHUR Hill, of Hillſborough, Eſq; the younger ſon of Sir Moyſes, who ſucceeded to the family eſtate upon the demiſe of his nephew Francis, without iſſue male, being Colonel of a regiment for King Charles I. againſt the Iriſh, which he raiſed in 1641, by direction of the government, was one of thoſe officers, who were deputed, in the year 1644, by the army in Ireland, to apply to the King and Parliament of England for ſuccours againſt the rebels; and was alſo one of thoſe, who gallantly refuſed to take the ſolemn league and covenant, which Monro endeavoured to introduce by force into the northern army. After the kingdom had ſubmitted to the parliament in 1647, he continued to ſerve againſt the Iriſh; and had an order, dated at Cork, June 17, 1652, to receive the ſum of 100l. towards defraying his charges in coming from Ulſter to the head-quarters, attending at Kilkenny and other places, and for ſpecial ſervice, done by him touching the forces and ſtores, and other public affairs. He was that year made one of the Commiſſioners of the revenue for the precinct of Belfaſt; and was alſo appointed Nov. 21, 1653, a Commiſſioner in the aforeſaid precinct for examining the delinquency of the Iriſh. He had alſo an order, dated Auguſt 6, 1656, ("in conſideration of his many public and "eminent ſervices, together with his ſufferings, both in and "after the rebellion, to the great furtherance and advance-"ment of the public intereſt") to receive 1000l. in full ſatisfaction for his ſaid ſervices and ſufferings.

Upon the reſtoration of King Charles II. he was appointed, March 19, 1660, one of the Commiſſioners of the court of claims, for putting in execution his Majeſty's declaration of the 30th of November, for the ſettlement of Ireland, and ſatisfaction of the ſeveral intereſts of adventurers, ſoldiers, and others; and having been very early and eminently active, with the hazard of his life and eſtate, in his endeavours in Ireland to reſtore the King, he was ſworn a member of his Majeſty's privy-council, on the eſtabliſhment thereof; and November 18, 1661, had a pardon, dated at Weſtminſter, for all crimes, &c. committed by him during the courſe of the rebellion, which the moſt innocent were obliged, for their own ſecurity, to ſue out at that time. He ſat in ſeveral parliaments, which were called in Ireland, particularly in that of 1641, when he was zealous in the proſecution of the Earl of Strafford, for his arbitrary proceedings in that kingdom; and in the parliament, called by Cromwell in 1656, to repreſent the three nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, he was choſen for the counties of Downe, Antrim, and Armagh. In the parliament of 1661, he repreſented the county of Downe; and the King, having had for ſome years many thouſand pounds ſhort of the eſtimate value of the cuſtoms and exciſe, appointed one of the members of his privy-council to ſit conſtantly with the Commiſſioners of thoſe revenues, and aſſiſt in the ordering of thoſe affairs; and October 21, 1662, conſtituted him his agent and commiſſioner, for inſpecting into his cuſtoms and exciſe.

He died in April, 1663, in the 63d year of his age, poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in the counties of Antrim, Downe, &c. He married firſt Anne, eldeſt daughter of Sir Richard Bolton, Knt. Recorder of Dublin, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland (by his wife Frances, daughter to Richard Walter, of Stafford, Eſq;) and by her, who was buried at St. Bride's, Dublin, January 7, 1636, had three ſons; Moyſes, Edward, and Francis; the eldeſt of whom in the rebellion of 1641 was a Lieutenant-colonel in the army; repreſented the town of Drogheda in the parliament of 1661; married Anne, elder daughter and coheir to Francis Hill, of Hill-Hall, Eſq; aforeſaid, and died, April 19, 1664, having iſſue by her, who deceaſed in July, 1683, three daughters; Frances, married to Thomas Coote, of Coote-Hill, Eſq; Penelope, to Sir Walter Plunket, Knt. and Mary, to Arthur Parſons, of Tomduffe in the county of Wexford, Eſq.

The ſecond wife of the ſaid Arthur Hill, Eſq; was Mary, daughter to Sir William Parſons, one of the Lord Juſtices of Ireland, anceſtor to the Earl of Roſſe, and by her he had three

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ſons and three daughters; William, who ſucceeded to the eſtate; Conway, who commanded an independent troop of horſe during the war; was member for the county of Antrim in the parliaments of 1661 and 1665; and died without iſſue by his wife, the daughter of ——— Jones, Eſq; Arthur, who died young; Penelope, married to Richard Coote, of Tullaghmaine, Eſq; Jane, to Gilbert Ormsby, of Tobervaddy, in the county of Roſcomon, Eſq; and Dorothy, to Colonel Richard Euſtace, of Dowdingſtown in the county of Dublin.

WILLIAM Hill, of Hillſborough, Eſq; who became heir after the death of his brother Moyſes, without iſſue male, was a perſon much eſteemed in the country; and, in 1676, with Sir James Shaen, and others, became a farmer of the revenue of Ireland at a large yearly rent; which being much in arrear by unavoidable accidents, his eſtate in the counties of Downe and Drogheda was ſeized, and the rents paid into the exchequer, until he had a full releaſe and diſcharge thereof by patent, dated Jan. 5, 1686, at Weſtminſter. On Nov. 13, 1678, he was made Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the counties of Downe and Antrim; was of the privy-council to the Kings Charles and James II. and member of parliament in 1665 for the county of Downe; but was attainted by King James's parliament in 1689, as an abſentee, and had his eſtate ſequeſtered (as his mother had her jointure) until it was reſtored on the reduction of the kingdom by King William, of whoſe privy-council he was ſworn December 1, 1690.

He had two wives, firſt, Eleanor, daughter to Dr. Michael Boyle, Archbiſhop of Armagh, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and one of the Lords Juſtices of that kingdom, in the reign of Charles II. and by her was father of an only ſon, Michael Hill, Eſq; his heir: and, ſecondly, Mary, eldeſt daughter to Marcus Trevor, firſt Viſcount Dungannon; and by her (who died at London on July 9, 1711, and was buried at Kenſington) had two ſons, viz. Arthur Hill, Eſq; who at his death in the twenty-firſt year of his age, was a cornet in the Duke of Ormond's regiment; and Marcus Hill, Eſq; who was educated at Oxford, and reſided at Holt-Foreſt in Hampſhire, where he died on April 6, 1751, unmarried, and left the bulk of his fortune to the preſent Lord Harwich.

The ſaid WILLIAM HILL, Eſq; father of the laſt-mentioned perſons, made his will, on July 7, 1692, the probate whereof is dated at London, on November 20, 1693, in which year he died, being then in the fifty-ſecond year of his age, and had ſepulture in the church of Kenſington, in Middleſex, in a vault under the communion-table, made for that purpoſe,

in which are alſo depoſited the bodies of his ſecond wife, and his ſon Marcus. By his ſaid will, he confirmed all his family ſettlements; bequeathed ten pounds to the poor of Hillſborough, and two pounds to thoſe of the pariſh where he ſhould die, which happened at Chelſea, in the aforeſaid county of Middleſex.

MICHAEL HILL, Eſq; eldeſt ſon and heir to the aforeſaid William Hill, of Hillſborough, Eſq; was of the privy council to King William; ſerved for the borough of Saltaſh in the Engliſh parliament, as he did alſo in the Iriſh for Hillsborough; and was Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Downe. In 1690, he married Anne, daughter of Sir John Trevor, of Brinkinalt, in the county of Denbigh, Knight, Maſter of the Rolls in England, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the great ſeal; and by her had two ſons, Trevor, created Viſcount Hillſborough, and Arthur Hill, Eſq; of whom afterwards; and a daughter, Anne, who wedded the Honourable St. John Brodrick, eldeſt ſon of Alan, firſt Viſcount Middleton, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and by him was mother of five daughters.

This Michael Hill, Eſq; died A. D. 1699, in the 27th year of his age, and was interred in the family vault at Hillſborough. His Lady ſurvived him, and was the third wife of the aforeſaid Alan, Viſcount Middleton, and died his widow on January 5, 1747, and was buried at Hillsborough, having had no iſſue by him. She built the church of Breda in the county of Downe, at her own expence; and bequeathed 500 l. to the Blue-coat hoſpital at Dublin, to which ſhe had given the like ſum in her life-time; 300 l. to the Charter-ſchools; 200 l. to the Infirmary on the Inns-quay; 100 l. to Mercer's hoſpital; 200 l. to diſcharge priſoners; and 50 l. to the poor of each of the pariſhes of St. Paul, in Dublin, (wherein ſhe reſided) Hillſborough, Breda, before-mentioned, and Middleton, in the county of Cork.

Arthur Hill, Eſq; the younger ſon of Michael Hill, Eſq; was ſeated at Belvoir; and on July 11, 1719, was inveſted with the place of Keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower. He reſigned that poſt in December 1734, and on March 8 following, was with Laurence Brodrick, Eſq; purſuant to a reverſionary grant made to them on March 27, 1718, appointed to the office of joint regiſter of the memorials of all deeds, conveyances, &c. in Ireland; which office was inſtituted by act of parliament 6 Queen Anne, and was granted ſolely to him on October 2, 1736; but he gave it up in May, 1749. He ſerved for Hillſborough in the parliament ſummoned in 1715, was returned one of the Knights for the

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county of Downe in 1727, and ſworn of his Majeſty's privy council on Auguſt 20, 1750, 24 George II.

He married two wives, 1. Anne, third daughter and coheir of Joſeph Deane, Eſq; Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland; but ſhe dying in childbed, about a year after marriage, he, on January 12, 1737, wedded, 2. Anne, daughter and heir to Edmund-Francis Stafford, of Brownſtowne in Meath, and of Portgelnone in the county of Antrim, Eſq; and by her had a ſon, Arthur, born on December 24, 1738, and three daughters, Anne, married to Garret-Colley Weſtley, Earl of Mornington; Prudence, married to Charles Leſlie; and Jane, who died unmarried. Their brother Arthur married a daughter of Henry, Viſcount Mountmorris, and had iſſue two ſons, Arthur Trevor, and Henry-John Trevor.

Trevor Hill, Eſq; afterwards Viſcount Hillſborough, eldeſt ſon and heir of Michael Hill, Eſq; was born in 1693, and had his education in England, where he was returned member for Aylesbury in Buckinghamſhire, to the parliament which met at Weſtminſter, on March 17, 1714-15, 1 George I. He likewiſe ſerved for the county of Downe, until King George I. was pleaſed, by patent bearing date Aug. 21, 1717, to create him a Peer of the kingdom of Ireland, by the ſtiles and titles of Baron Hill, of Kilwarlin, and Viſcount of Hillſborough, both in the county of Downe, with limitation of thoſe dignities to the heirs male of the body of his father, and the annual creation fee of twenty marks. His Lordſhip took his ſeat in parliament on the 27th of the ſame month; and on September 3, that year, was admitted a member of the privy council in the ſaid kingdom. He was alſo called to the privy council at the acceſſion of King George II. in 1727; and in 1729, was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Downe.

His Lordſhip wedded Mary, eldeſt daughter and coheir to Anthony Rowe, of Moſwell-hill in the county of Middleſex, and of North-Aſton in the county of Oxford, Eſq; and widow of Sir Edward Denton, of Hillerſden in Buckinghamſhire, Bart. His Lordſhip departing this life on May 3, 1742, was buried at Hillſborough: and by his ſaid Lady (who died on Auguſt 22, 1742, on her journey to Bath, and was interred, near her firſt huſband, at Hellerſden) had four ſons,

1. Charles, born June 3, 1717, who died young, and was buried at North Aſton, com. Oxon. 2. Wills, his ſucceſſor. now, Earl of Hillſborough. 3. Arthur; and, 4. Anthony, who both died young, and are buried at Hackney. By the ſame Lady, he was alſo father of a daughter, Anne, born July 5, 1716, who on December 23, 1746, was married to Sir

John

John Rawdon, Bart. afterwards created Lord Rawdon, and Earl of Moyra; but departed this life, without iſſue by him, on Auguſt 1, 1751, and was buried at Moyra.

WILLS HILL, *now Earl of Hillſborough*, only ſurviving ſon of Trevor, Viſcount Hillſborough, was appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Downe, in 1742, in room of his father; was ſworn a member of the privy council in Ireland, on Auguſt 25, 1746; and created Viſcount of Kilwarlin, and Earl of Hillſborough, by patent dated Oct. 3, 1751, 25 George II. with limitation of thoſe honours, in default of heirs male of his body, to his uncle, Arthur Hill, Eſq; aforeſaid, and his male iſſue. His Lordſhip was a member of the Britiſh privy council in the reign of King George II. to whom he likewiſe executed the office of Treaſurer of the chamber: but gave up that place in 1756; in which year he was, by letters patent bearing date Nov. 20, 30 George II. created a Peer of Great Britain, by the ſtile and title of Lord Harwich, Baron Harwich in Eſſex, and was advanced to the dignity of Viſcount and Earl of the ſaid kingdom, on Auguſt 12, 1772, by the ſtile and title of Viſcount Fairford, and Earl of Hillſborough. His Lordſhip is alſo Regiſter of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, F. R. S. and LL.D. His Lordſhip, at the acceſſion of the preſent King, was continued a privy counſellor in both kingdoms, and in September, 1763, was conſtituted firſt Commiſſioner of trade and the plantations: on Jan. 20, 1768, was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, which poſt he reſigned in Auguſt, 1772.

This noble Peer (who is enrolled among the Fellows of the Royal Society) was, at the general election in 1741, returned one of the Knights of the ſhire for the county of Huntingdon, and alſo one of the Burgeſſes for Warwick, to the ninth parliament of Great-Britain; but choſe his ſeat for the latter, by which he was alſo choſen to the next parliament in 1747, and ſat for the ſame borough in the eleventh parliament of Great-Britain, till he was advanced to the Britiſh Peerage, as before related.

His Lordſhip, on March 4, 1747-8, firſt married Lady Margaretta, only ſurviving daughter of Robert, Earl of Kildare, and ſiſter to James, the firſt Duke of Leinſter, and by her Ladyſhip (who was born on July 2, 1729, and died Jan. 15, 1766, at Naples, whither ſhe had gone in hopes of recovering her health) had two ſons, 1. Marcus Viſcount Kilwarlin, born Feb. 21, 1752, who died in 1756, and was buried at Hackney; 2. Arthur, Viſcount Fairford, born Feb. 23, 1753: alſo three daughters, 1. Mary-Ann, born May 28, 1749, departed this life on December 19 following, and was buried

buried at Hillſborough; 2. Lady Mary-Amelia, born on Auguſt 16, 1751, and married, on December 2, 1773, to James Cecil Viſcount Cranbourn, ſon and heir apparent to James, the preſent Earl of Saliſbury; 3. Lady Charlotte, born March 18, 1754, and married, May 7, 1776, to John Chetwynd Talbot, Eſq; nephew to the preſent Earl Talbot.

His Lordſhip, on October 11, 1768, was married to his ſecond and preſent Lady, the Right Hon. Mary, Baroneſs Stawell, widow of the Right Hon. Bilſon Legge, by whom he has no iſſue.

TITLES.] Wills Hill, Earl of Harwich, Viſcount Fairford, Lord Harwich, Baron of Harwich, (Engliſh honours) Earl and Viſcount of Hillſborough, Viſcount of Kilwarlin, and Baron Hill, of Kilwarlin, Iriſh honours.

CREATIONS.] Baron Hill, of Kilwarlin, and Viſcount Hillſborough, both in the county of Downe, Auguſt 21, 1717, 4 George I. Viſcount Kilwarlin, and Earl of Hillsborough, October 3, 1751, 25 George II. Lord Harwich, Baron Harwich in Eſſex, November 20, 1756, 30 George II. Viſcount Fairford, and Earl of Hillſborough, Auguſt 12, 1772.

ARMS.] Sable, on a Feſs, Argent, between three Leopards, paſſant-guardant, proper, three Eſcallops, of the field.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Rein Deer's head, coupt Gules, collared and attired, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide, a Leopard, proper, ducally collared and chained, Or; on the ſiniſter, a Rein Deer, Gules, ducally collared, chained, and attired, Or.

MOTTO.] PER DEUM ET FERRUM OBTENUI.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Hillſborough, in the county of Downe; North Aſton, in Oxfordſhire; Timweſton, in Buckinghamſhire; and Hill-Park, in Kent.

BRUCE-BRUDENEL, Earl of Ayleſbury.

FOR the male anceſtry of this noble Lord, I muſt refer the reader to the account already given of his elder brother, the Duke of Montague. But as his Lordſhip inherits his Barony by virtue of a ſpecial limitation in the patent granted to the late Earl of Ayleſbury, his maternal uncle, and as (purſuant to the will of his ſaid uncle) his Lordſhip has aſſumed the ſurname of that family, and has been ſince advanced to the chief title inherited by them; it ſeems neceſſary to inſert the deſcent of the Bruces, ſo far back as the anceſtry of the late Counteſs of Cardigan, mother to the preſent Earl of Ayleſbury, can be uninterruptedly traced.

They are deſcended from ROBERT LE BRUS, (or Bruis) a noble [a] Knight of Normandy, who was a perſon of ſuch note and valour, and ſo much confided in by William Duke of Normandy, that after his victory over Harold, King of England, he ſent him to ſubdue the Northern parts of this realm: which having ſucceſsfully performed, he was rewarded [b] with no leſs than forty-three lordſhips in the Eaſt and Weſt Ridings of Yorkſhire, and fifty-one in the North Riding of that county; where the manor and caſtle of Skelton was the capital of his barony. He likewiſe obtained by conqueſt, and other ways, Hert and Hertneſs in the biſhopric of Durham. This Robert left iſſue,

ROBERT DE BRUIS, *ſecond Lord of Skelton*, a man of great worth and honour, who contracted a great friendſhip with David I. King of Scotland, while that Monarch reſided in England, where he was ſtiled Earl, and Prince of Cumberland, during the reign of Alexander I. his brother and predeceſſor, and was alſo Earl of Northumberland, Huntingdon, and Northampton, in right of his conſort, Mathilda, or Maud, daughter of the renowned Earl Waltheof. This Robert de Bruis accompanied King David into Scotland, and was accounted one of his nobles and ſubjects, as is evident from the regiſter of the biſhopric of Glaſgow. It is equally evident, from ſundry documents, that the ſame Robert poſſeſſed the lordſhip of Annandale, which contained all the lands, from the bounds of Dunegal and Strathnith, to the lands of Ranulph de Meſchines, then Earl of Cheſter, and Lord of

[a] Monaſt. Angl. vol. 2. p. 148. b. n. 10. [b] Lib. Doomſday in Ebor.

Cumberland;

Bruce Brudenell, Earl of Aylesbury

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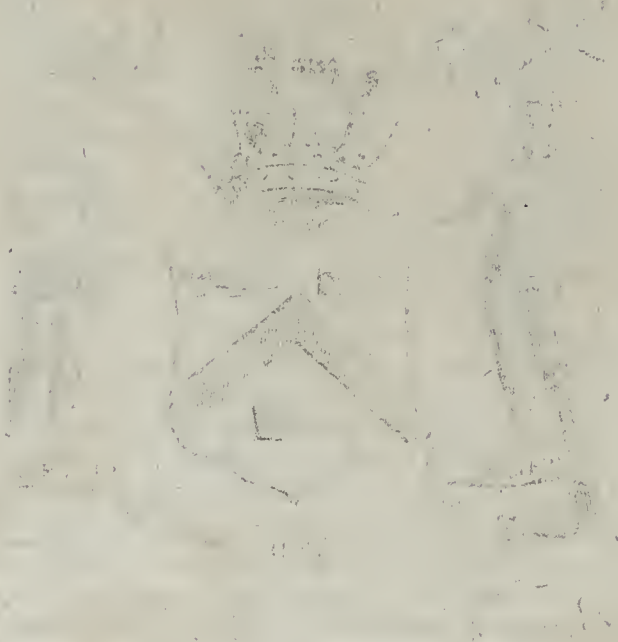


Cumberland; and it is affirmed, by ſome hiſtorians, that, by the mediation of King David, he obtained them in marriage with Agnes Annand, heireſs of that vaſt eſtate, of which he got confirmation from that Monarch, and thereby had large poſſeſſions in both kingdoms. As he was a man of great parts, and equally qualified for the cabinet and the field, he was in high favour with Henry I. King of England, as well as with the ſaid David, King of Scotland. Being at the court of England, A. D. 1137, King Stephen joined him in commiſſion with Bernard de Baliol, to endeavour to diſſuade or divert King David from his intended invaſion of England, and Robert uſed all his intereſt with the Scottiſh Monarch; but to no purpoſe, for that Prince, neglecting the advice, purſued his former reſolutions, and entered England with a conſiderable army. Whereupon, Robert withdrew his allegiance from David, and was on the Engliſh ſide at the famous *battle of the ſtandard*, in 1138, which proved fatal to the Scots. In this action Robert de Brus took priſoner his own ſon Robert, who had been left in Scotland, and was then about 14 years of age. When the father preſented him to King Stephen, his Majeſty deſired that he might be delivered to his nurſe to be taken care of. Peace being concluded next year between the two kingdoms, in conſequence of which Northumberland was given to Henry, Prince of Scotland, Robert continued in favour and friendſhip with King David ever after.

This Robert was very eminent for his piety and devotion, having in 1129, (as appears by Sir William Dugdale's Monaſticon) founded a monaſtery for canons regular of St. Auguſtine, at Gyſburn, or Giſburne (commonly called Giſborough) in Cleveland, Agnes his wife, and Adam his ſon and heir, joining with him therein, amply endowing it with twenty carucates of land, each carucate then containing ſixty acres. This monaſtery was the common burial place of the nobility and perſons of rank in thoſe parts; and its church, by the ruins, ſeems to have been equal to the beſt cathedrals in England. He alſo beſtowed upon the ſame monaſtery the patronages of all the churches within his lordſhip of Annandale. He alſo gave the church of Middleſburgh with two carucates, and two bovates, of land in Nehuham, to the monks of Whitby in Yorkſhire, on condition that they ſhould place certain of their convent there; with which they complied, and made it a cell to their abbey. He likewiſe gave to the abbey of St. Mary's, at York, his lordſhips of Appilton, and Hornby, with all the lands lying betwixt the ſame, and the great road leading from York to Durham, being part of his lordſhip of Middleton. He alſo gave them two carucates of land, and a mill in Sunderland-Wick, as alſo the town

of

of Karkarevill, which by the monks of that houſe was aſſigned to their cell at Wederhal in Cumberland. According to Sir William Dugdale, he departed this life, 5 Id. Maii, 1141, and was buried in the ſaid abbey of Giſburne; but according to Sir James Dalrymple, in the year 1143. However, he had two wives[c], 1. Agnes, an Engliſh Lady, daughter of Fulco Paynell, with whom he had the manor of Carleton; and, 2. Agnes Annand, who brought him the lordſhip of Annandale, as before-mentioned. By the firſt he was father of a ſon, Adam, his ſucceſſor in moſt of the Engliſh eſtates: and by his 2d Lady, he had two ſons, William, of whom afterwards, as continuator of the male line of this illuſtrious family; and Robert, taken priſoner, as before recited, but of whoſe poſterity there is no certain evidence. He is likewiſe ſaid to have had a daughter, Agatha, wife of Ralph (ſon of Ribald, Lord of Middleham in Yorkſhire) who had with her in frank-marriage the lordſhip of Ailewick in Hertneſs, in the palatinate of Durham.

His eldeſt ſon ADAM, *third Lord of Skelton*, behaved with great valour in the aforeſaid battle near North-Alverton, againſt the King of Scotland. According to the piety of thoſe times, he founded the priory of Hoton in Yorkſhire; and he and Ivetta, his wife, dedicated the church of Thorp to the cathedral of York. He was alſo a benefactor to other religious houſes; and departing this life, on March 20, 1162, had ſepulture at Giſburne. He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

ADAM, *fourth Lord of Skelton*, who dying in July, 1185, left iſſue, a ſon, Peter, his ſucceſſor, and a daughter, Iſabel, wedded to Henry de Percy (anceſtor to the Earls of Northumberland).

PETER DE BRUS, *fifth Lord of Skelton*, in 10 Richard I. paid 500 marks for his father's lands, and departing this life on January 27, 1211, was interred at Giſburne, leaving

PETER, his ſucceſſor, and *ſixth Lord of Skelton*, who, in 17 John, was in arms, with other Barons, who were offended at the King for having reſigned his crown to Pope Innocent III. and conſenting to hold it as a vaſſal to the See of Rome; and was ſo powerful, that he brought the whole country to ſubmit to him. He paid, in 38 Hen. III. for ſixteen knights-fees, and had other large poſſeſſions. Having made a voyage to the Holy Land, he died in his return, on September 13, 1267, at Marſeilles, and was buried at Giſburne. By Helewiſe, his wife, eldeſt ſiſter and coheir of William de Lancaſter, Baron of Kendal, he left four daughters, of whom afterwards, and an only ſon,

[c] Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland.

PETER,

PETER, *ſeventh Lord of Skelton*, who departed this life, about the year 1300, without iſſue by Helena de Mildain, his wife, and left his great eſtate to be divided among his four ſiſters, his coheirs. Of theſe, Agnes, the eldeſt, was the wife of Walter de Fauconberg, who had for her ſhare the caſtle and barony of Skelton, with ſeveral manors: Lucia, the ſecond, was married to Marmaduke, Baron Thweng, who had other large poſſeſſions, whoſe lineal heirs are, the preſent Earl of Scarbrough, and Sir Charles Hotham Thompſon, Bart. Margaret, the third, wedded Robert de Roſs, Lord of the caſtle of Warke, who in her right had the barony of Kendal; whoſe ſon William was Lord Roſs of Kendal: and Laderina, the youngeſt, was married to Sir John de Bellew, and had for her ſhare the lordſhip of Carleton, and divers other manors.

This branch therefore becoming extinct in the male line, we return to WILLIAM, eldeſt ſon of Robert, ſecond Lord of Skelton, by his ſecond wife, Agnes Annand, before-mentioned, who, in right of his mother, ſucceeded to the lordſhip of Annandale in Scotland, and to the lands of Hart, and Hartneſs, in the biſhopric of Durham, by the gift of his father, to be held of him and his ſucceſſors, Lords of Skelton. He confirmed the donations of the churches in Annandale, which his father had made to the monks of Giſburne. To ſhew that he looked upon his chief ſettlement to be in Scotland, he quitted his father's armorial bearings, (*Argent, a Lion rampant, Gules*) and aſſumed the coat of Annandale, viz. *Or, a Saltire and Chief, Gules.* In a charter, without date, of ſome lands in Annandale to *Adam de Carleolo* (one of his vaſſals) he is ſtiled *Willielmus de Bruce, Dominus vallis Annandiæ*, &c. This William de Bruce died before the year 1183, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

ROBERT, *third Lord of Annandale*, a nobleman of great valour and magnanimity, and at the ſame time both pious and religious. He ratified and confirmed to the monaſtery of Giſburne all the grants of his predeceſſors. About the year 1190, he entered into an agreement with Joceline, Biſhop of Glaſgow, with conſent of the Abbot and convent of Giſburne, whereby the before-mentioned churches in Annandale, which Robert, ſecond Lord of Skelton, and firſt Lord of Annandale, had granted to the ſaid convent, were made over to the ſee of Glaſgow; his ſon conſenting thereto. He married Iſabel, natural daughter of William, ſurnamed the Lion, King of Scotland, and by the ſaid Lady (who ſecondly wedded Robert de Roſs, Lord of Wark and Hamlake in England, and from whom the Roſſes of Hamlake and Wark deſcended) he left, at his death, A. D. 1191, an only ſon and heir,

ROBERT

ROBERT DE BRUS, ſurnamed the Noble, *fourth Lord of Annandale*, who married Iſabel, ſecond daughter of Prince David, Earl of Huntingdon and Cheſter, ſon of Henry, Prince of Scotland, eldeſt ſon of David I. King of Scotland, and younger brother to Malcolm IV. and William (the *Lion*) ſucceſſively Monarchs of that realm. By this royal match the Lords of Annandale came to be amongſt the greateſt ſubjects in Europe: for by the ſaid Iſabel (who was one of three ſiſters and coheireſſes of John ſurnamed Scot, Earl of Huntingdon, and laſt Count Palatine of Cheſter, of which palatinate he (John) became poſſeſſed in right of his mother, Maud, the aforeſaid Prince David's wife, daughter of Hugh Kiviliock, and eldeſt ſiſter of Ranulph Blundeville, Earls Palatines of Cheſter) Robert, excluſive of his paternal eſtate in both kingdoms, came to be poſſeſſed of the manor of Writtle, and Hatfield, in Eſſex, together with half the hundred of Hatfield, which King Henry III. in the 25th year of his reign [l] gave in exchange for thoſe lands which deſcended to his Lady by the death of her brother, John, Earl Palatine of Cheſter: and ſhe likewiſe brought him the caſtle of Kildrummie and the lordſhip of Garioch, in Aberdeenſhire, and the manors of Connington, in Huntingdonſhire, and Exton, in Rutlandſhire, which three ſhe inherited from her father. This great Peer died in an advanced age, A. D. 1245, and had ſepulture, with his anceſtors, under a ſtately monument at Giſburne, leaving, by the ſaid Iſabel,

ROBERT DE BRUS, *fifth Lord of Annandale*, who was one of the Juſtices [m] of the Common Pleas in 1250, and in 36 Henry III. doing his [n] homage, had livery of the lands of his mother's inheritance. [o] In 38 Hen. III. as one of the coheirs to John Scot, Earl of Huntingdon, on aſſeſſment of the aid for making the King's eldeſt ſon Knight, he paid twenty pounds for ten Knight's fees. In 39 Hen. III. [p] he was conſtituted Sheriff of Cumberland, and Governor of the caſtle of Carliſle. In 48 Hen. III. when many of the Barons [q] put themſelves in arms on pretence of aſſerting the laws of the land, and the people's liberties, he was one of thoſe who ſtood firm to the King, and marched with him from Oxford to Northampton, where the rebellious Barons then were, with a great power; and on the aſſault of that town took ſeveral priſoners. But ſoon after, on May 14, 1264, when the Barons (through the [r] help of the Londoners) gave battle to the King at Lewes in Suſſex, where they prevailed, he was

l Cart. 25 Hen. III. m. 1. Fin. 36 Hen. III. m. 15.
m Mat. Paris, p. 780. n. 10.
n Rot.
o Rot. Pip. 38 Hen. III. Eſſex & Hertf.
p Pat. 39 Hen. III. m. 3.
q Mat Paris, p. 993. n. 50.
r Ibid. p. 995.

(together

(together with the King himſelf, and divers other great Lords) taken priſoner; having, at that time (together with John Cumming) the command of thoſe Scotch auxiliaries, in King Henry's ſervice. But the King obtaining his right by the victory at Eveſham, on Auguſt 5, 1265 [s], he was in 51 Hen. III. again made Governor of the caſtle of Carliſle.

In 1290, after the death of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, daughter of Eric II. King of Norway, and grand-daughter and undoubted heir of Alexander III. beforementioned [t], he was one of the competitors for the Scottiſh crown with John Baliol, the other claimants ſuit being ſet aſide, when the right of ſucceſſion was declared to be betwixt theſe two candidates. It was alledged, among other arguments, for Robert Bruce, that it was cuſtomary, in Scotland, for the brother of the laſt King to be preferred to his ſon, and adduced an example of Donald V's ſucceeding to the throne, A. D. 854, in preference to King Conſtantine II. the ſon of his elder brother King Kenneth II. commonly called Mac Alpin: that King Alexander II. who died in 1249, eſteemed Robert as his heir, in failure of the deſcendants of his own body, even to the knowledge of Dornagild (or Derveguld) his (Robert's) mother's elder ſiſter, and John Baliol's mother, who was then alive, and aſſented to it, at leaſt did not contradict it, having no male iſſue of her own: that it was a conſtant maxim in Scotland, for the ſon of the ſecond daughter to be preferred to the heir female of the eldeſt daughter: and that King Alexander III. acknowledged this Robert to be next heir to the crown, failing heirs of his own body; all which was offered to be proved by living witneſſes. It was urged for John Baliol, that he ſtood one degree nearer in conſanguinity to David Earl of Huntingdon, his grandmother, Margaret, being eldeſt daughter of that Prince; and that conſequently the crown belonged to him. On that principle (though the learned Mr. Thomas Ruddiman has clearly proved the right of repreſentation, according to the then rules of ſucceſſion, to have been in Bruce) the forty choſen Peers, twenty of Scotland, and as many of England, did, at the tenth congreſs, in the caſtle of Berwick [u], on November 17, 1292, declare John Baliol King of Scotland, by the direction of Edward I. King of England, who acted as umpire. After that deciſion, Robert Bruce, and John Haſtings, Lord Bergavenny, who had been one of the competitors, in right of his grandmother, Ada, fourth and youngeſt daughter of the aforeſaid David, Earl of Huntingdon [x], claimed each a third part of the kingdom, but

[s] Pat. 51 Hen. III. m. 30. [t] Hect. Boet. 291. a. [u] Rymer's Fœd. tom. 2. p. 558, & ſeq. [x] Leland's Coll. vol. I. p. 776.

were rejected. This Robert was so dissatisfied with the determination, that he could never be prevailed upon, either to give up his title, or acknowledge King Edward superior, or John Baliol, King of Scotland [y]; and retired in great disgust to England, where, however, he did not long remain, but returned to his castle of Lochmaben. He died there in 1295 [z], and was buried with his ancestors in the abbey of Gisburne.

He married Isabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; and by her had three sons, 1. Robert, his heir; 2. Sir Bernard Bruce, who got the lands of Connington in Huntingdonshire, and Exton in Rutlandshire, which, about the end of the reign of Edward III. went in marriage with Anne, the sole heiress of this branch of the illustrious house of Bruce, to Sir Hugh Wesenham: and, 3. John de Bruis, or Bruce, of whom afterwards, as ancestor to the late Earl of Aylesbury. Robert, the competitor, had also, by his said wife, a daughter, Christian, married to Patrick Dunbar, 8th Earl of March.

Robert Bruce, the eldest son, *and sixth Lord of Annandale*, attended Prince Edward (afterwards King Edward I.) into Palestine [a], where by his courage and conduct he acquired great honour. Upon his return from that expedition, he retired into England, where he had a considerable estate. In 1295, he was made [b] governor of the castle of Carlisle, and in that and the two succeeding years had [c] summons to parliament among the English Barons. In the last of those years [d], being called Robert de Bruce, senior, (in regard to his eldest son, Robert, of whom afterwards) King Edward acknowledging his constant fidelity, ordered him to be put in possession of his lands in Scotland. He would never acknowledge the title of John Baliol; but being cajoled into the interest of King Edward, with the hopes of attaining the Scottish crown by that Monarch's assistance he contributed, together with his son, aforesaid, to the English obtaining the victory at Dunbar, A. D. 1296; after which, putting Edward in mind of his promise, he received such an answer as convinced him how little he had to expect from that quarter. Nevertheless, being constrained to accompany King Edward in his future operations, he and his said son were with him at the battle of Falkirk, on July 22, 1298, when the Scots were also defeated.

He married Margaret, Countess of Carrick, daughter and sole heir of Neil, Earl of Carrick, and widow of Adam de

[y] Rymer, ibid. p. 589. [z] Chron. Walteri abbatis de Gysburn. [a] Leland, vol. I. p. 772 and 773. [b] Pat. 23 Edw. I. m. 5. [c] Claus. de iisd. ann. [d] Rot. Scoc. 25 Edw. I. m. 3.

Kilconath,

Kilconath, who in her right was Earl of Carrick, and having accompanied this Robert to the Holy Land, died there without iſſue in 1272: and by her (in whoſe right he alſo became Earl of Carrick) had five ſons, 1. Robert, his heir, afterwards King of Scotland by the name of Robert I. 2. Sir Edward de Bruce, who, ſignalizing himſelf in behalf of his elder brother, was by him created Earl of Carrick, and being invited by a conſiderable number of the Iriſh to be their King, was crowned at Dundalk, but was defeated and ſlain there, A. D. 1318, without legitimate iſſue; 3. Neil de Bruce; 4. Thomas de Bruce; and, 5. Alexander de Bruce, who were all three put to death by command of King Edward I.

Robert, by the ſame Lady, had likewiſe ſeven daughters, 1. Lady Iſabel, wedded 1ſt to Thomas Randolph, of Strathdon, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland; 2dly to the Earl of Atholl; and 3dly to Alexander Bruce: 2. Lady Mary, who had two huſbands, 1ſt Sir Neil Campbell, anceſtor to the Duke of Argyll, and 2dly Sir Alexander Fraſer, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, from whom the Lords Salton, Lovat, &c. 3. Lady Chriſtian, who was 1ſt married to Gratney Marr, the 11th Earl of Marr; 2dly to Sir Chriſtopher Seton, anceſtor to the Earls of Winton; and 3dly to Sir Andrew Moray, Lord Bothwell, Chancellor and Governor of Scotland: 4. Lady Matilda, wedded to Hugh, Earl of Roſs: 5. Lady Elizabeth, to Sir William Diſhington, of Ardroſs: 6. Lady Margaret, to Sir William Carlyle, of Torthorald: and, 7. Lady ———, to David de Brechin, 3d Lord Brechin.

Robert, their father, died in 1303, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

ROBERT, *Earl of Carrick*, and *ſeventh Lord of Annandale*, who though obliged to temporize, and adhere to King Edward, as he had a conſiderable eſtate in England, yet never loſt view of his right to the Scottiſh monarchy. When he judged the time favourable for his purpoſe, he communicated his intention to ſome of his profeſſed friends: and as John Cumming, Lord of Badenoch, was (though ſiſter's ſon to John Baliol) among the number, and one of the moſt powerful men in Scotland, Robert, in order to ſecure him effectually to his intereſt, agreed to make over to him all his paternal inheritance in that kingdom, provided he would aſſiſt him to aſcend the throne. Cumming readily embraced the offer, as, in caſe of a revolution in favour of Bruce, he would have been in a ſituation little inferior to royal: but at laſt, doubting the ſucceſs of the enterprize, or actuated by the hopes of an ample reward, or perhaps of obtaining the crown for himſelf, (John Baliol having been dethroned by King Edward

about nine years before, and then living in exile) he diſcloſed the whole tranſaction to the King of England. Robert Bruce was then at London, and had ſuch early notice of his being betrayed, that he made his eſcape to Scotland, though not without ſome hazard and difficulty. At his arrival there, his partizans were ſo enraged at Cumming's treachery, that ſome of them, on February 10, 1306, put him to death in the church of Dumfries, whither, conſcious of his guilt, he had fled for refuge. Robert, having then collected a ſmall body of men, proceeded to his palace of Scoon, where he was crowned on Palm Sunday, March 27 [e], 1306. He had enjoyed his royalty but a ſhort ſpace, when he was defeated by an army ſent againſt him by King Edward I. after which he was obliged to live in an obſcure condition for a conſiderable time, during which his enemies tried every method their invention could ſuggeſt, either to captivate or deſtroy him: but being endowed with a large ſhare of magnanimity and ſagacity, and his partizans being likewiſe poſſeſſed of the ſame qualities, as well as an inviolable fidelity, all the ſchemes againſt him proved abortive. In a few years he became abſolute maſter of Scotland, of which he not only ſecured quiet and reſpectable poſſeſſion by the ſignal victory obtained at Bannockburn, on June 24, 1314, over a numerous army commanded by King Edward II. but was alſo enabled to carry the war with ſucceſs into the territories of his adverſary. The Scottiſh hiſtorians, conſidering this Monarch as the deliverer of his country from foreign ſubjection, and the reſtorer of it's independency, characterize him as a Prince qualified equally for the cabinet and field, and, excluſive of the many heroes produced by his family, ſufficient not only to render it, but even a whole kingdom, illuſtrious. His Majeſty was twice married, 1ſt to Iſabel, daughter of Donald, 10th Earl of Marr, and ſiſter to the aforeſaid Gratney, Earl of Marr; and 2dly to Elizabeth, daughter to Henry de Burgh, Earl of Ulſter in Ireland. By the firſt he had a daughter, Margery, wedded to Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland, who by her was father of a ſon, Robert Stewart, afterwards Monarch of that kingdom, by the name of Robert II. and alſo of a daughter, Egidia, or Giles, married to Sir James Lindſay, of Crawford. King Robert, by his ſecond conſort, had an only ſon, David, his ſucceſſor; and likewiſe three daughters, 1. Margaret, eſpouſed to William, 5th Earl of Sutherland,

[e] Some writers have affixed this ſolemnity to the 25th of that month, but erroneouſly, for the dominical letter of that year was B. and Eaſter fell on April 3.

2. Mathilda,

2. Mathilda, wedded to Thomas de Iſſac; and 3. Elizabeth, wedded to Sir Walter Oliphant.

King Robert departed this life on June 9, 1329, and his only ſon, beforementioned, mounted the Scottiſh throne, by the name of DAVID II. who was then in the ninth year of his age, and lately eſpouſed to Joanna, ſiſter to King Edward III. of England. The tranquillity of his reign was ſoon diſturbed by Edward, John Baliol's ſon, who, landing in Scotland, A. D. 1332, accompanied by divers Engliſh noblemen claiming lands in that kingdom, and being reinforced by the adherents of his family, routed the Bruceans, and got himſelf crowned King. This diſaſter, together with the diſcomfiture of the Scottiſh army, next year, at Halidon-hill, obliged the regents to ſend David and his Queen to France. However, his partizans acted with ſuch perſeverance, that they expelled Edward Baliol, and David returned to Scotland on May 3, 1342. After his re-eſtabliſhment, he made ſeveral expeditions into England, to make a diverſion in favour of the French; but on October 17, 1346, his army was routed, and himſelf wounded and taken priſoner, at Nevil's Croſs near Durham. Several treaties were ſet on foot for his liberty; but none took effect till 1357, when he was ranſomed for 100,000 marks ſterling. King David was twice married, 1ſt to the beforementioned Joanna, daughter of Edward II. King of England, and 2dly to Jane, daughter (ſome ſay widow) of Sir John Logie, of Logie: but having no iſſue by either, at his death, on February 27, 1370, the crown devolved to his nephew, Robert Stewart, before taken notice of, whoſe right, upon the deceaſe of the ſaid Edward Baliol, without heirs of his body, became unqueſtionable, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of hereditary ſucceſſion.

Having thus deduced the principal male branch of this family, Lord Bruce's collateral relations, we return to JOHN DE BRUIS, or BRUCE, 3d ſon of Robert, 5th Lord of Annandale, competitor for the crown of Scotland, his Lordſhip's immediate anceſtor. Sir ROBERT, grandſon of this John, is ſtiled beloved and faithful couſin by King David II. (ſon of King Robert I.) in a charter, dated December 9, 1359, which he got, from that Monarch, of the caſtle and manor of Clackmannan, Gyrmanſton, Garclew, Weſter-Kennault, Pitſoludin, with divers others lands, all within the ſhire of Clackmannan. He likewiſe obtained a charter, dated October 20, 1365, of the lands of Gyrmanſton, Kennet, and other poſſeſſions, in the aforeſaid county, contained in the preceding charter, to him and the lawful heirs male of his body. Sir Robert, moreover, on January 17, 1369, got a charter of the lands of Rait, in Perthſhire, with the ſame limitation as

in the foregoing charter; being called, in both, the King's beloved couſin, &c. a deſignation to which he was juſtly intitled, being the neareſt relation, of the name of Bruce, to the royal family. This Gentleman (from whom every perſon of the ſurname of Bruce is deſcended) bore the arms of the Lords of Annandale, his anceſtors, viz. Or, a chief and ſaltire, gules, with a ſtar or mullet on the chief, to denote his deſcent from a third ſon of that illuſtrious houſe: but his poſterity, upon the extinction of the elder male branches, laid aſide the ſtar, and carried the arms ſimply, as undoubted chiefs of the whole name. Sir Robert married Dame Iſabel Stewart, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Roſythe; and by her had five ſons, 1. Sir Robert, his heir; 2. Edward, progenitor to the Bruces of Airth, from whom the Bruces of Earlſhall, Kinloch, Bunzion, &c. 3. Alexander, anceſtor of the Bruces of Garbot, &c. 4. ——, of whom the Bruces of Munas, &c. are deſcended; and, 5. James, who was bred an eccleſiaſtic, and became a great ornament to his profeſſion, by his piety and learning. He was Biſhop of Dunkeld, in 1441, Chancellor of Scotland, in 1444, Archbiſhop of Glaſgow, in 1447, and died in that year. Sir Robert, by the ſame Lady, was alſo father of a daughter, Helen, married to David Roſs of Balnagowan, male repreſentative of the ancient Earls of Roſs; but that repreſentation is now in Mr. Roſs of Pitcalny.

Sir Robert Bruce, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father before 1393: for on Auguſt 12, that year, he got, upon his own reſignation, a charter, dated at Linlithgow, of the lands of Rait, aforeſaid, to himſelf in life-rent, and in fee to the heirs male of his body; in failure of which, to his neareſt heirs whatſoever. On October 24, 1394, he got a charter of the lands of Clackmannan, &c. to himſelf in life-rent, and to the heirs male of his body in fee; which failing, to return to the King; and in both the ſaid charters he is ſtiled his Majeſty's beloved couſin. Sir Robert died in 1405, and having married a daughter of Sir John Scrymgeour, of Dudhop, in the county of Angus, who enjoyed the hereditary offices of Standard-bearer of Scotland, and Conſtable of Dundee, had by her two ſons, 1. Sir David, his heir; and, 2. Thomas, to whom he gave the lands of Weſter-Kenneth.

Sir David Bruce, of Clackmannan, the eldeſt ſon, was, in the laſt-mentioned charter granted to his father, ſtiled the King's beloved couſin, &c. and on October 6, 1406, made a renunciation of the tythes of the mills of Clackmannan to the Canons regular of Cambuſkenneth. By Jane his wife, daughter of Sir John Stewart, of Innermeath and Lorn, he was father of two ſons, viz. John, his ſucceſſor, and Patrick

Patrick Bruce, who, in 1449, got a charter, under the Great Seal of Scotland, of the lands of Hill.

JOHN, eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir David Bruce, of Clackmannan, beforementioned, had a diſpute with Lucas de Striviline (anceſtor to the Stirlings of Keir, &c.) about certain lands, which was terminated by a decree of inqueſt, dated April 17, 1425. He wedded Elizabeth, daughter to David Stewart of Roſythe, and by her had two ſons, 1. Sir David, his heir; and, 2. Robert, anceſtor of the Bruces, of Cultmalindie in Perthſhire. He died in 1473, and was ſucceeded by his ſaid eldeſt ſon,

Sir DAVID, to whom he had made a reſignation of his eſtates of Clackmannan and Rait, on March 26th of that year (before the end of which he departed this life) reſerving his own life-rent, and a reaſonable teirce to his ſaid wife. This Sir David was in great favour with King James IV. who conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood. He was twice married, 1ſt to Janet, daughter of Sir William Stirling of Keir; and 2dly to Marian, daughter of Sir Robert Herries, of Terreagles. By the firſt he had a ſon, Robert, who got the lands of Rait, and dying before his father, left, by Elizabeth Lindſay, his wife, a ſon, David Bruce, who, on February 1, 1506, ſigned a renunciation of his right to the eſtate of Clackmannan in favour of Sir David, ſon of Sir David his grandfather by the ſecond marriage. His male line is extinct ſome time ago. Sir David, by his ſecond wife, had a ſon, the aforeſaid Sir David; and a daughter, Chriſtian, wedded to Sir James Schaw of Sauchie. He made a reſignation of the lands of Clackmannan, A. D. 1497, with certain reſervations in favour of the ſaid

Sir DAVID, his ſon by the ſecond marriage; who thereupon, and the renunciation of his nephew beforementioned, got, on February 3, 1506, a charter, under the Great Seal, of the lands and barony of Clackmannan. This Sir David was a gentleman of fine parts, and poſſeſſed of a very great eſtate, as appears by the charters he obtained between the years 1530 and 1540. By Jane his wife, daughter of Sir Patrick Blackadder of Tulliallan, he had three ſons; 1. John, from whom the preſent owner of Clackmannan; 2. Sir Edward Bruce, of whom more fully, as anceſtor to the late Earl of Ayleſbury, and of the preſent Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and, 3. Robert Bruce of Lynmilne. By the ſame Lady, Sir David Bruce had alſo three daughters. viz. Aliſon, married to Sir James Colvile, of Eaſter-Wemyſs; Elizabeth, to Alexander Dundas, of Finglaſs; and Marian, ſucceſſively wedded to Robert Bruce, of Airth, and Maius Sinclair, of Carberry.

Sir EDWARD BRUCE, second son of Sir David Bruce, of Clackmannan, above-mentioned, got a charter of the lands of Bargady, Shiresmylne, &c. A. D. 1541; but having purchased the estate of Blair-hall, he there fixed his residence, and had his designation therefrom. He married Alison, daughter of William Reid, of Aikenhead, in the county of Clackmannan, Esq; and sister to Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney; and by her had three sons, 1. Robert, who succeeded to the lands of Blair-hall, and whose male line is extinct; 2. Sir Edward Bruce, of Kinloss, of whom we shall fully treat, as progenitor to the late Earls of Elgin and Aylesbury; and, 3. Sir George Bruce, of Carnock, ancestor to Charles, now Earl of Elgin and Kincardin, who failing male issue of the present Laird of Clackmannan, will be the undoubted chief of all the Bruces existing.

Sir EDWARD BRUCE, of Kinloss, second son of Sir Edward Bruce, of Blair-hall, aforesaid, being a person of great learning and eminent abilties, was [f] sent, in 1601, by King James VI. with the Earl of Marr, to congratulate Queen Elizabeth, on her success in repressing the attempt of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and then settled such a correspondence with Sir Robert Cecil, principal Secretary of State, that he was eminently instrumental in the peaceable accession of King James to the crown of England. In recompence of those faithful services, he had, soon after his return to Scotland, a grant of the dissolved abbey of Kinloss, in the shire of Elgin; and by letters patent, dated at Holy-Rood-House, Feb. 22, 1603, was created Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, with remainder to his heirs male for ever. That year he accompanied his Majesty into England, and on July 8, 1604, was made Master of the Rolls during life. His Lordship was of the privy council to his Majesty in both kingdoms, and dying in the 62d year of his age, on January 14, 1610, was buried on the north side of the altar in the chapel of the Rolls in Chancery-Lane, where a fair monument is erected to his memory, with his effigies at length, habited as Master of the Rolls, and this epitaph:

FUIMUS.
Sacræ memoriæ
Domini Edwardi Bruce, Baronis
Bruce, Kinlossensis, Sacrorum Scriniorum
Magistri, dicatum. Qui obiit 14 Jan. Sal. 1610.
Ætat. 62. Jacobi Regis 8.

[f] Spotswood's Hist. p. 463.

Brucius

Brucius Edwardus ſitus hic, & Scotus & Anglus,
Scotus ut ortu, Anglus ſic oriundus avis;
Regno in utroque decus tulit auctus honoribus amplis,
Regi a Conſiliis Regni utriuſque fuit:
Conjuge, prole, nuro, genero, ſpe, reque beatus;
Vivere nos docuit, nunc docet ecce mori.

He took to wife Magdalen, daughter of Alexander Clerk, of Balbirnie in Fife, Eſq; and by her had two ſons and two daughters; Edward; Thomas; Janet, married to Thomas Dalziel, of Binns, in the county of Linlithgow, Eſq; and Chriſtian[g], wedded to William Cavendiſh, 2d Earl of Devonſhire, anceſtor to his Grace the preſent Duke of Devonſhire. She died in January, 1674, and was buried in the vault belonging to her huſband's family, at Derby.

EDWARD, *ſecond Lord Bruce, of Kinloſs*, his eldeſt ſon, was made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales, A. D. 1610, and afterwards one of the Gentlemen of the bedchamber to King James I. But in 1613, had the misfortune to fall into a fatal quarrel with Sir Edward Sackville, (afterwards Earl of Dorſet) of which there is a full account in the Duke of Dorſet's pedigree; and being ſlain by him in a duel, Thomas, his brother, became his heir.

Which THOMAS, *third Lord Bruce of Kinloſs*, was in great favour with King Charles I. and having attended him at his coronation in Scotland, on June 18, 1633, was by letters patent dated three days afterwards, at Holy-rood-houſe, created Earl of Elgin in that kingdom, with like remainder as the barony of Kinloſs. He was alſo, on Auguſt 1, 1641[h], advanced to the degree of a Baron of England, by the title of Lord Bruce, of Whorlton, in the county of York.

He married two wives; firſt, Anne, daughter to Sir Robert Chicheſter, of Raleigh, in com. Devon. Knight of the Bath, by Anne his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Lord Harrington; and, ſecondly, Diana, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Lord Burghley, ſon and heir to Thomas Earl of Exeter, and widow of Henry Vere, Earl of Oxford. By the laſt Lady he had no iſſue; but by the firſt, who died[i] March 20, 1627, and is buried at Exton in Rutlandſhire, he left Robert his ſon and heir.[k] His Lordſhip died on Dec. 21, 1663, and was buried at Maulden in Bedfordſhire, on the 31ſt of the ſame month.

[g] So baptized, being born on Chriſtmas Day.
[i] Wright's Antiquities of Rutlandſhire, fol. 59.
[h] Pat. 17 Car. I. p. 1.
[k] Wood's Faſti Oxon. vol. I. p. 886.

Which

Which ROBERT, *ſecond Earl of Elgin*, was, with Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland, on July 26, 1660, conſtituted jointly or ſeparately Lords Lieutenants of the county of Bedford; and having given proofs of his loyalty to King Charles I. in his troubles, and been inſtrumental in the happy reſtoration of his royal ſon, was, on March 18, 1663-4[l] created Baron Bruce, of Skelton, in the county of York, Viſcount Bruce, of Ampthill, in com. Bedford, and Earl of Ayleſbury, in com. Bucks. On March 29, 1667, he was conſtituted ſole Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bedford, on the death of the Earl of Cleveland, aforeſaid, and the King, the ſame year, having promiſed both houſes of parliament, that he would conſtitute commiſſioners for taking the accounts of ſuch monies as had been raiſed and aſſigned to his Majeſty during the late war with the Dutch, his Lordſhip was one of the ſix Peers, who, with twelve of the houſe of commons, were commiſſioned for that inquiry. On Oct. 18, 1678, he was ſworn of the privy-council to his Majeſty; and in the ſame reign was one of the Gentlemen of the royal bedchamber; and in commiſſion for executing the office of Earl-marſhal of England, as deputy to Henry Duke of Norfolk.

On the acceſſion of King James II. to the throne, he was one of the Lords, who at the coronation, April 23, 1685, bore St. Edward's Staff, and on [m] July 30 following, was appointed Lord Chamberlain of his houſhold: but on Oct. 20 following[n], departed this life at his ſeat at Ampthill, and was there buried. Wood, in his *Faſti Oxonienſes*, vol. I. p. 887, gives him this character: "He was a learned perſon, "and otherwiſe well qualified; was well verſed in Engliſh "hiſtory and antiquities, a lover of all ſuch as were profeſſors "of thoſe ſtudies, and a curious collector of manuſcripts, "eſpecially of thoſe which related to England, and Engliſh "antiquities. Beſides alſo, he was a lover of the regular "clergy, as thoſe of Bedfordſhire and Bucks know well "enough."

He married Diana, daughter to Henry Grey, 1ſt Earl of Stamford, by whom he had iſſue eight ſons, Edward, Robert, Charles, Henry, and Bernard, who died young; Thomas, Robert, and James, who ſurvived him; and nine daughters, of whom, Lady Diana was married to Sir Seymour Shirley, of Stanton-Harold, in com. Leiceſter, Bart. and afterwards to John, firſt Duke of Rutland; Lady Anne, to Sir William Rich, of Sunning, in com. Berks, Bart. Lady Chriſtian,

[l] Bill. Sign. 16 Car. II.
[m] Hiſt. of England, vol. III. p. 439.
[n] Ibid. p. 440.

firſt to John Rolle, Eſq; [o] eldeſt ſon of Sir John Rolle, of Stevenſtone, in com. Devon, Knight of the Bath, and afterwards to Sir Robert Gayer, of Stoke-Poges, in com. Bucks, Knight of the Bath, and died on April 5, 1720; Lady Mary, to Sir William Walters, of Sareſden, in com. Oxon, Bart. Lady Arabella died unmarried; Lady Anne-Charlotte married Nicholas Baganall, of Newry in the kingdom of Ireland, and Place-Neudd, in the Iſle of Angleſey, Eſq; Lady Henrietta wedded Thomas Ogle, Eſq; only ſon of Sir Thomas Ogle, Governor of Chelſea-college; and Ladies Chriſtiana and Elizabeth died young.

THOMAS, his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, ſucceeded him as *third Earl of Elgin, and ſecond Earl of Ayleſbury.* He married on Auguſt 31, 1676, Elizabeth, third and only ſurviving daughter of Henry Lord Beauchamp, ſon of William Marquis of Hertford, afterwards 2d Duke of Somerſet, and at the death of her brother, William, 3d Duke of Somerſet, on September 26, 1671, ſole heir to Tottenham-park, and Savernake-foreſt, in Wiltſhire, beſides divers eſtates in that and other counties, now in the poſſeſſion of the preſent Earl of Ayleſbury. The Earl of Ayleſbury's iſſue, by her, were four ſons and two daughters.

Lady Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter, was married to George, third Earl of Cardigan; and Lady Mary, the youngeſt (of whom her mother died in childbed, on January 12, 1696-7) deceaſed on April 2, 1698.

Elizabeth, Counteſs of Aylesbury, their mother, had a warrant from King Charles II. June 28, 1672, granting her the title of Lady, and the place and precedency of a daughter of the Duke of Somerſet, notwithſtanding her father, Henry Lord Beauchamp, died in the life-time of her grandfather, William Duke of Somerſet.

His Lordſhip was [p] amongſt thoſe Peers who offered their ſervice to King James, on the Prince of Orange's embarking his troops for England: but on that King's withdrawing from Whitehall, on Dec. 10, 1688, in order to embark for France, the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, in and about Weſtminſter, met at Guildhall the next day, and, ſending for the Lord-Mayor, drew up a declaration, which was ſigned by the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, the Earls of Pembroke, Dorſet, and twenty-five other Peers [q]; among which the Earl of Aylesbury was the ſeventeenth that ſubſcribed to it, and agreed to the ſending it to the Prince of Orange. The declaration ſets forth, "That his Majeſty having withdrawn him-

[o] Pedigree of Rolle, by John Warburton, Eſq; Somerſet. Herald. [p] Hiſt. of England, vol. II. p. 523. [q] Ibid. p. 533.

"ſelf,

" ſelf, in order to his departure out of the kingdom, by the " pernicious councils of perſons ill-affected to our nation and " religion; we cannot, without being wanting to our duty, " be ſilent under theſe calamities, wherein the Popiſh coun- " cils, which ſo long prevailed, have miſerably involved theſe " realms. We do therefore unanimouſly reſolve to apply " ourſelves to his Highneſs the Prince of Orange, who, with " ſo great kindneſs to theſe kingdoms, ſo vaſt expence, and " ſo much hazard to his own perſon, hath undertaken, by " endeavouring to procure a free parliament, to reſcue us, " with as little effuſion as poſſible of chriſtian blood, from " the imminent dangers of popery and ſlavery.

" And we do hereby declare, that we will, with our utmoſt " endeavours, aſſiſt his Highneſs in obtaining ſuch a parlia- " ment with all ſpeed, wherein our laws, our liberties, and " properties, may be ſecured, the church of England in par- " ticular, with a due liberty to proteſtant diſſenters; and in " general, the proteſtant religion and intereſt, over the whole " world, may be ſupported and encouraged, to the glory of " God, the happineſs of the eſtabliſhed religion in theſe " kingdoms, &c."

They further declared, that they would, as much as in them lay, preſerve the peace of London and Weſtminſter; and would diſarm all Papiſts, and ſecure all Jeſuits and Romiſh prieſts, who were in and about the ſame: and if there were any thing more to be performed by them, for promoting his Highneſs's generous intentions for the public good, they ſhould be ready to do it, as occaſion ſhould require.

The Earl of Aylesbury acquieſced in thoſe meaſures, as they were apparently the only means of reconciling the King and people, and were entirely conſonant to the Prince of Orange's declaration, wherein he made not the leaſt inſinuation of a view to the crown. When the King was ſtopt at Feverſham on Dec. 14, from going over to France, on the news thereof, the Peers and Privy-council met, and, after ſome debates, they appointed this [r] Earl of Aylesbury, William Paſton, Earl of Yarmouth, Lewis Duras, Earl of Feverſham, and Charles Middleton, Earl of Middleton, to wait on his Majeſty, to invite his return to his palace at Whitehall; to which he ſhewed ſome reluctance, yet at laſt condeſcended to their requeſt. Afterwards, when the Prince's orders were communicated by three Peers, about one in the morning of Dec. 18, to the King then in bed, for his Majeſty to quit his palace of Whitehall, the Earl of Aylesbury [s], with Edward-Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, James, Earl of Arran (afterwards Duke

[r] Hiſt. of England, vol. III, p. 536. [s] Ibid. p. 537.

of

of Hamilton) and George Douglas, Earl of Dunbarton, went with the King in his barge, who had 100 of the Prince's Dutch forces to guard him to Rocheſter. The ſame day, the Prince came to St. James's, and the King determining on going to France, about three in the morning of December 23, privately withdrew himſelf[t], without communicating his deſign to any of his Lords, not even the Earl of Dunbarton, who lay in his chamber, and did not awake till he was gone. The Earl of Aylesbury returned to London; but never took the oaths to King William and Queen Mary. In 1690, whilſt King William was in Ireland, the French, after defeating the Engliſh fleet, under the Earl of Torrington, threatened a deſcent in England; and Queen Mary, uſing all precautions to obviate the danger thereof, publiſhed a proclamation, on July 5, for apprehending Edward-Henry, Earl of Litchfield[u], Thomas, Earl of Aylesbury, William Lord Montgomery (ſon to William Marquis of Powis) and divers others, ſuſpected to adhere to their Majeſties enemies in the expected invaſion. However, his Lordſhip was not impriſoned on that occaſion; for on January 5 following, 1690-1, King William[w] gave the royal aſſent to *An Act to enable Thomas Earl of Ayleſbury, and Elizabeth Counteſs of Ayleſbury, his Wife, to make Proviſion for Payment of Debts, and to make Leaſes of their Eſtates.* In 1695, the Earl of Aylesbury was accuſed with having been[x] at a meeting, in May, at the Old King's-head Tavern in Leadenhall-ſtreet, London, with the Lord Montgomery, Sir John Friend, Sir John Fenwick, Mr. Robert Charnock, and others, when they conſulted how to reſtore King James; whereupon he was committed to the Tower, in February 1695-6. The Counteſs, his wife, was ſo afflicted at his Lordſhip's confinement, that ſhe died in childbed on January 12, 1696-7; but the Earl, her huſband[y], was admitted to bail on February 12 following. His Lordſhip afterwards having obtained King William's leave to reſide at Bruſſels, he there married, 2dly, Charlotte Counteſs of Sannu, of the ancient and noble houſe of Argenteau, in the dutchy of Brabant; and by her, who died at Bruſſels on July 23, 1710, N. S. in the 31ſt year of her age, had an only daughter, Charlotte-Maria, who was married, in 1722, to the Prince of Horne, one of the Princes of the Empire, and died at Bruſſels, on November 18, 1736, leaving ſeveral children.

[t] Hiſt. of England, vol. III. p. 538. [u] Ibid. p. 603. [w] Ibid. 609.
[x] Ibid 703. [y] Pointer's Chron. Hiſt. p. 438.

His

His Lordſhip died at Bruſſels in November, 1741, in the 86th year of his age; and was ſucceeded in his honours by his only ſurviving ſon,

CHARLES, *third Earl of Ayleſbury, and fourth Earl of Elgin*, who, in the life-time of his father, was ſummoned by writ to the houſe of Peers, by the title of Lord Bruce, of Whorlton, on December 31, 1711, and by letters patent, bearing date April 17, 1746, was created Lord Bruce, of Tottenham in Wiltſhire, to him and his heirs male, with limitation of that honour to his nephew, the Honourable Thomas Bruce-Brudenel, youngeſt ſon of George late Earl of Cardigan, and the Lady Elizabeth Bruce, his wife, ſiſter to the ſaid Charles, Earl of Aylesbury.

His Lordſhip married the Lady Anne Savile, eldeſt daughter and one of the coheirs to William Marquis of Hallifax, by which Lady, who died on July 18, 1717, he had iſſue two ſons and two daughters; 1. George, who was born in 1707, and died young; 2. Robert, who, on February 8, 1728-9, was married to Frances, daughter to Sir William Blacket, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Bart. and died, before his father, without iſſue.

Lady Mary, eldeſt daughter, was married, on December 21, 1728, to Henry Brydges, Marquis of Caernarvon, afterwards Duke of Chandos, and deceaſed on Auguſt 14, 1738.

Lady Elizabeth, 2d daughter, married, on Nov. 26, 1732, the Honourable Benjamin Bathurſt, ſon and heir apparent to Allen Lord Bathurſt, and died Nov. 12, 1771.

His Lordſhip took to wife, ſecondly, the Lady Juliana Boyle, ſecond daughter of Charles Boyle, Earl of Burlington, and ſiſter to Richard the laſt Earl: but that Lady died in March, 1738, without iſſue. He thirdly married, on June 13, 1739, Caroline, only daughter of General John Campbell, of Mammore, who was afterwards Duke of Argyll: and by her Ladyſhip (who, on December 19, 1747, took to her 2d huſband, the Hon. Henry Seymour-Conway, brother to Francis Earl of Hertford) left at his deceaſe, on February 10, 1746-7, an only child, Lady Mary, wedded on April 1, 1757, to Charles, the preſent Duke of Richmond.

By his Lordſhip's deceaſe without male iſſue, in him ended the male line of Edward Lord Bruce, of Kinloſs, ſecond ſon of Sir Edward Bruce, of Blairhall, whereby the titles of Earl of Ayleſbury, Viſcount Bruce, of Ampthill, and Baron Bruce of Skelton, became extinct: but the dignity of Lord Bruce, of Tottenham, in Wiltſhire, devolved to the Hon. Thomas Bruce-Brudenel, youngeſt ſon of George, third Earl of Cardigan, according to the entail in the patent of April 17, 1746, aforeſaid, and the honours of Earl of Elgin, and Lord Bruce

of

of Kinloſs, deſcended to Charles Bruce, ninth Earl of Kincardin, in Scotland, who died, at his ſeat at Broomhall, in Scotland, May 14, 1771.

The ſaid THOMAS BRUCE-BRUDENEL, who ſucceeded as *ſecond Lord Bruce, of Tottenham*, married, on February 17, 1761, Suſannah, daughter of Henry Hoare, of Stourhead (or Stourton-caſtle) in Wiltſhire, and widow of Charles Viſcount Dungarvan, eldeſt ſon and heir apparent of John Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery, &c. in Ireland, and Lord Boyle, of Marſton, in England: and by her Ladyſhip had two ſons, George, born on March 23, 1762; and Charles, born March 22, 1767, who died an infant; and two daughters, Carolina-Anne, born on May 1, 1763; and Frances-Elizabeth, born on May 31, 1765.

His Lordſhip, ſoon after his preſent Majeſty's acceſſion, was appointed one of the Lords of his bedchamber; and is alſo Colonel of the Wiltſhire militia. His Lordſhip, on June 8, 1776, was created Earl of Aylesbury.

TITLES.] Thomas Bruce-Brudenel, Earl of Ayleſbury, and Lord Bruce, of Tottenham.

CREATIONS.] Lord Bruce, of Tottenham in Wiltſhire, April 17, 1746, 19 Geo. II. and Earl of Aylesbury, June 8, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Firſt and Fourth; Or, a Saltire and Chief, Gules, on a Canton, Argent, a Lion rampant, Azure, being the original arms of Bruce of Skelton; ſecond and third, Argent, a Cheveron, Gules, between three Morions or Steel Caps, Azure, for Brudenel.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Lion paſſant, Azure.

SUPPORTERS.] On each ſide, a Savage, wreathed about the temples, and girt on the loins, with Ivy, all proper, holding, in their exterior hands, a Banner, ſtreaming over their heads, Or, charged with a Saltire and Chief, Gules; on a Canton, Argent, a Lion, rampant, Azure; the ſtaff and point, proper.

MOTTO.] THINK AND THANK.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Tottenham-Park, adjoining to Savernake-Foreſt, in Wiltſhire.

VILLIERS,

VILLIERS, Earl of Clarendon.

THE deſcent of the ancient and noble family of Villiers is ſet forth under the title of Earl of Jerſey, where it is recited, that WILLIAM, 2d Earl of Jerſey, having married Judith, only daughter of Frederick Hern, of the city of London, Eſq; his Lordſhip, beſides a daughter, Lady Barbara, had two ſons, William his Succeſſor, and,

THOMAS, *the preſent Earl of Clarendon*, who, on March 30, 1752, wedded Lady Charlotte, daughter to William Capel, 3d Earl of Eſſex, by his firſt Counteſs, Jane the 3d but eldeſt daughter (who lived to maturity) of Henry Hdye, the laſt Earl of Clarendon and Rocheſter, by Jane his wife, youngeſt daughter to Sir William Leveſon Gower, and ſiſter to John, late Earl Gower: and by her Ladyſhip, (who at the death of her grandfather, the ſaid Earl of Clarendon, &c. became intitled to uſe the ſurname and arms of Hyde) has three ſons, 1. the Hon. Thomas Villiers Hyde, born on December 26, 1753; 2. the Hon. John-Charles Villiers, born on Nov. 14, 1757; and, 3. the Hon. George Villiers, born on November 23, 1759; and a daughter, Lady Charlotta-Barbara, born March 27, 1761.

His Lordſhip, during the reign of King George II. was ſeveral years Miniſter at the courts of Dreſden, Vienna, Berlin, and divers other courts in the Empire; and, in 1748, was conſtituted one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty. At the general election, in 1747, he was returned one of the burgeſſes to parliament for Tamworth, in Staffordſhire, and was choſen for the ſame place in 1754: but his late Majeſty was pleaſed, by letters patent dated May 31, 1756, to create him a Peer of Great Britain, by the name and ſtile of Lord Hyde, of Hindon, in Wiltſhire, with limitation to the heirs male of his body by the ſaid Lady Charlotte, his wife; and in default of ſuch iſſue, the title of Baroneſs Hyde, of Hindon, aforeſaid, to devolve to the ſame Lady Charlotte, and the dignity of Baron Hyde, of Hindon, to the heirs male of her body.

On Sept. 2, 1763, he was ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt hon. Privy Council, and took his ſeat at the board accordingly. On the 10th of that month, his Lordſhip was declared joint Poſtmaſter-general with the preſent Viſcount Hampden, and continued in that office till July, 1765, when their Lordſhips

Villiers Earl of Clarendon

Lordſhips choſe to reſign. On June 14, 1771, his Lordſhip was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy and Palatine Courts of Lancaſter, and on June 8, 1776, was advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain by the ſtile and title of Earl of Clarendon, and to his heirs male by Charlotte, his preſent wife.

TITLES.] Thomas Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Hyde.

CREATIONS.] Lord Hyde, of Hindon, in the county of Wilts, May 31, 1756, 29 Geo. II. Earl of Clarendon, June 8, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Argent, on a Croſs, Gules, five Eſcallop Shells, Or, with a Creſcent for diſtinction.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Lion, rampant, Argent, ducally crowned, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Eagles, Sable, ducally crowned, Or; each charged, on the breaſt, with a Croſs, Argent.

MOTTO.] FIDEI COTICULA CRUX.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Hindon, in Wiltſhire; and Grove, near Watford, in Hertfordſhire.

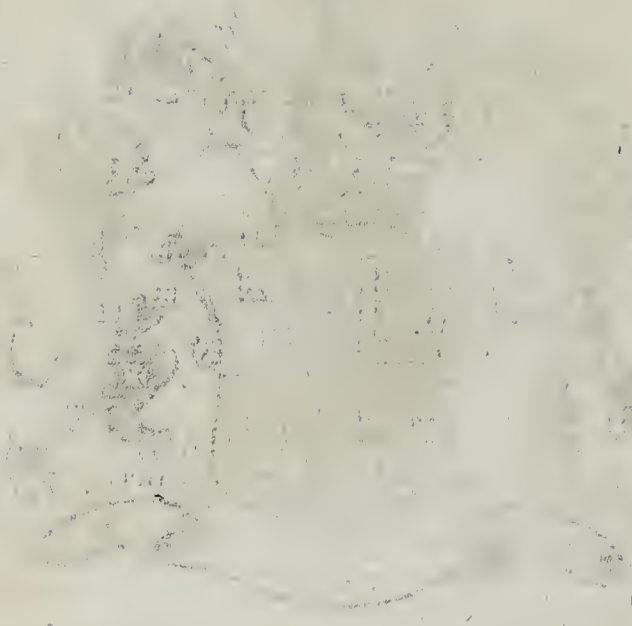
MURRAY, Earl of Mansfield.

THE Barony of Arngoſk, alias Forgey, in the county of Fife, though it has been poſſeſſed by the Murrays for many ages paſt, yet in the more antient times that eſtate belonged to the family of Friſeley. This is proved by a donation which Gilbertus de Friſeley, dominus de Forgey, made, "*Deo & eccleſiæ beatæ Mariæ de Cambuſkenneth, & ibidem canonicis Deo ſervientibus, illam partem terræ quæ jacet propinquior domui, quæ eſt ſacerdotes in territorio de Arngoſk, una cum jure patronatus Eccleſiæ de Arngoſk.*" The deed is confirmed by William, Biſhop of St. Andrew's, *Die Mercurii proxima poſt feſtum exaltationis ſanctæ crucis*, 1281.[a] In which deed we meet with, Henricus de Friſeley, dominus de Forgey, who gave to the Abbey and Convent of Cambuſkenneth, *Molendinum de Arngoſk, pro ſalute animæ ſuæ.*[b] This donation bears date *ſexto calendas Auguſti*, 1295. After Henry de Friſeley there is Willielmus de Friſeley, Miles, dominus de Forgey, who ratifies the deed of his predeceſſor, of the Mill of Arngoſk to the Convent of Cambuſkenneth, which is ratified by a charter under the Great Seal of King Robert I. at Glaſgow, *decimo die Junii, anno regni ſui nono*, that is, the year of our Lord 1316.[c] From the Friſeleys, the Barony of Arngoſk, & dominum de Forgey, were transferred by the marriage of the heir-female to the Barclays, of Kippo, a branch of the once great and powerful family of the Barclays, Lords of Brichen; which ſubſiſted in honour and luſtre till the reign of King James IV. when James Barclay, of Kippo, died, and left only one daughter, his ſole heir, Margaret Barclay, domina de Arngoſk & Balvaird, who brought her eſtates to her husband Sir ANDREW MURRAY, ſecond ſon of Sir William Murray, of Tillibardine, paternal anceſtor to the preſent Duke of Atholl[d], in 1499. That ſhe was ſprung from, and deſcended of the antient Lords of Arngoſk and Forgey, appears from a deed[e], dated December 2, 1513. This Lady, on the 24th of January, 1507, reſigns into the hands of King James IV. her whole eſtate for new infeoffments to herſelf, and Sir Andrew Murray, her ſpouſe, in life-rents, and the fee to

[a] Charta Cambuſkenneth in Bibl. Jurid. [b] Ibidem. [c] Chartulary of Cambuſkenneth. [d] Charta penes Dom'num Drummond. [e] Charta Cambuſkenneth.

the

Murray Earl of Mansfield.



the heirs procreated, or to be procreated, betwixt them. Upon the marriage of Sir Andrew Murray, with Dame Margaret Barclay, he did not quarter the arms of the Barclays with thoſe of the Murrays, but compoſed them by placing the croſs patee of the Barclays, betwixt the three Mullets, as may be ſeen on the South aile of the collegiate church of Tillibardine, which was founded by this Gentleman, after he poſſeſſed the eſtates of Arngoſk, Balvaird, and Kippo. This Sir Andrew Murray left iſſue, by his wife, aforeſaid,

1. Sir David Murray, his eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor; 2. John of Conland [f], which lands he held in vaſſalage of the family; and Elizabeth, married to Sir Archibald Douglas, of Kilſpindy.

Sir DAVID MURRAY, of Arngoſk, the eldeſt ſon, married Dame Janet Lindſay, daughter of John Lord Lindſay, of the Byres, anceſtor to the Earls of Crawford, by Dame Helen Stuart, his wife, daughter of John Earl of Atholl; by whom he had 3 ſons, viz. 1. Sir Andrew, the heir of the family; 2. William, of Letterbanachie, and the paternal anceſtor of the preſent Earl of Mansfield, and Viſcount Stormont, of whom afterward; 3. David Portioner, of Airdeth. This Sir David Murray, of Arngoſk, died in September, 1550, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir,

Sir ANDREW MURRAY, of Arngoſk, whom we find, from a very authentic deed and voucher, was one of the gentlemen that were on the aſſize of Alexander Earl of Huntley, when he was condemned (after his death) for the rebellion he had headed at the battle of Corrichie, anno 1563.

In 1547, he married Dame Janet Graham, daughter of William Earl of Montroſe, by whom he had iſſue, 1. Sir Andrew, of whom hereafter; 2. Sir David Murray, of Goſpertie, who was raiſed firſt to the honour of Lord Scone, and after that to the dignity of Viſcount Stormont; 3. Mr. Robert Murray, bred to the ſervice of the church, and had the benefice of the Arch-Deanry of Dunkeld beſtowed on him, by King James VI. the better to enable him to proſecute, and carry on, his ſtudies in the view of ſerving in the church, but he died without iſſue; 4. Sir Patrick Murray, of Byn and Drumcairn, Lieutenant of his Majeſty's Guards, and was frequently employed by the King in the affairs of the church; more eſpecially as to the ſettling epiſcopacy. [g] He married Dame Iſabel Blair, of the houſe of Bathayock, in Perthſhire: but died without iſſue, in 1604, and his eſtate

[f] Charta in publicis Archivis ad Annum 1526.

[g] Spotſwood and Calderwood's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtories.

came to the Lord Scone, his brother, who is ſerved heir to him in the year 1607. [h]

Sir Andrew Murray, of Arngoſk, the father, died in anno 1576 [i], and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Sir ANDREW MURRAY, of Arngoſk, who was one of the Gentlemen of the bedchamber to King James VI. and in a very conſiderable degree of confidence and favour with that Prince. [k]. He took a new inveſtiture of his eſtate to himſelf in life-rent, and to Andrew Murray, his ſon and heir apparent in fee, and to the heirs male of his body, which failing, to David Murray, his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body, and, on failure of theſe, to Robert Murray, his brother-german, and to the heirs male of his body, and theſe failing, to Patrick Murray, their brother-german, and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to David Murray Portioner, of Airdeth, his uncle. The charter paſſed the Great Seal September 26, 1560. [l] In this ſubſtitution it is remarkable, that Sir Andrew Murray, of Arngoſk, ſtrikes out his uncle, William Murray, of Letterbanachie, and his iſſue male, from the ſucceſſion, who was elder than David Murray of Airdeth, whom he ſubſtitutes directly and immediately after his own brothers: but we ſee that ſome time after this, in a ſubſequent ſettlement of the eſtate of the family, juſtice is done to David Murray, ſon of William Murray, of Letterbanachie, and he is reſtored in his due place and right of ſucceſſion, before the iſſue male of his uncle, David Murray, of Airdeth.

This Sir Andrew Murray, of Arngoſk, married Margaret, daughter of John Crichton, of Strathurd, an ancient and conſiderable family in the county of Perth; by whom he had Andrew, his ſon and heir; and one daughter, Anne, married to Sir Mungo Murray, the ſecond Viſcount of Stormont. To this Sir Andrew Murray, of Arngoſk, ſucceeded,

ANDREW, his ſon and heir, who was the firſt of the family that relinquiſhed the deſignation of Arngoſk, and uſed the title and deſignation of Balvaird. He took an inveſtiture of his eſtate, and is ſtiled, "Andreas Murray de Balvaird, "filius et hæres, quondam domini Andræ Murray, de Arn-"goſk, militis." He ſettles his whole eſtate on the heirs-male of his own body, and theſe failing, to Sir David Murray, of Goſpertie, Knight, his Majeſty's Comptroller, his uncle, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Robert

[h] Rotul. in Cancellaria, S. D. N. R. [i] Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont. [k] Charta in publicis Archivis. [l] Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont, ac etiam in publicis Archivis.

Murray,

Murray, his uncle, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to David Murray, of Balgonie, his father's couſin-german, ſon of William Murray, of Letterbanachie; and failing his heirs male, to another couſin-german of his father's, William Murray, of Airdeth. This charter bears date the 8th of May, 1604. This Gentleman was heir apparent to the Viſcount Stormont, both in his eſtate and title. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Monteith, of Carſe: but died without iſſue in 1624, ſo that his eſtate devolved to his uncle, David, Viſcount Stormont, who was ſerved and retoured heir male to his nephew ſome ſhort time thereafter.

Sir DAVID MURRAY, the firſt Viſcount Stormont, was from his youth bred at the court of King James VI. He was firſt made Cup-bearer to his Majeſty, in which employment he ſoon rendered himſelf very gracious to his Maſter; inſomuch as in a few years he was preferred to be Maſter of the horſe, and Captain of the Guard, and being knighted, was made Comptroller of the royal revenue in 1599. In this ſtation, he ſerved his Majeſty with great diligence, fidelity, aſſiduity, and application. He had the honour to be attending on his Majeſty, from the palace of Faulkland to the town of Perth, on the memorable 5th of Auguſt, 1600, when the Earl of Gourie, and his brother, Mr. Ruthven, by an unparallelled attempt, thought to have embrued their hands in the ſacred blood of the King: this wicked deſign was, by a happy Providence, defeated, juſt when it was upon the very point of being executed. In his Majeſty's happy preſervation, Sir David Murray, the Comptroller, was highly inſtrumental. At the ſame time he did the court a piece of exceeding acceptable ſervice; for when the town of Perth were all in an uproar and tumult upon the killing of the Earl of Gourie, who was their Provoſt, he had the chief hand with his friends, in compoſing the citizens, in quelling the tumult, and carrying the King and the Court ſafe back to Faulkland. [m]

This accident, in which Sir David Murray had ſo great a ſhare of merit, laid a deep root with his Majeſty, and begot ſuch a confidence that was never afterward ſhaken. He upon this came to be conſidered as one of the firſt favourites, and in whom the King could well repoſe the firmeſt confidence. His Majeſty came now to heap favours on him; he began with giving him the Barony of Ruthven, the chief ſeat of the Earl of Gourie; which he called Huntingtower, and had come to the crown by the Earl's forfeiture. Soon after that, he gave him the lands of the whole Abbey of Scone, of

[m] Hiſtory of Gourie's Conſpiracy.

which the Earl of Gourie had been Commendator [n], erected, united and incorporated, into a temporal Lordſhip of Scone, with place, ſeat, and voice in Parliament, and was thereupon, with the greateſt ſolemnity, inveſted in that honour the 7th of April, 1605, by a ſpecial commiſſion, directed to the Earl of Dunfermling, the Lord Chancellor, to that effect. The ceremony was in preſence of the Earls Angus, Sutherland, Mariſchal, Linlithgow; the Lords Fleming, Drummond, and Thirleſtane: the erection of the Lordſhip of Scone was confirmed to the Lord Scone by a ſpecial act of parliament in 1606 [o]. Quickly after this, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow on him the office of Ranger, or the Rangery of the Lommonds, the Forreſtry of the Woods, and the old Caſtle-ſteed of Faulkland [p], and ſeveral other beneficial grants.

The King, well knowing the Lord Scone to be a man of more than ordinary courage and reſolution, made choice of him to repreſent his royal perſon as High Commiſſioner in ſeveral of the general aſſemblies of the church, where he deported himſelf ſo boldly and reſolutely in the King's ſervice, that he had a peculiar hand in carrying through things that met with very high oppoſition in reference to the ſettling a Liturgy, and in bringing the church of Scotland to ſome nearer degrees of uniformity with the church of England, which the King had ſet his heart ſo much upon, and could not well have been brought about by a man of leſs reſolution and ſpirit than that Lord. [q] His Lordſhip ſhewed no leſs zeal in promoting the King's ſervice in the parliament, 1621, when the decrees of the church came to receive the ſanction of Law. As ſoon as the five articles of the Perth Aſſembly paſſed into laws, the Lord Scone was diſpatched to court, to inform his Majeſty of the ſucceſs of his inſtructions by the Marquis of Hamilton, his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner. To commemorate his long and faithful ſervices, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to raiſe him to the honour of Viſcount Stormont, by letters patent bearing date the 16th of Auguſt, 1621 [r]. The dignity is limited to the heirs male, which would have carried the Peerage to his nephew, Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, as he had long intended, for he never had any children of his own. But there is no abſolute happineſs in this ſublunary world; for, in 1624, he received a great domeſtic affliction in his own family, by the death of his nephew, Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, to whom the Viſcount himſelf ſucceeded. This accident altered all his

n Charta in publicis Archivis. o Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont.
p Ibidem q Spotſwood and Calderwood's Hiſtories of the Church.
r Charta in publicis rotulis, ad annum, 1621.

ſchemes

ſchemes of the ſucceſſion of his honour and eſtate, and made him take new meaſures; for as he by the King's favour got his honours, after his death, conveyed to Sir Mungo Murray, ſon to the Earl of Tillibardine, who had married his neice, and to the heirs male of his body, and failing theſe, to John Earl of Annandale and his heirs male, and in failure of theſe, to his own heirs male, and his eſtate of conqueſt; ſo, moved from principles of honour and conſcience, to preſerve his family of Balvaird in the line of the heirs male, he adopted for his nephew his couſin-german's ſon, Mr. Andrew Murray, then Miniſter at Ebdie, ſon to David Murray, of Balgonie and Kippo, and immediately ſettled on him the fee of the eſtate of Balvaird, &c.

His other eſtate of conqueſt he provided, together with his title of honour, as we obſerved, to Sir Mungo Murray, and, after him, to the Earl of Annandale, and after their reſpective heirs male to Mr. Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, his own heir male. The crown countenanced all theſe ſettlements of the Viſcount of Stormont; and thereupon Sir Mungo Murray, his heir of entail, came to be deſigned Maſter of Stormont, as much as if he had been the Viſcount's own ſon, even in his life-time.

DAVID, the firſt Viſcount of Stormont, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David Beaton, of Crich, in the county of Fife; but dying on the 27th of Auguſt, 1631, was interred in a vault within the church of Scone, on the 23d of September following, under a noble and magnificent monument erected by himſelf many years before his death, with this inſcription upon a tablet of black marble.

"The Right Honourable Sir DAVID MURRAY, of Goſ-
"pertie, Knight, ſon to Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird;
"his grandſire, brother to the Earl of Tillibardine; his
"mother, daughter to the Earl of Montroſe; his good dame
"of the father, daughter to the Lord Lindſay; his good dame
"of the mother, daughter to the Earl Mariſchal; who for his
"good ſervices done to King James VI. whom he faithfully
"ſerved from his youth in many honourable employments,
"from a Cup Bearer, Maſter of his horſes, Maſter of his houſe,
"Comptroller of his rents, Captain of his Majeſty's guards,
"one of his Honourable Privy Council, was created Lord
"Scone. He married dame Elizabeth Beaton, an ancient Baron's
"daughter, of Crich, died without iſſue, left his eſtate to
"his nephew, of Balvaird, and to dame Agnes Murray, his
"niece, whom he married to a brother of the Earl of Tilli-
"bardine's, from whom he firſt deſcended. He helped his
"other friends, who enjoy the fruits of his labour; his build-
"ings pruifs he was politique; good men knew he loved

" virtue, and malefactors that he maintained juſtice. He " founded this hoſpital, and builded this church; his ſoul " enjoys happineſs: and under this tomb, builded by him- " ſelf, lyeth his body, expecting the joyful reſurrection."

To David, the firſt Viſcount of Stormont, ſucceeded, as heir of proviſion and entail,

MUNGO, *ſecond Viſcount of Stormont*, aforeſaid. He married Anne, only daughter of Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, brother to the firſt Viſcount, and after her death, Ann, daughter of John Earl of Weems, widow of Alexander Lindſay, of Edzle, but had no iſſue; and departing this life in September, 1642, the lordſhip of Scone, and the honour of Viſcount of Stormont, came to James, then Earl of Annandale, in virtue of the Viſcount's deſtination; and ſo being the leſſer dignity, it was immerged in the higher honour of the Earl of Annandale, who dying without iſſue, in the year 1658, the honour of Viſcount of Stormont was again revived, and devolved to David, then Lord Balvaird, heir male and of entail to David, the firſt Lord Scone, and Viſcount of Stormont.

The anceſtor of the Lord Balvaird was William Murray, of Letterbanachie, ſecond ſon to Sir David Murray, of Arngoſk, and dame Janet Lindſay, his wife, daughter of John Lord Lindſay, and uncle to David, firſt Viſcount of Stormont. This is vouched, and clearly proved, from a charter granted by his brother, Sir Andrew Murray, of Arngosk, " Willielmo Murray, fratri ſuo germano, de terris de Let- " terbanachie, in vicecomitatu de Perth, et hæredibus ſuis, " in the year 1553."[s]

This William Murray, of Letterbanachie, who was the ſecond brother of the family of Arngosk, allied in marriage with the houſe of Oliphant[t]; and had Andrew Murray, of Letterbanachie, his eldeſt ſon, who died without iſſue, and

David, the ſecond ſon, who was heir to his father, and at different times is deſigned David Murray de Linthill, de Balgony, and Kippo. There is a charter, wherein he calls himſelf " David Murray de Balgony, filius et hæres quondam " Willielmi Murray, de Letterbanachie."[u] He is, by this deſignation, ſubſtitute in an inveſtiture of the eſtate of Balvaird, in favour of Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, in the year 1604, to whom he was couſin-german; and is placed before David Murray, Portioner, of Airdeth, whom Sir Andrew calls his uncle, his father's brother, and who was an

s Charta penes Jacobum Murray de Abercairny.
t Herald Books.
u Penes Abercairny, ad annum 1612.

immediate

immediate younger brother to William Murray, of Letterbanachie. This David Murray, of Balgony, came after that to acquire, from the family of Balvaird, the eſtate of Kippo, in Fife. This Gentleman married Agnes Moncrief, daughter to the Laird of Moncrief of that Ilk[w], by whom he had iſſue,

Gilbert Murray, his eldeſt ſon, who died without iſſue; Mr. Andrew Muray, afterwards Lord Balvaird; William, David, and Catharine, married to John Arnot, of Pitouie.

Mr. Andrew Murray, afterward Lord Balvaird, was bred to the church, and taking holy orders, he was ſoon after inſtituted Miniſter of Ebdie, in the ſhire of Fife, in the year 1618.[x] Upon the death of Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, the preſumptive heir of the Viſcount of Stormont; and his Lordſhip having no iſſue of his own, nor hopes of any, he from henceforth conſidered Mr. Murray as his heir male, as indeed he was. The Viſcount now moved from principles of honour and conſcience, to preſerve his paternal eſtate intire in the blood and line of the family, however he ſhould diſpoſe of his other conqueſts, did, upon his nephew's death, take a new inveſtiture of the eſtate of Balvaird and Arngosk to himſelf in life-rent, and the fee to the heirs male of his body, which failing, to Mr. Andrew Murray, Miniſter, at Ebdie: this deed is dated November 26, 1625.[y] Accordingly, as heir of the inveſtiture, he ſucceeded the Viſcount of Stormont, his couſin, in that part of his eſtate, on his death, in the year 1631. Immediately after that, he gets a charter of his whole eſtate, (which was now very conſiderable) and which he provides to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to the heirs male of the body of Gilbert, William and David Murray, his brothers, reſpectively. This charter is dated July 14, 1632.[z] At the ſolemnity of the coronation of King Charles I. on the 18th of June, 1633, Mr. Murray, of Balvaird, the Miniſter of Ebdie, was one of thoſe Gentlemen the King conferred the honour of Knighthood on, though he was an actual miniſter at the time: Mr. Murray was eſteemed, and had the character of a wiſe, grave, prudent, and pious man, and well diſpoſed to the whole frame of the government, and the conſtitution as eſtabliſhed by law. Poſſeſſed with all theſe qualities, he was pitched on as a very proper member for the aſſembly of Glaſgow in the year 1638, where, by his temper, authority, and moderation, he ſtudied all that was poſſible to allay the heats, and compoſe the differences that were there agitated with ſo much warmth and

[w] Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont. [x] Ibidem. [y] Ibidem. [z] Ibidem.

zeal

zeal in reference to Epiſcopacy, and the government of the church by Biſhops. His conduct and behaviour was much taken notice of by his Majeſty's Commiſſioner, the Marquis of Hamilton, inſomuch as the Marquis was pleaſed to give the King a very good character of Sir Andrew Murray, as a clergyman well diſpoſed to peace, for healing breaches, and much averſe from carrying matters to extremities on either ſide. Though he ſtill leaned to the King's ſide, he continued to ſit in the aſſembly till the Commiſſioner thought fit to leave them, and he then retired with others of the brethren, who were not inclined or diſpoſed to make thoſe alterations in the conſtitution of the church that were carried through, and driven on by the remaining part of the aſſembly. However, he took the covenant when it was enjoined by authority, as the only means that was left for preſerving the peace and tranquillity of the kingdom, which was then ſtrangely divided.

In the year 1641, when the King came down to hold the parliament, in his own royal perſon, to cement all differences, to redreſs all grievances, and to give a general ſatisfaction, at the end of the ſeſſion he was pleaſed to create ſeveral Peers, and, amongſt the reſt, Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, was created Lord Balvaird, by letters patent, the 14th of November, 1641 [a]: ſoon after this he got a very conſiderable eſtate, the barony of Stormont, by the death of his couſin, Mungo Viſcount of Stormont, to whom he is ſerved and retour'd heir of Tailie and Proviſion in that Barony, in May, 1643 [b]. With all this acceſſion of wealth and honour, he, notwithſtanding, continued ſtill to exerciſe his paſtoral function in the miniſtry, at the pariſh of Ebdie, till his dying day. The troubles that enſued, and the fatal breach between the King and the Parliament, had a conſiderable influence on his health, and quickly haſtened him to his grave. His Teſtament is dated September 24, 1644 [c], and his death happened in three or four days after. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David, the firſt Earl of Southesk, by whom he had iſſue,

David Lord Balvaird, his eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor, thereafter Viſcount of Stormont.

Sir Andrew Murray, of Pitlochie, of whom is Murray, of Murrayſhall, in Perthſhire.

James Murray, Eſq; the third ſon, was a Doctor of medicine, a man of learning and reputation in his profeſſion.

[a] The Book in the Regiſters, where theſe patents have been inſerted, is torn out, but the Minute Book has it marked November 14. [b] In Archivis. [c] Charta pence vicecomitem de Stormont.

He

He left a daughter, his heir, who was married to Dr. Robert Carmichael, of Bamblae, mother by him to Dr. James Carmichael, of Bamblae.

Sir John Murray, of Drumcairn, the fourth ſon, who was educated to the profeſſion of the Law, and after he had long practiſed at the bar with reputation, learning, and integrity, he was promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, where he continued till the revolution. He left a daughter, Elizabeth, who was the firſt wife of Francis, Earl of Murray.

Mr. William Murray, the fifth ſon, was a famous and celebrated Lawyer before the Court of Seſſion, and was eſteemed one of the firſt men of that profeſſion in his time. The Lord Balvaird had alſo three daughters,

Catherine, the eldeſt, died unmarried.

Barbara, the ſecond, was married to Andrew Lord Grey, of Foulis, and had iſſue.

Margery, the third, was married to Sir Alexander Gibſon, of Durie, by whom he had only one daughter, his heir, who was married to John Murray, of Polmais, in the county of Stirling, a very ancient family of the Murrays.

DAVID, *the ſecond Lord Balvaird, and at length fourth Viſcount Stormont*, ſucceeded his father in his eſtate and honour: he was a high royaliſt, and adhered to the intereſt of the royal family, when it was at the loweſt ebb of fortune, with inflexible fidelity. This expoſed him to the reſentment of Cromwell, who, when he impoſed fines on all men of rank and condition that favoured the King's intereſt, in 1654, the Lord Balvaird was fined 1500l. ſterling.[d]

On the death of James Murray, *Earl of Annandale, and third Viſcount Stormont*, (as has been before obſerved) he ſucceeded to the honour and dignity of Viſcount of Stormont, and to the Lordſhip of Scone. He married Jean, daughter of James, the ſecond Earl of Southeſk, and widow of James Earl of Annandale, aforeſaid, by whom he had David, his ſon and heir; and two daughters, Catharine, who was married to William Earl of Kintore; and Amelia, who died unmarried. He died July 10, 1667, and was ſucceeded by his ſaid only ſon,

DAVID, *fifth Viſcount Stormont, and third Lord Balvaird*, a nobleman of excellent natural and acquired endowments, ſtrict honour, and unſtained probity. He married Margery, only daughter of David Scot, of Scotſtarvet[e], heir male of the noble family of Buccleuch, by Nicolas, his firſt wife, only daughter of Sir John Grierſon, of Lagg, and of his wife Iſabel, one of the daughters and heirs of Robert Lord

[d] Cromwell's act of Indemnity. [e] Charta penes David Scot de Scotſtarvet, Boyd;

Boyd; whereby the preſent Viſcount Stormont is one of the heirs of line of Sir James Murray, of Cockpool, elder brother of John Murray, of Dundrennen, afterwards Viſcount of Annan, and Earl of Annandale, the ſaid Sir John Grierſon's mother being the eldeſt daughter of Sir James Murray, of Cockpool. By the ſaid Margery he had ſix ſons; 1. David, his ſucceſſor; 2. James, who ſerved in the fourth parliament of Great Britain and laſt of Queen Anne, for the boroughs of Inverury, Kintore, &c. and was returned for the ſame to the next parliament, being the firſt called by King George I. 3. John, who died young; 4. William, the preſent Earl of Mansfield, of whom hereafter; 5. Charles; and, 6. Robert, who both died without iſſue. His Lordſhip, by the ſame Lady, had alſo eight daughters; 1. Catharine, 2. Elizabeth, who both died unmarried; 3. Margery, wedded to Colonel John Hay, of Cromlix, third ſon of Thomas, ſixth Earl of Kinnoul, and brother to George-Henry, firſt Lord Hay, of Pedwardin, and ſeventh Earl of Kinnoul; 4. Emilia, married to Sir Alexander Lindſay, of Evelie, in the county of Perth, Bart. 5. Margaret; 6. Jane, died unmarried; 7. Helen Nicolas, who died at Edinburgh, November 7, 1777, unmarried; and, 8. Mary, who died unmarried. This David Viſcount Stormont died November 9, 1731, and was ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon,

DAVID, *ſixth Viſcount Stormont*, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his extenſive learning and knowledge, as well as by his great integrity. This noble Peer eſpouſed Anne, daughter and ſole heir of John Stuart, of Innernytie, Eſq; and by her Ladyſhip had two ſons, and two daughters, viz. David, now Viſcount Stormont; James; Anne, and Margery.

DAVID, the eldeſt ſon, abovementioned, ſucceeding his father in 1748, became *ſeventh Viſcount Stormont*. His Lordſhip gave early proofs of taſte for polite literature, and capacity for public buſineſs. In the late reign he was Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Poland; and after the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, he was nominated one of the Ambaſſadors to the propoſed congreſs at Augſburg; and, after the concluſion of the peace, was ſworn of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and conſtituted Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna; and afterwards reſided in the ſame character at the court of Verſailles, until the conduct of that court, in publicly aſſiſting his Majeſty's American ſubjects in their attempt to become independent, occaſioned his recal, and the commencement of hoſtilities. His Lordſhip is ſince appointed Lord Juſtice General of the court of juſticiary in Scotland.

His

His Lordſhip married, firſt, Henrietta-Frederica, daughter of Henry, Count Bunau (of the ancient family of the Bunaus of the branch of Puchem, Privy Counſellor to the Elector of Saxony, and Saxon Envoy at the courts of London and Vienna) by his Lady, a daughter of Guſtavus, Baron of Ragknitz, by his Lady, Mademoiſelle Schonberg, deſcended of the ſame family with the famous Frederick Schonbergh, created Duke of Schonbergh, Marquis of Harwich, &c. in England, A. D. 1689: and by her Ladyſhip (who died at Vienna, March 16, 1766) had two daughters, Elizabeth-Mary; and Henrietta-Anne, who died young. His Lordſhip married, ſecondly, on May 5, 1776, to Louiſa, third daughter of Charles Schaw Lord Cathcart, by whom he has one ſon, William, born at Paris, in March, 1777.

Having thus deduced the account of the family of the Viſcount Stormont, it now remains to treat of William, Earl of Mansfield, fourth ſon to David, the fifth Viſcount.

WILLIAM, *Earl Mansfield*, was educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool, and after going through the uſual courſe of ſtudy there, he went, in 1724, to Chriſt-Church college in the Univerſity of Oxford, and continued a ſtudent in that houſe for ſeveral years. In 1728, he made a celebrated Exerciſe in verſe, to which the firſt prize was adjudged; which ſhewed that he might have excelled in Poetry, if he had not applied to better employment, which Mr. Pope alludes to in ſome lines.

He travelled abroad; and afterwards ſtudied the Law in Lincoln's-inn, London, of which Society he was a Member.

In 1731, he was called to the bar, and very early came into full buſineſs of the higheſt kind. There was very little interval between his firſt appearance, and his being univerſally reſorted to, upon all matters of conſequence.

What is rarely the lot of any of that profeſſion, happened to him. He came into buſineſs immediately, and began at the top. The ground, which fortune had given him, he maintained with great applauſe. He grew every day in reputation; and made a ſhining figure at the bar, upon many very public, ſolemn, and intereſting occaſions.

In November, 1742, he was appointed Sollicitor-general.

He was a Member of the Houſe of Commons from that time, till he was called to the Houſe of Peers; and took a principal and moſt diſtinguiſhed part in all the debates of conſequence.

In April, 1754, he was conſtituted Attorney-general. It is ſtill remembered, that, during the time he held this office, he ſucceeded in many cauſes, civil and criminal, for the King;

and

and never loſt one, becauſe he made it a rule, that the King ſhould always be clearly in the right, and the moment the caſe appeared, in his own opinion, a doubtful or meaſuring caſt, he gave it up.

On November 8, 1756, he was nominated Lord Chief-Juſtice of England; and immediately after he was ſworn into that office, the Great Seal was put to a patent (which had before paſſed the proper offices) creating his Lordſhip Baron of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, with limitation to the heirs male of his body.

From that time, the buſineſs in the Court of King's Bench has been immenſe. Nothing hangs undecided. There never has been a difference of opinion in the Court; and they never had a judgment reverſed.

His Lordſhip was ſworn of the Privy Council, in a day or two after he was conſtituted Chief Juſtice; and, ſince that time, the Council has relied upon his aſſiſtance, almoſt ſingly, in the determination of all cauſes relating to the Plantations or prizes.

The preciſion, the impartiality, the conſummate knowledge, the clear diſcernment, and the diſpatch, with which the latter have been determined, (generally upon reaſons given in public) have been the admiration of the whole world, and have produced univerſal acquieſcence and ſatisfaction, both at home and abroad; though the number has been incredible, the value prodigious (amounting to millions ſterling) and the queſtions various and of the moſt arduous nature; and notwithſtanding that in the beginning the captors were diſpoſed to be clamorous and unreaſonable, and foreign nations to be jealous, ſuſpicious, and ſo diffident of the juriſdiction as to diſpute it.

His Lordſhip was alſo called to the Cabinet-council of the late King, and of his preſent Majeſty, by whom he was adadvanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, on Oct. 19, 1776, by the ſtile and title of Earl of Mansfield, and to his male iſſue; and for want of ſuch iſſue, to the male iſſue of his father, David Viſcount Stormont.

He has reſiſted every temptation in the ſtate, rather than quit the line of an independent profeſſion. He was called to all the offices, which he has executed, without a competitor; rather for the ſake of others than his own. He never took any grant or emoulument from the late King, to himſelf or any perſon belonging to him.

In April, 1757, he was appointed for ſome time Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In November, 1758, his Lordſhip was elected a Governor of the Charter Houſe, in the room of Charles Spencer, Duke of

of Marlborough, deceaſed; and he is alſo one of the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum.

In September, 1738, his Lordſhip married the Lady Elizabeth Finch, one of the daughters of Daniel, ſixth Earl of Winchelſea, and ſecond Earl of Nottingham; but has no iſſue.

TITLES.] William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, Lord Mansfield, Baron of Mansfield.

CREATIONS.] Lord Mansfield, Baron of Mansfield, November 8, 1756, 30 George II. and Earl of Mansfield, October 19, 1776, 16 George III.

ARMS.] Quarterly: firſt and fourth, Azure, three Mullets, or Stars, within a double Treſſure counter-fleury with fleurs de lis, Or, for Murray: ſecond and third, Gules, three Croſſes pattee, Argent, for Barclay, of Balvaird.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Buck's head, couped, proper, with a Croſs pattee, between his Antlers, Argent.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions, Gules; that on the dexter ſide ſemeed with Mullets, and that on the ſiniſter with Croſſes pattee.

MOTTO.] UNI ÆQUUS VIRTUTI.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Cane-wood, in the county of Middleſex.

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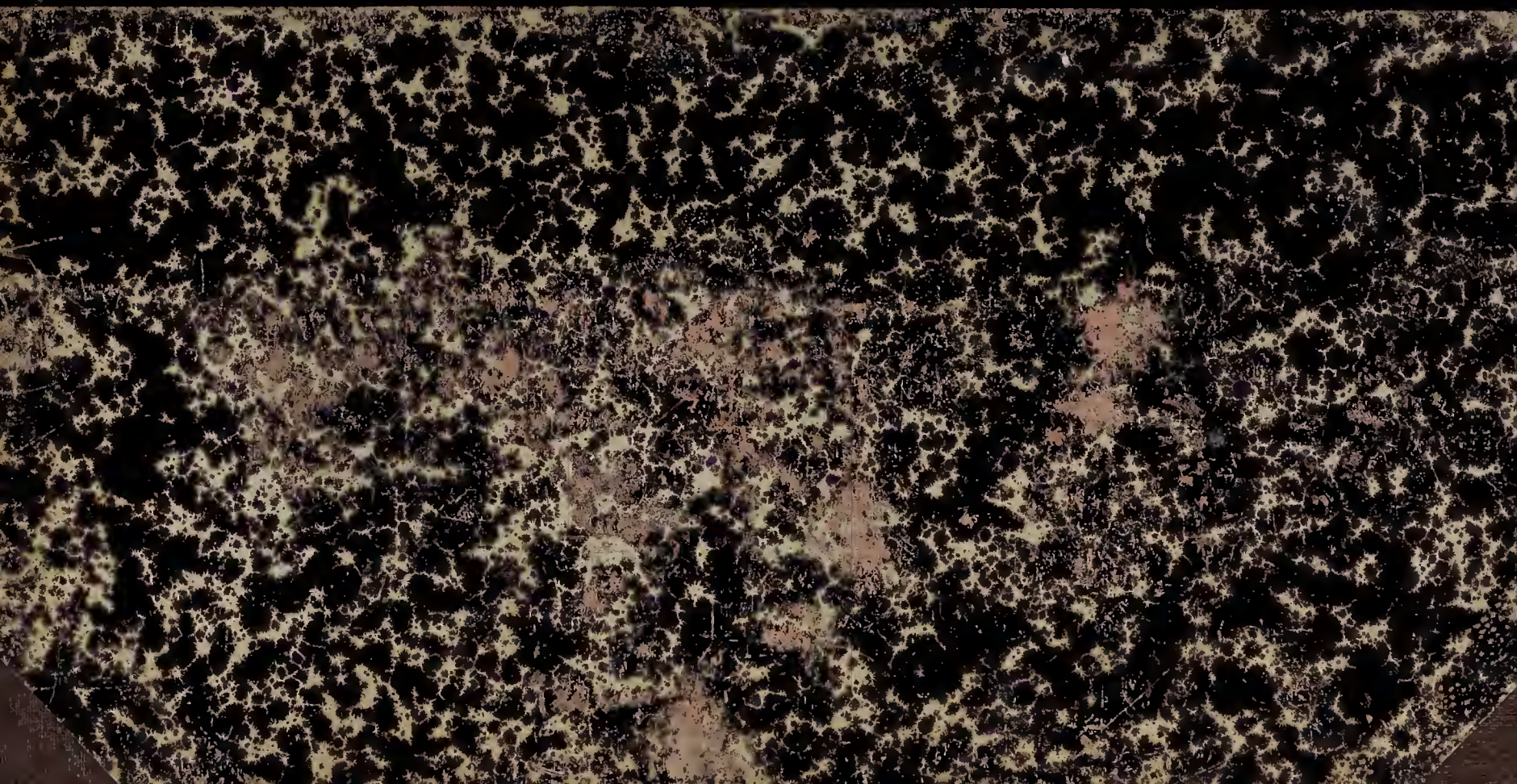
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